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MANUAL

E OF THE LEGISLATURE

STATE OF NEW YORK (Shake)

YEAR 1864.

EPARED, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATI SSEMBLY OF 1840, Now. John (State).
BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS. 1864.

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1864

STATE OF NEW YORK, In Assembly, January 7, 1840.

Resolved (if the Senate concur). That the Secretary of State cause to be prepared and printed by the Printer to the State, annually hereafter, for the use of the Senate and Assembly, a book to be denominated a Manual; which shall contain the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, diagrams of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, extracts from statutes, and statistical and other information of the same description with that contained in the books heretofore procured by the Clerks of the two Houses respectively, with such other matter as may be deemed useful; and that he have the same bound in a pocket volume, and a copy thereof delivered within two weeks after the commencement of each session of the Legislature, and as much earlier as may be practicable, to each of the members and officers of the two Houses, and to each of the State officers who are entitled to copies of the Session Laws, with the name of such officer or member lettered on the cover; and also a map of the State, exhibiting the route of all canals and railroads that are finished or in the course of construction; the necessary expense whereof shall be paid by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller,

By Order,

P. B. PRINDLE,

Claric.

In :

SENATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE, January 15, 1840.

Resolved, That the Senate concur with the Assembly in the foregoing resolution,

By Order,

JOHN F. BACON,

251025

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THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

United States.

Wz, the People of the United States, in order to form a Preamble, more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE L-Section 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in Of the legisa Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a lative power, senate and house of representatives.

Section 2.

- 1. The house of representatives shall be composed of mem- of the house bers chosen every second year by the people of the several of representatives; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifimembers; cations requisite for electors of the most numerous branch by whom of the state legislature.
- 2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have Qualificaattained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years resentatives, a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Of the house of representatives

& Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportfored among the several states which may be included within this Union. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons. including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States. and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three: Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New-York, six; New-Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North-Carolina. five: South-Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

Ib.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Ib.

 The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3.

Of the Senate. 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the logislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Ib.

2. Immediately after they shall be a sembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

8- No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained

he age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabiant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

- 4. The vice-president of the United States shall be presi- of the lent of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be senate. equally divided.
- 5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a Th. president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president. or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United Itates.
- 6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeach- Ib. nents. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath r affirmation. When the president of the United States is ried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be onvicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the memers present.
- 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend Ib. urther than to removal from office, and disqualification to iold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the Inited States: but the party convicted shall, nevertheless. e liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punshment, according to law.

Section 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Manner of enators and representatives shall be prescribed in each electing tate by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any ime, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the laces of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; Congress to and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, assemble annually. inless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns Powers. nd qualifications of its own members, and a majority of ach shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized o compel the attendance of absent members, in such maner and under such penalties as each house may provide. Digit zed by Google

Powers.

2. Each house may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Tb.

8. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the degire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Ib.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

Compensation, &c., of members, 1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Ib.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7.

Manner of passing bills, &c.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Ib.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and

proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nave, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

8. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence Manner of of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, &c. (except on a question of adjournment.) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8

The congress shall have power-

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; Powers of to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and congress. general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

- 2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:
- 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:
- 4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:
- 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures :
- 6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:
 - 7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:
 - 8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by

Powers of songress.

securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

- 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:
- 10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:
- 11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:
 - 12. To provide and maintain a navy:
- 13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:
- 14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:
- 15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress:
- 16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockvards, and other needful buildings:—and
- 17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9

Limitation of he powers of congress.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

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- 2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be Limitation of suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the powers of the public safety may require it.
 - 2. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.
- 4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.
- 5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.
- 6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.
- 7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them. shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confede- Limitation of ration; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; the powers of the indiemit bills of credit: make anything but gold and silver coin vidual states. a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts: or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall without the consent of the congress, lay any Th imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasurv of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign

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power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE IL -Section 1.

Executive power.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Manner of electing.

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Ιb.

8. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates. and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list; the said house shall, in like manner. choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states. and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more

the have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by allot, the vice-president.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the Time of lectors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, choosing electors. which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of Who eligible

he United States at the time of the adoption of this constintion, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither hall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have ttained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen ears a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office or of When the is death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers president's nd duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the volve on viceice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for president, he case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of he president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall hen act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly. ntil the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his ser- president's ices a compensation, which shall neither be increased or compensa iminished during the period for which he shall have been lected; and he shall not receive within that period any other molument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall ake the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully Oath. xecute the office of President of the United States: and will. o the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Section 2.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army Powers and nd navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several duties. tates, when called into the actual service of the United States. Ie may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal fficer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject plating to the duties of their respective offices: and he shall ave power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against he United States, except in cases of impeachment.

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Powers and duties.

- 2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consule, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.
- 3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3.

Ib.

1. He shall from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4.

Officers removed. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III .- Section 1.

Of the judiciary. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

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Section 9

- 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and Of the quity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United judiciary. tates, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under heir authority: to all cases affecting ambassadors, other ublic ministers and consuls: to all cases of admiralty and paritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United tates shall be a party; to controversies between two or tore states; between a state and citizens of another state. etween citizens of different states, between citizens of the ame state claiming lands under grants of different states, nd between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign tates, citizens or subjects.
- 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers Jurisdiction nd consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the of supreme upreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the ther cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have ppellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such xceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall seke

8. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, Of trials for hall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state crimes. there the said crimes shall have been committed: but when ot committed within any state, the trial shall be at such lace or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Section 8.

- 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in Oftreason. wying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, iving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted f treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the ame overt act, or on confession in open court.
- 2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishent of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work coraption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the erson attainted

ARTICLE IV .- Section 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the State acts. ablic acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other ate: and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the

manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2.

Privileges of citizens.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

Fugitives from justice to be delivered up.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

Runaways to be delivered up. 3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 8.

New states

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union: but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

Territorial and other property. 2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construct as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Section 4.

Guarantee of protection, &c.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature can not be convened.) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Amendments. 1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds

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the several states, shall call a convention for proposing sendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all tents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when tifled by the legislatures of three fourths of the several ites, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the ngress: provided that no amendment which may be made ior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth ction of the first article; and that no state, without its conat, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

- I. All debts contracted and engagements entered into be- Debts e the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid ainst the United States under this constitution, as under a confederation.
- 1. This constitution, and the laws of the United States, Supreme law ich shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties de, or which shall be made, under the authority of the ited States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the iges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithnding.

of the land.

- L. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and Oath.
- members of the several state legislatures, and all exeive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of
- several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to port this constitution: but no religious test shall ever be No religious juired as a qualification to any office or public trust under test. United States.

ARTICLE VII

- . The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall sufficient for the establishment of this constitution beeen the states so ratifying the same.
 - Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

President and Deputy from Virginia.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of states. I

vol. Laws of U.S., page 72.1

[The following preamble and resolution preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8th Wendell's Reports, p. 100.) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1789.

The conventions of a number of the states having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its

institution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, twothirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Free exercise of religion.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to bear

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICIA III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any No soldier to be billeted. onse without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, &c at in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, Unreasona-apers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seiz-piohibited. res. shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but non probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and articularly describing the place to be searched, and the perons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other- Criminal prorise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment ceedings. f a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval press, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of rar or public danger: nor shall any person be subject for the ame offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor hall be compelled, in any criminal case to be a witness gainst himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, ithout due process of law; nor shall private property be iken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the Mode of trial. ight to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the tate and district wherein the crime shall have been comnitted, which district shall have been previously ascertained y law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the ccusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; o have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his avor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy Right of trial hall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be by jury. reserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise rexamined in any court of the United States, than according o the rules of the common law. District by GOOVE

ARTICLE VIII.

Bail, fines.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Rights not enumerated.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Powers reserved. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

[The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third congress. It is printed in the Laws of the United States, 1st vol., p. 73, as article 11.]

ARTICLE XI.

Limitation of the judicial power.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

[The three following sections were proposed as amendments at the first session of the eighth congress. They are printed in the Laws of the United States as article 12.]

ARTICLE XII.

Election of president.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number

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rity of the whole number of electors appointed: person have such majority, then from the persons highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list ted for as president, the house of representatives se immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in he president, the votes shall be taken by states, ntation from each state having one vote; a quorum roose shall consist of a member or members from of the states, and a majority of all the states shall rv to a choice. And if the house of representatives choose a president whenever the right of choice ve upon them, before the fourth day of March next then the vice-president shall act as president, as of the death or other constitutional disability of nt.

erson having the greatest number of votes as vice- vice-presishall be the vice-president, if such number be a dent. f the whole number of electors appointed, and if have a majority, then from the two highest nume list, the senate shall choose the vice-president. for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the iber of senators, and a majority of the whole nume necessary to a choice.

person constitutionally ineligible to the office of shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the tes.

dition of the Laws of the U.S., before referred to, amendment printed as article 13, prohibiting citiaccepting titles of nobility or honor, or presents, from foreign nations. But, by a message of the of the United States, of the 4th of February, 1818. to a resolution of the house of representatives, it at this amendment had been ratified only by 12 I therefore had not been adopted. See vol. iv. of 1 papers of the 1st session of the 15th Congress.

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THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Adopted November 3, 1846.

WE THE PEOPLE of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our Freedom, in order to secure its blessings, DO ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

No person to be disfranchised. Section 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the Law of the Land, or the judgment of his peers.

Trial by jury.

Section 2. The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Religious liberty. Section 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed, in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

Writ of habeas corpus. Section 4. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Bail, fines.

Section 5. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

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Section 6. No person shall be held to answer for a capital Grar or otherwise infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service; and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress, in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature,) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

use, without just compensation.

Section 7. When private property shall be taken for any Private propublic use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such perty-compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; roads. but in every case the necessity of the road, and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof, shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding shall be paid

by the person to be benefited.
Section 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write and pub-freedom of lish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the speech and abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain of the press. or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all crimi-

or abringe the herty of spectal or of the press. In a trimenal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury, that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to

etermine the law and the fact.

Section 9. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected Two-third each branch of the Legislature, shall be requisite to every bills.

I appropriating the public moneys or property for local or vate purposes.

Right of petition.

Divorces.

Section 10. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the People peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government, or any department thereof, nor shall any divorce be granted, otherwise than by due judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery hereafter be authorized or any sale of lottery tickets allowed within this State.

Lotteries Right of property in

Section 11. The people of this State, in their right of Sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State: and all lands the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

Escheats. Fendal tenures abolish-

Section 19. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents are declared to be abolished, saving however all rents and services certain which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved.

Allodial tenure.

Section 18. All lands within this State, are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners, according to the nature of their respective estates.

Certain leases invalid.

Section 14. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind shall be valid.

Fines and quarter sales abolished.

Section 15. All fines, quarter sales, or other like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter to be made, shall be void.

Sale of lands.

Section 16. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this State, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians, shall be valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the Legislature.

Old colony of the legislature.

Section 17. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts laws and acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the Congress of the said colony, and of the Convention of the State of New York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered; and such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such Common of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this law. Constitution, are hereby abrogated; and the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall appoint three commissioners whose duty it shall be to reduce Commisinto a written and systematic code the whole body of the law sioners to be of this State, or so much and such parts thereof as to the said Their duties. commissioners shall seem practicable and expedient. And the said commissioners shall specify such alterations and amendments therein as they shall deem proper, and they shall at all times make reports of their proceedings to the Legislature, when called upon to do so; and the Legislature shall pass laws regulating the tenure of office, the filling of vacancies therein, and the compensation of the said commissioners, and shall also provide for the publication of the said code. prior to its being presented to the Legislature for adoption.

the King of Great Britain, or persons acting under his autho- land since rity, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be null and void; but nothing Prior grants. contained in this Constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by the authority of the said King or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic and corporate, by him or them made, before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters, since made by this State, or by persons acting under its authority; or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by this State, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of pro-

Section 18. All grants of land within this State, made by Grants of

perty, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceed-ARTICLE II.

ings in courts of justice.

Section 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one Qualification years who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an in- of voters. habitant of this State one year next preceding an election. and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election,

in the election district of which he shall at the time resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now a hereafter may be elective by the people; but such cishall have been for thirty days next preceding the elect a resident of the district from which the officer is to be ch for whom he offers his vote. But no man of color, unle shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, an one year next preceding any election, shall have been and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two dred and fifty dollars over and above all debts and in brances charged thereon, and shall have been actually and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such tion. And no person of color shall be subject to direct ation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such

Freehold required for man of color.

Persons excluded from right of suffrage. estate as aforesaid.

Section 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicte bribery, larceny, or of any infamous crime; and for depri every person who shall make, or become directly or indirected in any bet or wager, depending upon the resu any election, from the right to vote at such election.

Certain employments not to affect residence of voters.

Section. From the right to vote at ruch election.

Section 8. For the purpose of voting, no person sha deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason o presence or absence, while employed in the service o United States; nor while engaged in the navigation o waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning: while kept at any alms house, or other asylum, at p expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

Laws to be passed.

Section 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suf hereby established.

Election to be by ballot. Section 5. All elections by the citizens shall be by be except for such town officers as may by law be directed otherwise chosen.

ARTICLE III.

Legislative powers. Section 1. The Legislative power of this State shavested in a Senate and Assembly.

Senate,

Section 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-two mem

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and the Senators shall be chosen for two years. The Assem- number of hiv shall consist of one hundred and twenty-eight members, number of who shall be annually elected.

Section 8. The State shall be divided into thirty-two dis-State divided into 32 senstricts, to be called Senate Districts, each of which shall choose torial disone Senator. The districts shall be numbered from one to tricts. thirty-two inclusive.

District number One (1) shall consist of the counties of No. 1. Suffolk, Richmond and Queens.

District number Two (2) shall consist of the county of No. 2. Kings.

District number Three (3) number Four (4) number Five No. 3, 4, 5, (5) and number Six (6) shall consist of the city and county of and 6. New York. And the board of supervisors of said city and Roard of county shall, on or before the first day of May, one thousand supervisors of the city of eight hundred and forty-seven, divide the said city and county New York to into the number of Senate Districts to which it is entitled, as divide the county into near as may be, of an equal number of inhabitants excluding 4 senate disaliens and persons of color not taxed, and consisting of con- tricts. venient and contiguous territory; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. The Board of Supervisors when they shall have completed such division, shall cause certificates thereof, stating the number Certificate. and boundaries of each district, and the population thereof, &c., to be to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and of the filed. clerk of the said city and county.

District number Seven (7) shall consist of the counties of No. 7 Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

District number Eight (8) shall consist of the counties of No. 8 Dutchess and Columbia.

District number Nine (9) shall consist of the counties of No. 9. Orange and Sullivan.

District number Ten (10) shall consist of the counties of No. 10. Illster and Greene.

District number Eleven (11) shall consist of the counties of No. 11. Albany and Schenectady.

District number Twelve (12) shall consist of the county of No. 12. Rensselaer.

District number Thirteen (13) shall consist of the counties No. 18. of Washington and Saratoga.

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No. 15.

No. 16.

District number Fifteen (15) shall consist of the counties

District number Sixteen (16) shall consist of the counties

of Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton and Montgomery.

of Warren. Essex and Clinton.

of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

No. 17. District number Seventeen (17) shall consist of the counties of Schoharie and Delaware. No. 18 District number Eighteen (18) shall consist of the counties of Otsego and Chenango. No. 19. District number Nineteen (19) shall consist of the county of Oneida. No. 20. District number Twenty (20) shall consist of the counties of Madison and Oswego. No. 21 District number Twenty-one (21) shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis. District number Twenty-two (22) shall consist of the county No. 22. of Onondaga. . District number Twenty-three (28) shall consist of the coun-No. 23. ties of Cortland, Broome and Tioga, District number Twenty-four (34) shall consist of the coun-No. 24. ties of Cayuga and Wayne. District number Twenty-five (25) shall consist of the coun-No. 25. ties of Tompkins, Seneca and Yates. No. 26. District number Twenty-six (96) shall consist of the counties of Steuben and Chemung. District number Twenty-seven (27) shall consist of the No. 27. county of Monroe. No. 28. District number Twenty-eight (28) shall consist of the counties of Orleans, Genesee and Niagara. District number Twenty-nine (29) shall consist of the coun-No. 29. ties of Ontario and Livingston. District number Thirty (30) shall consist of the counties of No. 30. Allegany and Wyoming. No. 31. District number Thirty-one (81) shall consist of the county of Erie. District number Thirty-two (32) shall consist of the coun-No. 82. ties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus. Section 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State Census to be shall be taken under the direction of the Legislature, in the Digitized by GOOVE

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

wear one thousand eight hundred and afty-five, and at the end and eve of every ten years thereafter; and the said districts shall be ten year so altered by the Legislature, at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall Senate di contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, altered. excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed; and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration. and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District except such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

Section 5. The members of assembly shall be apportioned Members of among the several counties of this State, by the Legislature, Assembly, how apporas nearly as may be, according to the number of their respectioned and tive inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not chosen. taxed, and shall be chosen by single districts.

The several boards of Supervisors in such counties of this Boards of su-State, as are now entitled to more than one member of pervisors in certain counassembly, shall assemble on the first Taeeday of January next, ties to divide and divide their respective counties into assembly districts assembly districts equal to the number of members of assembly to which such tricts. counties are now severally entitled by law, and shall cause to be filed in the offices of the Secretary of State, and the clerks of their respective counties, a description of such Description assembly districts, specifying the number of each district of assembly and the population thereof, according to the last preceding filed. State enumeration, as near as can be ascertained. assembly district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal assembly disnumber of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and shall consist of convenient and contiguous erritory: but no town shall be divided in the formation of ssembly districts.

Each Content of

The Legislature, at its first session after the return of every Legislature numeration, shall re-apportion the members of assembly to re-appornong the several counties of this State, in manner afore- of assembly, d. and the boards of supervisors in such counties as may entitled, under such re-apportionment, to more than one nber, shall assemble at such time as the Legislature ing such re-apportionment shall prescribe, and divide counties into assembly districts, in the manner herein

directed; and the apportionment and districts so to be made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be taken under the provisions of the preceding section.

Each county entitled to one member.

Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of the assembly, and no new county shall be hereafter erected, unless its population shall entitle it to a member.

Hamilton county.

The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton, until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, be entitled to a member.

Pay of members

Section 6. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day, from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate three hundred dollars for per diem allowance, except in proceedings for impeachment. The limitation as to the aggregate compensation shall not take effect until the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive three dollars per day. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel, in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The Speaker of the assembly shall, in virtue of his office, receive an additional compensation equal to one-third of his per diem allowance as a member.

Additional compensation to speaker.

No member to receive an appointment.

Section 7. No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member, for any such office or appointment, shall be void.

Persons disqualified from being members. Section 8. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any judicial or military office under the United States, shall hold a seat in the Legislature. And if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Section 9. The elections of Senators and Members of Assem- Time of elecbly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be tion fixed, held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November. unless otherwise directed by the Legislature.

Section 10. A majority of each house shall constitute a Powers of quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the each house. rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the elections.

returns and qualifications of its own members, shall choose its own officers: and the Senate shall choose a temporary president, when the Lieutenant-Governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as Governor.

Section 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceed. Journals to ings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

Section 12. For any speech or debate in either house of the No member Legislature, the members shall not be questioned in any other tioned. &c. place.

Section 13. Any bill may originate in either house of the Bills may Legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended originate in by the other.

Section 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The Enacting People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and clause of Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Section 15. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of Assent of a a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the majority of all the mem-Legislature, and the question upon the final passage shall be bers requirtaken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and ed, &c. navs entered on the journal.

Section 16. No private or local bill, which may be passed Restriction by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject and as to private and local that shall be expressed in the title.

Section 17. The Legislature may confer upon the boards of Local legis-Supervisors of the several counties of the State, such further lation con-powers of local legislation and administration as they shall boards of from time to time prescribe.

supervisors.

ARTICLE IV.

Executive nower how vested.

Section 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years: a Lieutenant-Governor shall be chosen at the same time and for the same term

Requisite qualifications of governor.

Section 2. No person except a citizen of the United States. shall be eligible to the office of Governor: nor shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been five years next preceding his election, a resident within this State.

Time and manner of electing governor and lieutenantcovernor.

Section 8. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be elected: but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant-Governor, the two houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall, forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. Section 4. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of

Duties and power of governor.

the Military and Naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature (or the Senate only) on extraordinary occasions. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished after his election or during his

His compensation.

continuance in office. Section 5. The Governor shall have the power to grant Pardoning reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulation as may be pro-

power vested in the governor.

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vided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

Section 6. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or Powers of his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the governor to powers and duties of the said office, resignation or absence lieutenantfrom the State, the power and duties of the office shall devolve governor. upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of all the military force of the State.

Section 7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same Requisite qualifications of eligibility for office as the Governor. He qualifications of lieutenantshall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting governor. vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of Governor, To be presithe Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, re-dent of the sign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of to act as his office, or he be absent from the State, the President of governor in the Senate shall act as Governor, until the vacancy be filled. certain cases. or the disability shall cease.

Section 8. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, while acting as Compensasuch, receive a compensation which shall be fixed by law, tion of lieuand which shall not be increased or diminished during his nor in certain

Section 9. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate Bills to be and Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented presented to the governor to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, for signature. he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after

continuance in office.

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If returned by him with objections how disposed

such consideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of all the members present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and navs, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the fournal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him. the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it. unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return: in which case it shall not be a law.

Bills to be returned within ten days.

ARTICLE V.

office.

Section 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer State officers Section 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer how elected, and Attorney General, shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold their offices for two years. Each of the officers in this Article named (except the Speaker of the Assembly). shall at stated times, during his continuance in office, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected: nor shall he receive, to his use, any fees or perquisites of office, or other compensation.

State engineer and surveyor, how chosen and term of office.

Section 2. A State Engineer and Surveyor shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold his office two years, but no person shall be elected to said office who is not a practical engineer.

Canal commissioners how chosen and terms of office.

Section 3. Three Canal Commissioners shall be chosen at the general election which shall be held next after the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall meet at the Cavitol on the first Monday of January, next after such election, and determine by lot which of said Commissioners shall hold his office for one year, which for two, and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually, thereafter, one Canal Commissioner, who shall hold his office for three years.

Section 4. Three Inspectors of State Prisons, shall be Inspectors of elected at the general election which shall be held next after state prisons the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold and terms of his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three office. vears. The Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, shall meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of January next succeeding such election, and determine by lot which of said Inspectors shall hold his office for one year, which for two. and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually thereafter, one Inspector of State Prisons, who shall hold his office for three years: said Inspectors shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall appoint all the officers therein. All vacancies in the office of such Inspector shall be filled by the Governor, till the next election.

Section 5. The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assem- Commisbly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney stoners of the General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be the Commissioners of the Land Office.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Commis-Treasurer and Attorney-General, shall be the Commissioners the canal of the Canal Fund.

fund.

The Canal Board shall consist of the Commissioners of the Canal board Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Canal Commissioners.

Section 6. The powers and duties of the respective boards, Powers and and of the several officers in this Article mentioned, shall be duties of boards, &c

such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law. Section 7. The Treasurer may be suspended from office by Treasurer

the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, and until may be susthe dovernor, during the fecess of the next session of governor. the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that such Pressurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office, during such suspension of the Treasurer.

Section 8. All offices for the weighing, gaging, measuring, Certain calling or inspecting any merchandize, produce, manufacture offices abol-or commodity whatever, are hereby abolished, and no such ished. office shall hereafter be created by law; but nothing in this

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section contained, shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

Assembly to impeach.

Court of impeachment.

Section 1. The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by the vote of the majority of all the members elected. The Court for the trial of impeachments, shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or a major part of them, and the Judges of the court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State: but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, and punishment according to law.

Court of

Section 2. There shall be a Court of Appeals, composed of eight judges, of whom four shall be elected by the electors of the State for eight years, and four selected from the class of Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. Provision shall be made by law, for designating one of the number elected as chief judge, and for selecting such Justices of the Supreme Court, from time to time, and for so classifying those selected, that one shall be elected every second year.

Supreme

me Section 3. There shall be a Supreme Court having general jurisdiction in law and equity.

State to be

Section 4. The State shall be divided into eight judicial districts, of which the city of New York shall be one; the

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others to be bounded by county lines and to be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. There shall be four Number of Justices of the Supreme Court in each district, and as many justices of more in the district composed of the City of New York, as court in each. may from time to time be authorized by law, but not to exceed in the whole such number in proportion to its population, as shall be in conformity with the number of such judges in the residue of the State in proportion to its population. They shall be classified so that one of the justices of Justices of each district shall go out of office at the end of every two court to be years. After the expiration of their terms under such classi- classified. fication, the term of their office shall be eight years.

Section 5. The Legislature shall have the same powers to Jurisdiction alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law altered. and equity as they have heretofore possessed.

Section 6. Provision may be made by law for designating Presiding from time to time, one or more of the said justices, who is judge to be designated. not a judge of the court of appeals, to preside at the general terms of the said court to be held in the several districts. Any three or more of the said justices, of whom one of the Who may said justices so designated shall always be one, may hold hold general and special such general terms. And any one or more of the justices terms, and may hold special terms and circuit courts, and any one of circuit courts, &c., them may preside in courts of Over and terminer in any county.

Section 7. The judges of the court of appeals and Justices Compensaof the supreme court shall severally receive at stated times cial officers. for their services, a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 8. They shall not hold any other office or public Judges of trust. All votes for either of them, for any elective office court of appeals, &c., (except that of Justice of the Supreme Court, or judge of the to hold no Court of Appeals), given by the Legislature or the people. other office. shall be void. They shall not exercise any power of appointment to public office. Any male citizen of the age of twenty- Counsellors one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the and attorrequisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the courts of this State.

Classification of justices, and terms of court to be provided for by law.

Section 9. The classification of the Justices of the Supreme Court: the times and place of holding the terms of the court of appeals, and of the general and special terms of the Supreme Court within the several districts, and the circuit courts and courts of over and terminer within the several counties, shall be provided for by law.

Testimony in Removal of

certain judi-

cial officers.

Section 10. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken equity cases. in like manner as in cases at law.

Section 11. Justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Court of Appeals, may be removed by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Assembly, and a majority of all the members elected to the Senate, concur therein. All judicial officers, except those mentioned in this section, and except justices of the peace, and judges and justices of inferior courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor; but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of, shall have been served with a copy of the complaint against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defence. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journal.

Manner of electing judges and justices.

Section 12. The Judges of the court of appeals shall be elected by the electors of the State, and the Justices of the Supreme Court by the electors of the several judicial districts. at such times as may be prescribed by law.

Power of governor to vacancies.

Section 18. In case the office of any judge of the court of appeals, or Justice of the Supreme Court, shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Governor, until it shall be supplied at the next general election of Judges, when it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term.

Judges of county courts how chosen and term of office.

Section 14. There shall be elected in each of the counties of this State, except the city and county of New York, one county judge, who shall hold his office for four years. He shall hold the county court, and perform the duties of the office of surrogate. The county court shall have such jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts, and in special

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cases, as the Legislature may prescribe; but shall have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases.

The County Judge, with two Justices of the peace to be Power conndesignated according to law, may hold courts of Sessions, ty judges, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe, and perform such other duties as may be required by law.

The County Judge shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed His salary. by the board of Supervisors, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during his continuance in office. The justices of the peace, for services in courts of sessions, shall be paid

a per diem allowance out of the County Treasury. In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand. When two the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate may be elected.

officer to perform the duties of the office of surrogate. The Legislature may confer equity jurisdiction in special Equity juriscases upon the county judge.

Inferior local courts, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may Inferior local be established by the Legislature in cities; and such courts, courts. except for the cities of New York and Buffalo, shall have an uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities.

Section 15. The Legislature may, on application of the Two local board of Supervisors, provide for the election of local offi-judicial officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties elected in of County Judge and of Surrogate, in cases of their inability each county. or of a vacancy, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as may be provided by law.

Section 16. The Legislature may reorganize the judicial Judicial disdistricts at the first session after the return of every enume- tricts to be ration under this Constitution, in the manner provided for reorganized. in the fourth section of this Article, and at no other time: and they may, at such session, increase or diminish the number of districts, but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district at any one time. Each district shall have four justices of the Supreme Court; but no diminution of the districts shall have the effect to remove a Judge from office.

Section 17. The electors of the several towns, shall, at their Justices of annual town meeting, and in such manner as the Legislature the peace may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office

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shall be four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term they shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. Justices of the peace and Judges or Justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks, may be removed after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in their defence by such County, City or State courts as may be prescribed by law, for causes to be assigned in the order of removal.

Certain judicial officers in cities and villages how elected.

County clerks
to be clerks
of supreme
court.
Clerk for the
court of
appeals how
chosen and
term of office.

Judicial officers not to receive fees. Certain judgments and decrees may be removed to court of appeals. Publication of laws.

Tribunals of conciliation.

 Section 18. All judicial officers of cities and villages, and all such judicial officers as may be created therein by law, shall be elected at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

s Section 19. Clerks of the several counties of this State shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. A clerk of the Court of Appeals, to be ex-officio clerk of the Supreme Court, and to keep his office at the seat of Government, shall be chosen by the electors of the State; he shall hold his office for three years, and his compensation shall be fixed by law and paid out of the public Treasury.

Judicial offi. Section 20. No Judicial Officer, except justices of the peace, cers not to reschall receive to his own use, any fees or perquisites of office.

Section 21. The Legislature may authorize the judgments, decrees and decisions of any local inferior court of record of original civil jurisdiction, established in a city, to be removed for review directly into the Court of Appeals.

Section 22. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient. And all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Section 23. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law; but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto, in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases, as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 24. The Legislature at its first session after the Commissection 34. The Legislature at its area second attention sioners to readoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appoint- vise, &c., the ment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, rules, &c., of reform, simplify, and abridge the rules of practice, pleadings, record. forms and proceedings of the courts of record of this State. and to report thereon to the Legislature, subject to their adoption and modification from time to time.

Section 25. The Legislature at its first session after the Organization adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the organiza- of courts of appeal. tion of the Court of Appeals, and for transferring to it the business pending in the Court for the Correction of Errors. and for the allowance of write of error and appeals to the Court of Appeals, from the judgments and decrees of the present Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and of the Courts that may be organized under this Constitution.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. After paying the expenses of collection, super- Canal debt. intendence and ordinary repairs, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year, out of the revenues of the Sinking fund. State canals, in each year, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the sum of one million and three hundred thousand dollars, until the \$1,300,000. first day of June, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. and from that time the sum of one million and seven hundred at 700.000. thousand dollars in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt called the Canal debt, as it existed at the time first aforesaid, and including three hundred thousand dollars then to be borrowed, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the principal and income of the said sinking fund shall be sacredly applied to that purpose.

Section 2. After complying with the provisions of the first General fund section of this article, there shall be appropriated and set debt. apart out of the surplus revenues of the State canals, in each fiscal year, commencing on the first day of June. One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the sum of three hundred Sinking fund and fifty thousand dollars, until the time when a sufficient \$350,000. sum shall have been appropriated and set apart, under the said first section, to pay the interest and extinguish the en-

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\$1,500,000

tire principal of the canal debt; and after that period, then the sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt called the General Fund debt, including the debt for loans of the State credit to railroad Companies which have failed to pay the interest thereon, and also the contingent debt on State Stocks loaned to incorporate companies which have hitherto naid the interest thereon, whenever and as far as any part thereof may become a charge on the Treasury or General Fund, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the principal and income of the said last mentioned sinking fund shall be sacredly applied to the purpose aforesaid; and if the payment of any part of the moneys to the said sinking fund shall at any time be deferred, by reason of the priority recognized in the first section of this article, the sum so deferred, with quarterly interest thereon, at the then current rate, shall be paid to the last mentioned Sinking Fund, as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding said Canal debt.

\$200,000 of the surplus canal revenues annually appropriated to General Fund, and the remainder to specific public works. Section 3. After paying the said expenses of superintendence and repairs of the Canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second Sections of this Article, there shall be paid out of the surplus revenues of the canals, to the Treasury of the State, on or before the thirtieth day of September, in each year, for the use and benefit of the General Fund, such sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, as may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the State; and the remainder of the revenues of the said canals shall, in each fiscal year, be applied, in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, to the completion of the Eric Canal enlargement, and the Genesee and Black River Canals, until the said Canals shall be completed.

If at any time after the period of eight years from the adoption of this Constitution, the revenues of the State, unappropriated by this article, shall not be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the government, without continuing or laying a direct tax, the Legislature may, at its discretion, supply the deficiency, in whole or in part, from the surplus revenues of the canals, after complying with the provisions of

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the first two sections of this article, for paving the interest and extinguishing the principal of the Canal and General Fund debt: but the sum thus appropriated from the surplus revenues of the canals shall not exceed annually three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, provided for by this section for the expenses of the government, until the General Fund debt shall be extinguished, or until the Erie Canal Enlargement and Genesee Valley and Black River Canals shall be completed, and after that debt shall be paid, or the said canals shall be completed, then the sum of six hundred and seventytwo thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, may be annually appropriated to defray the expenses of the government.

Section 4. The claims of the State against any incorporated Loans to incompany to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the corporated Stock of the State loaned or advanced to such company, shall not to be rebe fairly enforced, and not released or compromised; and the leased or moneys arising from such claims shall be set apart, and mised. applied as part of the sinking fund provided in the second section of this article. But the time limited for the fulfilment. of any condition of any release or compromise heretofore made or provided for, may be extended by law.

Section 5. If the Sinking Funds, or either of them pro-Legislature vided in this article, shall prove insufficient to enable the shall by equi-State, on the credit of such fund, to procure the means, to increase the satisfy the claims of the creditors of the State as they become revenues of payable, the Legislature shall, by equitable taxes, so increase funds in certhe revenues of the said funds as to make them, respectively, tain cases, sufficient perfectly to preserve the public faith. Every contribution or advance to the Canals, or their debt, from any source, other than their direct revenues, shall, with quarterly interest, at the rates then current, be repaid into the Treasury, for the use of the State, out of the canal revenues, as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding the said canal debt.

Section 6. The Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State; but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management. forever.

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Salt Springs.

Section 7. The Legislature shall never sell or dispose of the Salt Springs, belonging to this State. The lands contiguous thereto, and which may be necessary and convenient for the use of the Salt Springs, may be sold by authority of law and under the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office, for the purpose of investing the moneys arising therefrom in other lands alike convenient: but by such sale and purchase the aggregate quantity of these lands shall not be diminished.

Appropriation bills

Section 8. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the Treasurv of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law: nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act : and every such law, making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

State credit not to be loaned.

Section 9. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation.

Power to contract debts limited.

Section 10. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time, exceed One Million of Dollars, and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

tracted.

Debte to repel Section 11. In addition to the above annual per livesion, acc, tract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, Section 11. In addition to the above limited power to consuppress insurrection, or defend the State in war, but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Limitation of the Legislapower in ation

Section 12. Except the debts specified in the tenth and eleventh sections of this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law, for some single work or object. Dinit zed by GOOD C

to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay. and sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due. and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof.

No such law shall take effect until it shall at a general election have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it, at such election.

On the final passage of such bill in either house of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by aves and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?"

The Legislature may at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time, by law, forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law: but the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted. in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision herein before specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability.

The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability, shall be applied to the work or object specifled in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the repayment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever.

No such law shall be submitted to be voted on, within three months after its passage, or at any general election, when any other law, or any bill, or any amendment to the constitution shall be submitted to be voted for or against.

Section 13. Every law which imposes, continues or revives Manner of a tax, shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it passing bills, imposing a is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any tax. other iaw to fix such tax or object.

Manner of passing bills imposing a tar

Section 14. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of every act which imposes, continues, or revives a tax or creates a debt or charge or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust-money, or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by aves and noes, which shall be duly entered on the journals, and threefifths of all the members elected to either house, shall in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.

ARTICLE VIII.

Corporations how created.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws: but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases wherein the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section, may be altered from time to time. or repealed.

Debts of corporations.

Section 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

"Corpora-tions" defined

Section 3. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of Corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

Charters for banking purposes.

Section 4. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

Specie paymenta

Section 5. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

Registry of

Section 6. The Legislature shall provide by law for the regbills or notes, jetry of all bills or notes, issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

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Section 7. The Stockholders in every corporation and joint- Individual stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes responsibility of stock or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, after the holders. first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty. shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind. contracted after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Section 8. In case of the insolvency of any bank or bank- Insolvency ing association, the bill-holders thereof shall be entitled to preference. preference in payment, over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments, and in contracting debt by such municipal corporation.

ARTICLE IX

Section 1. The capital of the Common School Fund; the Common capital of the Literature Fund, and the capital of the United School Literature, and States Deposite Fund, shall be respectively preserved invio-United States late. The revenues of the said Common School Fund shall peposite Funds. be applied to the support of Common Schools; the revenues of the said Literature Fund shall be applied to the support of academies, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars of the revenues of the United States Deposite Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the Capital of the said Common School Fund.

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, including the reg- Sheriffs, ister and clerk of the city and county of New York, coroners, counties, and district attorneys, shall be chosen, by the electors of the register and respective counties, once in every three years and as often as coroners and vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, district attorneys. and be ineligible for the next three years after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving Digit zed by GOOS

such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the Sheriff.

Governor may remove.

The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected: giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

Officers how chosen or appointed.

Section 2. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for, by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of Supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities. towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shail be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct.

Duration of office.

Section 3. When the duration of any office, is not provided by this Constitution, it may be declared by law, and if not so declared, such office shall be held, during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment

Time of election.

Section 4. The electing all officers named in this article shall be prescribed by law.

Vacancies in office, how filled.

Section 5. The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy

Political year.

Section 6. The political year and legislative term, shall begin on the first day of January: and the Legislature shall. every year, assemble on the first Tuesday in January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

Removal from office.

Section 7. Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers (except judicial) whose powers and duties are not local or legisla.

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tive, and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

Section 8. The Legislature may declare the cases in which When office deemed vaany office shall be deemed vacant, when no provision is made cant for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XI.

Section 1. The militia of this State shall, at all times here- Militia after, be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service; but all such inhabitants of this State, of any religious de- nomination whatever, as from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom, upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 2. Militia Officers shall be chosen or appointed as Manner of follows: Captains, Subalterns and Non-commissioned offi appointing ocrs shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of milita offi their respective Companies. Field officers of regiments and cers. separate battalions, by the written votes of the commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions : brigadier generals and brigade inspectors by the field officers of their respective brigades; major-generals, brigadier generals and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint the staff officers to their respective divisions, brigades, regiments or separate battalions.

Section 3. The Governor shall nominate, and, with the con-Officers to sent of the Senate, appoint all major-generals, and the Combine appointed by Governor missary-general. The adjutant-general and other chiefs of and Senate. staff departments, and aids-de-camp of the commander-inchief, shall be appointed by the governor, and their commissions shall expire with the time for which the Governor shall have been elected. The Commissary general shall hold his Commissary office for two years. He shall give security for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, in such manner and amount as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 4. The Legislature shall, by law, direct the time Election of and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their militia offielections to the Governor.

Section 5. The commissioned officers of the militia shall Officers how be commissioned by the Governor; and no commissioned ed officer shall be removed from office, unless by the Senate on

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the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the decision of a court-martial, pursuant to law. The present officers of the militia shall hold their commissions subject to removal as before provided.

Election of militia officers may be abolished. Section 6. In case the mode of election and appointment of militia officers hereby directed, shall not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the Legislature may abolish the same and provide by law for their appointment and removal, if two-thirds of the members present in each house shall concur therein.

ARTICLE XII.

Oath of office

Section 1. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of according to the best of my ability."

And no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

ARTICLE XIII.

Amendments. Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice, and if in the Legislature so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such times as the Legislature shall pre-

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scribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution.

Section 2. At the general election to be held in the year Future coneighteen hundred and sixty-six, and in each twentieth year ventions, how called. thereafter, and also at such time as the Legislature may by law provide, the question "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature: and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the Legislature at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. The first election of Senators and Members of Election. the Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution. shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

The Senators and Members of Assembly who may be in Term of office of senators office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and members and forty-seven, shall hold their offices until and including of assembly. the first day of December following and no longer.

Section 2. The first election of Governor and Lieutenant, First election Governor under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tues- and Lieutenday succeeding the first Monday of November, one thousand ant-Govereight hundred and forty-eight; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until and including the thirty-first day of December of that year.

nor. when.

Section 3. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, State officers Attorney General, District attorney, Surveyor General, Canal and others to remain in Commissioners and Inspectors of State Prisons, in office office till 31st when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and no longer.

Dec., 1847.

First election of judicial officers, when. Section 4. The first election of Judges and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, and County Judges, shall take place at such time between the first Tuesday of April and the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, as may be prescribed by law. The said courts shall respectively enter upon their duties, on the first Monday of July, next thereafter; but the term of office of said Judges, Clerk and Justices as declared by this Constitution shall be deemed to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Jurisdiction of suits.

Section 5. On the first Monday of July, one thousand eight. hundred and forty-seven, jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings then pending in the present Supreme Court and court of chancery, and all suits and proceedings originally commenced and then pending in any court of Common Pleas (except in the city and county of New York), shall become vested in the Supreme Court hereby established. Proceedings pending in Courts of Common Pleas, and in suits originally commenced in justices' courts, shall be transferred to the county courts provided for in this Constitution, in such manner and form and under such regulations as shall be provided for by law. The courts of over and terminer hereby established shall, in their respective counties, have jurisdiction, on and after the day last mentioned, of all indictments and proceedings then pending in the present courts of over and terminer, and also of all indictments and proceedings then pending in the present courts of general sessions of the peace, except in the city of New York, and except in cases of which the courts of sessions hereby established may lawfully take cognizance; and of such indictments and proceedings the courts of sessions hereby established shall have jurisdiction on and after the day last mentioned.

Chancellor and supreme

Section 6. The Chancellor and the present Supreme Court shall, respectively, have power to hear and determine any of such suits and proceedings ready on the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, for hearing or decision, and shall, for their services therein, be entitled to their present rates of compensation, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, or until all such suits and proceedings shall be sooner heard and

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determined. Masters in Chancery may continue to exercise Masters in the functions of their offices in the court of chancery, so chancery, long as the Chancellor shall continue to exercise the functions of his office under the provisions of this Constitution.

And the Supreme Court hereby established, shall also have power to hear and determine such of said suits and proceedings as may be prescribed by law.

Section 7. In case any vacancy shall occur, in the office of Vacancy in chancellor or Justice of the present Supreme Court, previous office of Chancellor. to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and or Justice of forty-eight, the Governor may nominate, and by and with the Court, how advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a proper person to filled. fill such vacancy. Any Judge of the court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme court, elected under this Constitution. may receive and hold such appointment.

Section 8. The offices of Chancellor, Justice of the exist-Offices ing Supreme Court, circuit Judge, Vice-Chancellor, assistant Vice-Chancellor, Judge of the existing County courts of each county. Supreme Court Commissioner. Master in chancery. examiner in chancery, and surrogate (except as herein otherwise provided), are abolished, from and after the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven (1847).

Section 9 The Chancellor, the Justices of the present Chancellor Supreme Court, and the circuit Judges are hereby declared and Justices of present to be severally eligible to any office at the first election under sup, court this Constitution.

Section 10. Sheriffs, clerks of counties (including the officers to register and clerk of the city and county of New York), and hold until Justices of the peace and coroners, in office when this Con- of term. stitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the term for which they were respectively elected.

Section 11. Judicial officers in office when this Constitu- Judicial tion shall take effect, may continue to receive such fees and officers may receive fees. perquisites of office as are now authorized by law, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. notwithstanding the provisions of the twentieth section of the Sixth article of this Constitution.

Local courts to remain until, &c. Section 12. All local courts established in any city or village, including the Superior Court, Common Pieas, Sessions and Surrogate's Courts of the City and County of New York, shall remain until otherwise directed by the Legislature with their present powers and jurisdictions; and the Judges of such courts and any clerks thereof in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, shall continue in office until the expiration of their terms of office, or until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

Constitution goes into operation.

Section 13. This Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as herein otherwise provided.

DONK, in Convention, at the Capitol in the City of Albany, the Ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Seventy-first.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOHN TRACY, President.

and Delegate from the County of Chenango.

James F. Starbuck, H. W. Strong, Fr. Seger,

Secretaries.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

[The following amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Legislature in 1853, referred to the Legislature of 1854, agreed to by two thirds of the members elected to each house of that Legislature, submitted to the people, and approved and ratified at an election held on the 14th day of February, 1854.]

Substitute for Section three of Article Seven, the following:

After paying the said expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs of the canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of this article, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year, out of the surplus revenues of the canals, as a sinking fund, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal within eighteen years, of any loan made under this section; and if the said sinking fund shall not be sufficient to redeem any part of the principal at the stipulated times of payment, or to pay any part of the interest of such loans as stipulated, the means to satisfy any such deficiency shall be procured on the credit of the said sinking fund. After complying with the foregoing provisions, there shall be paid annually out of said revenues, into the treasury of the State, two hundred thousand dollars, to defray the necessary expenses of government. The remainder shall, in each fiscal year, be applied to meet the appropriations for the enlargement and completion of the canals mentioned in this section, until the said canals shall be completed. In each fiscal year thereafter the remainder shall be disposed of in such manner as the Legislature may direct; but shall at no time be anticipated or pledged for more than one year in advance. The Legislature shall annually, during the next four years, appropriate to the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca canals, and to the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley canals, and for the enlargement of the locks of the Champlain canal, whenever from dilapidation or decay it shall be necessary to rebuild them, a sum not exceeding two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. remainder of the revenues of the canals, for the current fiscal year in which such appropriation is made, shall be applied to meet such appropriation; and if the same shall be deemed insufficient, the Legislature shall, at the same session, provide for the deficiency by loan. The Legislature shall also borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, to refund to the holders of the canal revenue certificates issued

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under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the Laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and fiftyone, the amount received into the treasury thereon: but no interest, to accrue after July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be paid on such certificates. The provisions of section twelve of this article, requiring every law for borrowing money to be submitted to the people, shall not apply to the loans authorized by this section. No part of the revenues of the Canals, or of the funds borrowed under this section, shall be paid or applied upon in consequence of any alleged contract made under chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the Laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, except to pay for work done or materials furnished prior to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. The rates of toll on persons and property transported on the canals shall not be reduced below those for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two except by the canal board with the concurrence of the Legis-All contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made with the person who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance.

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MANUAL

OF

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE,

BY

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of Administration and those who acted with the majority in the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding: that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority: and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power."

So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapon by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding, which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses, which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities.—2 Hats., 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there

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should be a rule to go by, than what the rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order. decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body.-2 Hats. 149

SECTION II

LEGISLATURE.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.—Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 1.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United

States - Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 6.

For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States.—Art. I., Secs. 4, 7, 8, 9; Art. II., Secs. 1, 3; Art. III., Sec. 3; Art. IV., Sec. 1, 3, 5; And all the Amendments '

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGES.

The privileges of the members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and nevervielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the point of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for any thing said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d. Neither a member himself, his wife.* or his servants, [familiares sui.] for any matter of their own, may bet arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit: 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before the time of privilege: 4th. Nor impleaded, cited or subpænaed in any court: 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror; 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained: 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time, covered by privilege, before and after the session. with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown. amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by 10 G. 8, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being, that "their dignity and indepen-

^{*} Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 10.

[†] Elsynge, 217; 1 Hats., 31; 1 Grey's Dec., 133.

dence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; "and that "the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast; and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated law."—1 Blackstons. 163. 164.

Tt was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege, that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Scuators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest i all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House."—Const. U. S., Art I., Sec. 6. Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them." Const. U. S., Art. II., Sec. 8, they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground:—1. The act of arrest is void, ab initio, 2 Stra., 989.—2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion. 1 Bl. 166. 2 Stra. 990; or by Habeas Corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 Stra. 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England.—Orders of the House of Cons. 1550, Feb. 20.—3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass, for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unanthorized arrest.—4. The court before which the process is returnable, is bound to act as in other cases of unonthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress not being defined, it will of course be judged of in every particular case by those

who will have to decide the case.

While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, eundo, morando et redeundo, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood."—1580—1 Hats., 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it.—2 Stra., 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpœna ad respondendum, or testificandem, or a summons on a jury, and with reason, because a member has superior duties to perform in

another place.

When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the . 47,700 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do in his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does in his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits of no com-

narison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. in Dec. 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the names of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House, to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceedings were had. The editor of the Aurora having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory to the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever anthorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every Court does the same; that if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumult render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquility is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must therefore have a power to punish those disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and Courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely. and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the Courts of the several states have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws, adopted in each State by a law of Congres : that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from questions elsewhere for what is said in the House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law: that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exer

cise of their functions, e. g. for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumults in their presence, &c.; but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist. from their own neglect; that in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him, 3 Grey, 59, 147, 255, is equal to the smallest disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Con titution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offence. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offence is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only ex re nata, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen is perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on that particultr case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the jud, ment which is to make, and at the same time apply, the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizens as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizens, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made, a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every intent a member, except that he can not vote until he is sworn.—Memor. 107, 108; D' Ewes. 642, col. 2; 653, col. 1; Pet. Miscel. Parl., 119; Lex. Parl. c. 23; 2 Hals. 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record.—Lex Parl., 23, 4; Inst. 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned, or sent for in custody of the sergeant —1 Grey, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House.—3 Grey, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 6; S. P. protest of Commons to James I, 1621; 2 Rapin No. 54, p. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a Parliamentary course, 1 Rush., 663.—For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty.—Com. p.

If an offence be committed by a member in the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course.—Lex. Park. 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself.—2 Nalson, 450; 2 Grey, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offences of this kind have been severely punished, by c. lling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, &c.—800., 72; Lex. Parl., c. 22.

It is a breach of order, for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order.—2 Hats., 175, 176; 5 Grey, 183.

And even in cases of treason, felony and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance; yet in Parliament, a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact, and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege. Otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the government, and even of every private man, under pretences of treason, &c., to take any man from his service in the House; and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth.—Decision of the Commons on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor, 4 Rushw., 588 So when a member stood indicted of a felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction. For it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime.—23 El., 1580; D' Ewes 283, col. 1; Lex. Parl., 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper.—2 Hats., 259. Of which see many examples—2 Hats., 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest.—1 Blackst., 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsell, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches that have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to

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them in the usual parliamentary manner. -2 Hats., 252: 4 Inst., 15: Seld. Jud. 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers. depending before the House, his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses, his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill were breaches of privilege. -2 Nalson. 743: and in 1783. December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges. &c., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King. on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members.-2 Hats., 251, 6.

SECTION IV

ELECTIONS.

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators .- Const. U. S .. Art. I. Sec. 4.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications

of its own members.—Const. U. S., Art. I. Sec. 5.

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each

Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 3.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most

numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their

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respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each State shall have at least one Representative.—Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

STATES.	17871	17902	1800 ^a	18104	18204	1830ª	18407	1850*	186
Maine,					7	8	7	6	5
N. Hampshire,	3	4 "	5	6	6	5	4	3	3
Massachusetts,	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10
Rhode Island.	1	2	. 2 -	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	- 5	4	4	4
Vermont		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	8
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	.83	31
New Jersey		5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Pennsylvania,	8	13	18	23	26	28	94	25	24
Delaware,	1 1	1	1	2	1	1	1	i	1
Maryland,	Ĝ	8	9	9	ĝ	8	6	6	5
Virginia,	10	19	22	28	29	21	15	13	8
N. Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	- 27
3. Carolina,	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	7
Beorgia	8	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7
Tentucky		2	6	10	19	13	10	10	9
Kentucky, Pennessec, 10			3	6	19	18	11	10	8
Dhio, 11			9	6	14	19	21	21	19
Louisiana, 12					3	79	4	4	
Indiana, 18	******		*****		3	3	10	11	.0
Mississippi, 14		*****			1				11
			*****			2	4	5	.5
Olinois, is					1 8	235	3	9	13
Alabama, 14 Missonri, 27	*****				8	9	7	7	- 6
MISSOREI.					****	7	5	7	9
Michigan,						1	3	4	- 6
Arkansas, 18	*** **						1	2	8
Florida,20		****	*****					1	1
lown, 10					*****		*****	2	6
Pexas, 22								2 3	- 4
Wisconsin, 13				** ****	****			3	6
California, 14 .								9	3
Minnesota, 28								2	2
Oregon, 36		*****						1	1
KRIISAB,									1
W. Virginia,			*****		*****		*****		3
	65	105	141	181	212	242	993	297	940

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such

vacancies. - Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance in office.—Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 6.

SECTION VI.

QUOBUM.

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to

1 As per Constitution.

- ² As per Act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000, first census. ³ As per Act of January 14, 1802, one Representative for 33,900, second
- As per Act of December 21, 1811, one Representative for 85,000, third census.
 - As per Act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 40,000, fourth census.
 - As per Act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,700, fifth census. As per Act of June 25, 1842, one Representative for 70,680, sixth census.
- As per Act of July 30, 1852, one Representative for 98, 702, seventh consus-Previous to the 3d March, 1820, Maine formed a part of Massachusetts,
- and was called the *District of Maine*, and its Representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of 3d March, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

10 Admitted under act of Congress, June 1, 1796, with one Representative.

31	**	**	April 80, 1802, "
19	**	4.6	April 8, 1812, "
13	44	44	December 11, 1816, "
14	44	44	December 10, 1817,
16	44	64	December 3, 1818, "
16	44	66	December 14, 1819, "
17	44	44	March 2, 1821, "
18	44	44	January 26, 1837,
10	64	44	January 15, 1837.
30	44	44	March 3, 1845, "
31	44	44	March 3, 1845, two Representatives.
22	44	44	December 29, 1845, two "
23	44	44	May 29, 1848, with three
34	44	44	Sept. 8, 1850, with two
28	44	- 46	May 11, 1858, with two "
26 .	46,	46	Feb. 14, 1859, with one

compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may decide.—Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 5.

In general, the chair is not to be taken until a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the shair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended.—2 Hats., 125, 126.

The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries.—Rules of the Senate. 1.

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard.—Ord. H. of C., 92.

They rise, that their persons may be recognized; the voice, in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence; but in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time.—
2 Hats.. 72

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made, as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stode adjourned.—Rule 8.

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Sen ate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.—Const. U. S., Art. I. Sec. 3.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President protempore in the absence of the View President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United Stapes.—Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 3.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other

officers. - Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question, the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objections, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk.—2 Hats., 168. As are also questions of adjournment.—6 Grey, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the king for a week, without a speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it de die in diem for 14 days.—1 Chand., 331, 335.

In the Senate, a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President appearing and taking the chair, or

at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.—Vide Rule 23.

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are, 1 H., 4, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir William Sturton, and in 15 H., Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, Jan. 27; 1658, Mar. 9: 1659, Jan. 13.

Sir Job Carlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, Feb. 18.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15. Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Not merely pro tempore, 1 Chand., 169,

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen—31 H. VI; 3 Grey, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances.—2 Hats., 161; 4 Inst.; 8 Lex. Parl., 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker protempore appointed.—Grey, 186; 5 Grey, 134; Vide Rule Sen., 23.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union. and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.—Const. U. S., Art. II, Sec. 3.

A joint address from both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An Address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker—9 *Grey*, 473, 1 *Chandler*, 298, 201, or by such particular members as are of the Privy Council.—2 *Hats.*, 276.

SECTION XI.

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, &c., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House.—4 Inst., 11, 12; 800., 7; 1 Grey, 112.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise,—
D' Enes, 630; col. 1: Parl. Hist., 440; 2 Hats., 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House.—Rushw., part 3, vol. 2, 74; 3 Grey, 401; Scob., 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House.—9 Grey, 412.

*When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member proved to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him.—9 Grey, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House.—2 Nals., 319. Vide Rules H. R., 102.

It appears, that on joint committee of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally, in the following instances.—7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not.—6 *Grey*, 129; 7 *Grey*, 133, 229, 321.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House—6 Grey, 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills—Scob., 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole—3 Hals., 127; Vide Rules H. R., 123, 124. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one

speaks as often as he pleases-Scob., 49: Vide Rules, H. R., 125. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question .- Scob., 36: 3 Grev. 301: Vide Rules H. R., 118. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take under consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair, and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table.—Scob., 36; Vide Rules H. R., 118. Their quorum is the same as that of the House; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question rises; the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot.-2 Hats., 125, 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers, on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order, to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only expedient to suppress disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done.—3 Grey, 139.

A committee of the whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee.—3 Grey, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfluished, they rise on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the committee of the whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon, a question is put on their having leave, and on the time when the House will again resolve itself into a committee.—Scob., 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the

House, which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report: but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or, "On Monday," &c.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, &c.—Scob., 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House.—Scob., 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation — Resolution of House of Commons, 1 Carl. 1, 1625 Rush. Lex. Parl., 115; 1 Grey, 16, 22, 92; 8 Grey, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be introduced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry, 2 Hats., 102, nor then are orders for their attendance given blank.—3 Grey, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question, answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel, and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved, or put, or debated, while they are there.—2 Hats., 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters.—2 Hats., 106, 107; 8 Grey, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals.—3 Grey, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House, is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it.—7 Grey, 52, 334.

If either house have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody —3 Hals. 52.

A member in his place gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar.—Jour. H. of C., Jan. 22, 1744, 5,

Either house may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend, if he choose it; waiting first to know from

the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of Criminal Judicature, they may order attendance; unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There it is to be a request. -3 Hats., 17; 9 Grey, 306, 406; 10 Grey, 133.

Connsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills; and on such points of law only as the House shall direct.—19 Grev. 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up, but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject.-Hakew. 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House. when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of others, having a priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted upon, are arranged every morning, and

brought on in the following order:

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committee, and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.

After twelve o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.
 Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill.

are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.

4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn, or on special order, are entitled to

be resumed, and passed on through their present stage.

5. These matters being despatched, for preparing and expediting busi-

ness, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

The arrangement of the business of the Scnate is now as follows:

1. Motions previously submitted.
2. Reports of committees previously made.
3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on the House of Representatives. leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time, and If not referred to a committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.

4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on the third reading are put on their passage.

5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they are reported to the Senate by the respective committees.

6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called. at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]—Vide Rules H. R., 19 to 27 inclusive.

In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up; we do one thing at a time, follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with; clear the House of business, gradatim, as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards

the close of the session.

Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time, when no question is before the House. Such are, original motions, and reports on bills. Such are, bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So, messages from the other House, respecting amendments to bills, are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—Const., 1, 5.

In Parliament, "instances make order," per Speaker Onslow, 2 Hats., 144; but what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament: by Prunne, 1 Grey, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDERS RESPECTING PAPERS.

The clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table, or out of his custody.—2 Hats., 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having, at a committee of the whole, amended a mistake in a bill, without the order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded.

—1 Chand., 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved, that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members, "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other, to my knowledge,

have taken away, or do at this present, conceal a bill entitled," &c.— 5 Grev. 202-

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into it.—Town. col., 209.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the S_l-eaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place.—Scob., 6; 3 Grey, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice, who it is that speaks.—Scob., 6; D'Ewes, 487, col. 1; 2 Hats., 77; 4 Grey, 66; 8 Grey, 108. But members who are indisposed, may be indulged to speak sitting.—3 Hats., 75, 77; 1 Grey, 195.

In Senate, every member when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place; and when he has finished, shall sit down.—Rule 3. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid personality.—Rule H. R., 28.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put; but he is to be heard, unless the House overrule him.—4 Grey, 390; 5 Grey, 6, 143. If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by pame; whereupon he proceeds upless

who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down, and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision; in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?"—2 Hats., 76; Scob., 7; D'Ewes, 434, col. 1, 2.

In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases, the member who shall first rise and address the chair, shall speak first.—Rule 5.

No man can speak more than once to the same bill, on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading.—
Co., 12, 116; Hakew., 148: Scob., 58; 2 Hats., 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time.—Smyth Comw. L., 2, c. 3; Arean. Parl., 17.

The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words: No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.—Rule 4.

No member shall speak more than once to the same question, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer or introducer of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.—Ruls R. R., 30

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact.—3 Grey, 357, 416. Or merely to explain himself, 3 Hats., 73, in some material part of his speech, id. 75; or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it, Memorials in Hakew., 29; or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and falling into the matter itself.—Mem. Hakew., 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard.— Town col., 205; Hale. Parl., 133; Mem. in Hakew., 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact.— 3 Grey, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously.—Scob., 31, 33; 2 Hate., 166, 168; 1 Hale. Parl., 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House, no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it —2 Hats., 169, 170; Rushw., p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition is under consideration, it is still in fieri, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House.—9 Grey, 306.

No person in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name; but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, &c.—Mem. in Hakew.; 3 Smyth's Comw. L., 2, c. 3; not to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—Scob., 31; Hale. Parl., 133; 2 Hate., 166, by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member.—Smyth's Comw. L., 2, c. 3. The consequence of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose or advocate it, is a personality, and against order. Qui digreditur a materia ad personam, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress.—Ord. Com., 1604, Apr. 19.

When a member shall be called to order by the President, or a Senator, he shall sit down; and every question out of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate, and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order.—

Finds 8.

While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the House; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor, while a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the House. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are calling, or ballots are counting.—Rule H. R., 34

No one is to disturb another in his speech, by hissing, coughing, spitting, 6 Grey, 332; Scob., 8; D'Ewes, 332, col. 1; nor stand up to interrupt him, Town. col., 205; Mem. in Hakew., 31; nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member; nor to go across the House, Scob., 6; or to walk up and down it; or to take books or papers from the table, or write there.—2 Hats., 177.

Nevertheless, if a member finds it is not the intention of the House to hear him, and that, by conversation or any other noise, they endeavor to drown his voice, it is the most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of his piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says any thing worth their hearing.—2 Hats. 77. 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict.—2 Hats., 166, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 Pet. Misc., 82; 3 Grey, 8, 128; 4 Grey, 328; 5 Grey, 88; 28 Grey, 204; 10 Grey, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their own members, requires them to declare in their places, not to prosecute any quarrel, 3 Grey, 128, 293; 5 Grey, 289; or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and to report to the House, 3 Grey, 419; and they are put under restraint, if they refuse, or until they do.—9 Grey, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech.—5 Grey, 866; 6 Grey, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table must repeat them. The Speaker may then direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes. But if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction, If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words.

and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken.—2 Hats., 199; 4 Grey, 170; 6 Grey, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all and to prevent mistakes, which must happen, if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly, they might be taken down any time the same day.—2 Hats., 196; Mem. in Hakev... 71: 8 Grev. 48: 9 Grev. 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee, must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion,—6 Grey, 46.

The rule of the Senate says, if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge.—Rule 7.

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order.—Smyth's Comw. L., 2, c. 3; 2 Hats., 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to misunderstanding between the two Houses.—8 Grey, 23.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment; because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore, it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed, which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder.—3 Hats., 51.

No member may be present when a bill, or any business concerning himself, is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws.—2 Hats., 219. The rule is, that if a charge against a mem-

ber arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in debate, there the matter must be stated, that is, the question must be moved, himself heard, and then to withdraw.—2 Hats. 121. 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principles of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge in his own case, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to.—2 Hats., 119, 121: 6 Greu. 268.

No man is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to the other with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in: or removing, until he be sit down in his place.—Scob., 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents.—2 Hats., 118.

In the Senate of the United States, every question of order is to be decided by the President, without debate: but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate.—*Rule* 6.

If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member object, without leave of the House; nd if the case require it, shall be liable to the censure of the House,—

whe H. R., 20.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the pase.—3 Grev. 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

If right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by bers, or sergeants at arms, assigned for that purpose.—Mod. ten. Pari.,

the rule of the Senate, on motion made and seconded, to shut the sof the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the

opinion of a member require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion, the door shall remain shut.—Rule 18.

No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatever, within the doors of the Senate chamber, to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.—Rule 19.

The only case where a member has a right to insist on any thing is. where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any member has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose: or to have the House told when there is not a quorum present. - 2 Hats., 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, sec Hakew. 392.

But, where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on any particular day, there a question is to be put when it is called for, whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full-(which in Senate is at noom).

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day .- 3 Grey, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption from further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution, that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House.-3 Grev. 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order, may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a Habeas Corons.—Raym., 120: Jacobs. L. D., by Ruffhead: Parliament, 1 Lev. 165, Prichard's case.

Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rule of Its proceedings, it must mean in those cases, legislative, executive, or judiciary, submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, &c. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore perhaps improperly placed among the records of the House.

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer.—1 Grey, 58. Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, \$600., 87; L. Part., c. 22; 9 Grey, 362, unless they are attending, 1 Grey, 401, or unable to sign, and averred by a member, 3 Grey, 418. But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question, (March 14, 1800.) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary if it be questioned—6 Grey, 36. It must be presented by a member, and by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand. 10 Grew, 57.

Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition

or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer .- Rule 24.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer; they shall not be debated on the day of their being presented, nor on any day assigned by the House for the receipt of petitions after the first thirty days of the session, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented—Rule H. R., 55.

Regularly a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a uestion put, whether it shall be received? But a cry from the House of Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this testion; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question or rate, until it is seconded.—Scob., 21.

he Senate say. No motion shall be debated until the same shall be inded.— $Rule\ 9$.

is then, and not till then, in possession of the House. It is to be put writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information. 'ate., 82.

rule of the Senate is, When a motion shall be made and seconded, ll be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any memelivered in at the table, and read by the President, before the same we debated.—Rule 10. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the clerk before debated.—Rules H. R., 38.

Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member

desire it.-Rules H. R., 39.

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment, or for the orders of the day, can be made by one member while another is speaking? It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him. unless by calling him to order if he depart from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House, against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands it is by an "order." But facts, principles, their own opinions and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair. But on appeal to the Senate, (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule 16,) the decision was overruled.— Journ. Sen., June 1, 1796 I presume the doubt was whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate

or third; which readings shall be on three diherent days, thiese the Senate manimously direct otherwise.—Rule 20.

Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave. In the latter case, at least one day's notice shall be given of the motion; and the motion shall be made, and the bill introduced, if leave is given, when resolutions are called for; such motion, or the bill when introduced, may be committed.—Rule H.R., 108.

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

One day's notice, at least shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.—Rule 25.

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms, the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, &c. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed on the committee and one or more in addition.—Hakew., 133; Scob., 40.

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation; or the Speaker may refuse it.—Scob., 31; 1 Grey, 82, 84.

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS. FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a second time? Then sitting down, to give an opening for objections; if none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, Whether it shall be read a second time?—Hakew., 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended at the first reading.—6 Grey, 286; nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done and rejected.—D'Ewes, 335, col. 1; 3 Hats., 198. (Vide Bules H. R., 109.)

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING

The second reading must regularly be on another day.—Hakew., 143. It is done by the clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker rising, states to the House the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, and that the question will be, Whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? And before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it.—Hakew., 143, 146.

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole, and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? or that it may be referred to a special committee.— Vide Rule 27.

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If, on motion and question, it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to a committee of the whole

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House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one: and may in any case but in and but out whom they please.

Those who take exception to some particulars in the bill, are to be of the committee. But none who speak directly against the body of the bill. For he that would totally destroy, would not amend it.—Hakew., 146; Town. col., 203; D'Ewes, 634, col., 2; Scob., 47; or, as it is said, 5 Grey, 145, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it.—6 Grey, 373. It is therefore a constant rule, "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 6, 1606, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself.—Scob., 48.

No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read after which it may be referred to a committee.—Rule 27.

The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.—Rules H. R., 110.

In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes, shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature, may, on motion, be referred to such committee.—Rule 34.

The clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee.—Town. col., 138. But it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases, the House has ordered the committee to withdraw immediately into the committee-chamber, and act on, and bring back the bill, sitting the House.—Scob., 48; Vide Rules H. R., 102.

A committee meets when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them.—6 *Grey*, 870. But they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent, nothing being the report of the committee, but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business.— Elegaço's method of passing bills, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee b cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and must a below them .- Elsynge, 12; Scob., 49.

The committee have full power over the bill, or other paper committee to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject. -8 Grev. 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &c., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case, the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, Scot., 49. nausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending. if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately as amended, or unamended, and no final question on the whole .-- 3 Hats., 276. But if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill. draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately. This is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed. but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered, or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their pposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been lended, you cannot recur back and make any alteration in a former part. Hats., 90. In numerous assemblies, this restraint is, doubtless, imtant.

it in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are leed; and they seem on the whole, in that small body, to produce itages overweighing their inconveniences.

this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single tion found in Parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in ttee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble, till the parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on conon of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made, as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble.—Scob., 50; 7 Grey, 431.

On this head, the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800. A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the House, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which, having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with. But the preamble was received: because we are in fact through the body of the resolution we have amended, that as far as amendments have been offered, and indeed till little of the original is left. it is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble: and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution, is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the house is not in possession of it: it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forwards for the purpose of amendments, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or e converso.

When a committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the Honse, with or without amendments, as the case may be.—2 Hats., 289, 292; Scob., 53: 2 Hats., 290: 8 Scob., 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves—1607, June 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words that are to be inserted or omitted, Scob., 50; and where, by reference to the page, line and word of the bill.—Scob., 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House, that the committee to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments (as the case may be), which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he, or any other may move that it may be now received.

the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations, and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk, without the coherence: whereupon the papers lie upon the table, till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report.—Scob., 52; Hakew., 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power.—Scob., 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them.—4 Grey, 361.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted. But is cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and neually to the same committee.—Hakew., 151. If a report be committed before agreed to in the House, what has passed in the committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed.—3 Hats., 131, note.

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the recommitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill. 3 *Hats.*, 131; or so much of a paper to one, and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORT TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper, originating with a committee, is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to seriatim.—5 Grey, 366; 6 Grey, 368; 8 Grey, 47, 104, 360; 1 Tarbuck's deb, 125; 3 Hats., 348—no question needs be put on the whole report.—5 Grey, 361.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question: and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment.—Elsynge's Mem., 23. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill; as he does also if it has been reported without amendments; putting no question but on amendments.

proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, whether the bill shall be read the third time.

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on the motion and question, the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, and in Parliament, are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

The 28th rule of the Senate says, "All the bills, on a second reading, shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in a committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee. And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the Vice-President, or President pro tempore, may call a member to fill the chair, during the time the Senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman so called, shall, during such time, have the power of a President pro tempore.

The proceedings of the Senate, as in a committee of the whole, or in quasi-committee, is precisely as in a real committee of the whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the House resumed, without any motion, question, or resolution to that effect, and the President reports, "that the House, acting as in committee of the whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, &c., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment: which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read the third time.

After progress in amending a bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the committee of the whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands in statu qua.

How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of committees of the whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House, are the following: 1. In a committee, every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. 4. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid an improper

discussion, is to move that the committee rise: and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order, in the House or in the gallery.—9 Grey, 118; it can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish.

The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves; and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus, 3d. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4th. It admits the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as the committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House; for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 20th rule declares it again a quasi-committee, 5th. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6th. It takes a question by Yea and Nay as the House does. 7th. It receives messages from the President, and the other House. 8th. In the midst of a debate, it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question, it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether it shall be read a third time, if it came from the other House. Or, if originating with themselves, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time. The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put a question. The clerk stands while he reads.

But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill till it has passed. An irregular and dangerous practice; because, in this way, the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House; as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the secretary may, with the most impocent intentions, commit errors, which can never again be corrected.*

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed, to make their first attack. All attempts at other periods, are with disjointed efforts; because many

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who do not expect to be in favor of the bill, ultimately, are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves, and to hear what can be said for it; knowing that, after all, they have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its two last stages, therefore, are reserved for this, that is to say, on the question, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and lastly, Whether it shall pass. The first of these is usually the most interesting contest; because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents; and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, Whether it shall pass.

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back, and

not within the bill.—Hakew., 250.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table, before he can be compelled to vote on them. But it is a great, though common error, to suppose that he has a right, totics quoties, to have acts, journals, accounts or papers, on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce, evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information, and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects. But if objected to, a question must be put.—2 Hats., 117, 118. It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without

This difficulty has since been obviated by the following rule of the Senate:

"The final question, upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, successful on, amendment, shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, successful at all times be in order, before the final passage of any such bill, estolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, to move its constitutional and about such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, shall be again pread a second time, and considered as is committee of the whole and the aforesaid question shall be again put."

a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House.—2 Hats., 117, 118.

For the same reason, a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time; and therefore is not refused, but where that is intended.—2 Grey, 227.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative.—Feb. 28, 1793.

Formerly, when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read, but of late, only the titles; unless a member insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it.—2 Hats., 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.—Rule 11.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to djourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a sy certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several otions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; id no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone definitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the acting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, arried, shall be equivalent to its rejection.—Rules H. R., 41.

is no possession of a bill, unless it be delivered to the clerk to be l, or the Speaker reads the title.—Lex. Parl., 274; Elsynge Mem., 85; House of Commons, 64.

ls a general rule, that the question first moved and seconded, shall be $\mathfrak{nut}-Scoo.$, 21, 22; 2 Hats., 81. But this rule gives way to what may lied privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of differades among themselves.

otion to adjourn simply takes place of all others; for otherwise the might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this

motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take the place of all other questions, except for adjournment. That is to say, the question which is the subject of an order, is made a privileged one pro hac vice. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the orders of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House, for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question—"Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read, and proceeded on in the course in which they stand—2 Hats., 83. For priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these, there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of question, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question: 2. To postpone indefinitely: 3. To adjourn to a definite day: 4. To lie on the table: 5. To commit; 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

- 1. When a proposition is moved, which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing, for that time, the motion and its discussion.—3 Hats., 188, 189.
- 2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely.—3 Hats., 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit sine die is a discontinuance of it.
- 3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such a day within the session as will answer the views of the House.—2 Hats., S1. And those who have spoken before, may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed.—2 Hats., 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used, by &djourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

- 4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on their table. It may then be called for at any time.
- 5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.
- 6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms, Their practice, comparatively, with that of Parliament, stands thus:

For the Parliamentary,
Postm't indefinitely,
Adjournment,
Lying on the table,
Lying on the table,
The Senate uses,
—Postm't to a day beyond the session.
Foetponement indefinite.
Lying on the table.

In their 11th Rule, therefore, which declares, that while a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in its Parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous question, postponement, commitment, and amendment.

But it may be asked, have these questions any privilege among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved, first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competition may be as follows:

1. Prev. Qu. and Postpone
Commit
Amend
2. Postpone and Prev. Qu.
Commit
Amend
3. Commit and Prev. Qu.
4. Commit and Prev. Qu.
5. Commit and Postpone
Classes, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d
classes, and the 1st member
of the 4th class, the rule
"first moved, first put,"
takes place.

Postpone Amend

Postpone

4. Amend, and Prev. Qu.

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar. For it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put about

it. For if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall now be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit. And if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question, will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended, shall be examined hereafter.

2d class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is

removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment, or amendment. But if decided negapressed by the previous question, or man described negatively, that it shall not be postponed, the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The 8d class is subject to the same observations as the 2d.

The 4th class-Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parthe equivalent proposition to adjoint the main question would be in Far-liament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not sup-pressed by postponing or adjoining the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing, though last moved, shall be first put; because in truth it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. Scobell is express—"On a motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put."—Scob., 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged

questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both were moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, e. q.

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting the previous question on it. This is not allowed: because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment or amendment.—2 Hats., 81, 2, 3, 4. Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone tl motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment c the main question: 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous ques tion, commitment, or amendment, alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original. if at all; because the 8th rule of the Senate says, that when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit. amend, or pre-question the original question; which is the Parliamentary doctrine: therefore, the motion to postpone the secondary motion for previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received: 2. This is a piling of questions one on another, which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed: 3. The same result may be had more simply, by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question. or to postpone or amend.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d reasons before stated, all hold good against this. Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question? Answer. The previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the 9th Rule of the Senate, has fixed its forms to be, "Shall the main question be now put?" i. c., at this instant. And as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion. That is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instruction to inquire," &c. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted. But it would not be admitted in another degree; to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere; and usage has drawn it after an amendment to the amendment. The same result may be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it was wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.—Rule 35.

In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the ques-

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tion, by the 18th Rule of the Senate, * contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time.—5 Grey, 179; 2 Hats., 8, 83; 8 Hats., 183, 183. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question; but as alternate or successive originals. In all cases of time or number we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be. the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the terminus in quem in any other case. Then the question must begin a maximo. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the terminus a que in any other case, where the question must begin a minimo. The object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet if we should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded: but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority. -- 3 Grey, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question in this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question."-1 Grey, 365.

Another exception to the rule of priority is, when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question, before a vote is taken on striking out, or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions, which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to wit, a question of order arising out of any other question, must be decided before that question.—2 Hats., 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of.—2 Hats., 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one.—2 Hats., 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being, that a motion made and seconded is in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and consequently may be asked and put to the question.

[•] In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.—Rule 18.

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS OURSTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter.—Memor. in Hakew., 28; 4 Grey, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.—*Eule* 9.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604—2 Hats., 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it.—2 Grey, 118, 114; 3 Grey, 384. When the question was put in this form: "Shall the main question be put?" A determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only. Formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over; 4 Grey, 43; but now for that day and no longer.—2 Grey, 113, 114.

Before the question, "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all.—Mem. in Hakev... 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question is, when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, &c., or the discussion of which may call forth observations, which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed, and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases: but in these, it is an embarrassing procedure: its uses would be as well answered by other more simple Parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded?—2 Hatsell, 88, says, If the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the Chair (by which he means, stated by the Speaker for debate), it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the Chair.

In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question. which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put; with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manceuvre to the previous questions, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But as the rule is, that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated by moving the amended question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendment, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it ab inconvenienti: to wit. Which is the most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put amended? or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and inasmuch also, as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects of public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main may speak again to the amendment.—Sood., 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House; but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress, as if it were against order. For, were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves.—2 Hats., 79; 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted, by way of amendment on the words "Be it enacted," &c.—1 Grey, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved as an amendment to this amendment to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill.—2 Hats., 80, 9. The Parliamentary question is always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill?

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can, by amendments, before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterwards in the same stage, because the House has on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is, put for striking it out. If, on the question, it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards; because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend, by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is, first to read the whole passage to be amended, as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out; next those to be inserted; and lastly the whole passage, as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others.—
2 Hats., 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words, and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same word and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible; because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing.

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is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived. For as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A. it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B. In which case, those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to he struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition. For then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion. instead of A and its coherence.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone, until the second Tuesday in February, some amendments proposed to the Constitution. The words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected, that it was not in order, as the question should first be put on the longest time: therefore, a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact it is not till they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer. For till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if. after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion has been to amend, by striking out "the second Tuesday in February." and inserting instead thereof. "the first of June."

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^{*}In case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance, doubtingly, the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way; and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought, that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contact of the practice in Parliament.

It would have been regular then to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out, and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it; the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So, if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House, with blanks. These may be filled up by the other, by way of amendments, returned to the first, as such, and passed.—3 Hats. 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that; the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions.—Mem. in Hakew, 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not? where it is complicated? into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as on the question, Dec. 2, 1640, making void the election of the Knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit, one on each Knight.—2 Hats., 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in a question they may be divided and put one by one.—9 Grey, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment.—2 Hats., 79, 5.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided; but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question: but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to at and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent s

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simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this, it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section, and the provisos, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself: for the provisos might thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away: or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading. which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistence. A question to be divisible. must comprehend points so distinct and entire, that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, with an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso. that the bill should not extend, 1. To any foreign minister; nor. 2. To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3. To any alien merchant, conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th taking in the words, "conforming himself," &c. It was objected, that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," &c., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions, must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the 1st member, the 2d is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule, that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half the question, both affirmative and nega-

tive, still remains to be put.—See *Executive Journ.*, *June* 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked, Whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? So that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew. The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House; and does not stand tpso facto before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way; so, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (e. g, the previous question, postponement or commitment), remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House; the rule being, that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading.—Hakew., 141; Scob., 42, and a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question.— 4 Grey, 149. And see Elsynge's Memor., 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leave no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other.—4 Grey, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that of striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit, to adhere.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House, to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does this result from this vote of disagreement; or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting

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amendments from another House are, 1st. To agree: 2d. Disagree: 3d. Recede: 4th. Insist: 5th. Adhere.

1st. To agree.

Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for 2d. To disagree. the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendment may be proposed: e. q., if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before

3d. To recede. 4th. To insist. 5th. To adhere.

the question of disagreeing is put. You may then either insist or adhere. You may then either recede or adhere. You may then either recede or insist.

Consequently, the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote, the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the secretary by inference to enter another vote: for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative, and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before the question, may rise and speak before the negative be put. Because it is no full question till the negative part be put. - Scob., 23: Hats., 73.

But in small matters, and which are of course such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House, where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally .-- Scob., 22; 2 Hats., 87; 5 Grey, 129; 9 Grey, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full,-Hakew., 158.

The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read the third time and passed. Because this would be to pass on two readings on the same day. At the third reading, the clerk reads the bill, and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be, Whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage—Hakew., 136, 137, 153; Coke, 22, 115. Latterly instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim; only instead of reading the formal larts, "Be it enacted, &c.," he states that "the preamble cites so and so; the first section enacts that, &c., the second section enacts," &c.

But in the Senate of the United States, both of these formalities are dispensed with, the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the clerk; and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.

A bill on the third reading, is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual—Hakew., 156; thus, 27 Et., 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second; but is declared not usual.—D'Ewes, 127, col. 2, 414, col. 2

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill, and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times.—Elsynge's Memorials, 59; 6 Grey, 335; 1 Blacks., 183. For examples of riders, see 3 Hats., 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave.—10 Grey, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House.—*Town col.*, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great, and almost invincible reluctance, that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasions erasures or interlineations. Sometimes the proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased.—9 Grey, 518.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks: for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading, the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to, at this time, than on any of the former readings.—Hakew., 153.

The debate on the question, Whether it should be read a third time? has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the first opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage, is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage; by saying, "Gentlemen, all who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye," and after the answer of ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion say no."—Hakevo. 154.

After the bill has passed, there can be no further alteration of it in any point.—Hakew., 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affigmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if, before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made (for it is too late after that), any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House.—Scob., 24; 2 Hats., 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth, and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter, or alteration, or proceeding, contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications.—2 Rush., p. 3, fol. 62; Scob., 43, 52; Co., 12, 116; D'Ewes, 105, col., 1; Mem. in Hakew., 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received, *) .
Petition that it be received, *	Ауев.

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Lie on the table,	Noes.	
Referred to a committee, or further proceeding,	Ayes.	
Bill, that it be brought in,	Ajce.	
Read 1st or 2d time,	١.	
Engrossed, or read 3d time,	Ayes.	
Proceeding on every other stage,	1	
Committed,	J	
To a committee of the whole,	Noes.	
To a select committee,	Ayes.	
Report of a bill to lie on the table,	Noes.	
Be now read,		
Be taken into consideration three months hence,	50 P. J.	
	251.	
Amendments be read a 2d time,	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read 2d time,) .	
For receiving a clause,	Ayes.	884
With amendments be engrossed,)	
That a bill be now read a third time,	Noes.	898
Receive a rider,)	260
Pass,	Ayes.	159
Be printed,	1	
Committees. That A take the chair,	í	
To agree to a whole or any part of the report,	}	
That the House do now resolve into a committee,		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into	Noes.	291
committee,	ł	
That he issue warrant for a new writ,	ì	
Member. That none be absent without leave,	1	
Witness. That he be further examined,	Ayes.	844
Previous questions	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum)	
Amendments. That words stand part of	Ayes.	
Lords. That their amendment be read a 2d time	Ayes.	
Messengers be received,	1	
Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock,	Ayes.	
	(
If after 2 o'clock.	Noes.	
Adjournment till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock,.	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock.	Noes.	
II after 4 0 clock,	210000	

Over a sitting day (unless a previous resolution),	Ayes.
Over the 80th January,	
For sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being a sitting day.	Ayes.

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative, and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House, and report the number to the Speaker. They then place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth, as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker.—Mem. in Hakeve. 28.

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made.—2 Hats., 145. Note.

But in both houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise and are counted, standing in their places, by the President or Speaker. They then sit, and the noes rise, and are counted in like manner.

In Senate, if they be equally divided, the Vice-President announces his opinion, which decides.

The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again, that in all cases of reconsidering a bill, disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."

By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.

When it is proposed to take a vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states, that "The question is whether, ϵ g., the bill shall pass? That it is proposed, that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states, that "those who are of opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of the contrary opinion in the negative." The clerk then calls over the names

alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice-President, and notes affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other.—Scob., 24. As it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put.—2 Hats., 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative, as well as the affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds pari passu. It is true, also, when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put. But if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments by which the debate may be opened again, and the question greatly deferred. And, as some who have answered aye, may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then the member entering may by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of the question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place; for if any mistake be suspected, it must be told again.—*Mem. in*

Hakew., 26; 2 Hats., 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order, during the division, the Speaker is to decide, peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House, if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours.—2 Hats., 143.

The voice of the majority decides. For the lex majoris partis, is the law of all councils, elections, &c., where not otherwise expressly provided. —Hakew., 93. But if the House be equally divided, "semper presumatur pro negants:" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority.—Towns. col., 184.

But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice-President decides, when the House is divided.—Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 2.

When, from counting the House, on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day.

—9 Hote., 136.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member, having said Yea, may afterwards sit and change his opinion? A precedent was remembered by

the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 Etiz., who in like case changed his opinion.—Mem. in Hakew.. 27.

SECTION XLII

TITLE.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and it is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SECTION XLIII.

When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof: but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.—Eule 20.

1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading, being amended, and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider the question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading. That is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment, except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So also may it be recommitted.

The rule permitting the reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it has passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled, unless a sense that a right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.*

^{*} This defect is remedied by Rule 20, cited above, which has been adopted since the original edition of this work was published.

In Parliament, a question once carried, cannot be questioned again at the same session; but must stand as the judgment of the House.—Towns. col., 67; Mem. in Hakew., 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session.—Hakew., 158; 6 Grey, 392. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same questions in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, e. g., report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion.—Towns. col., 26; 2 Hats., 93, 100, 101. So orders of the House or instructions-to committees, may be discharged. So a bill begun in one House, sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back.—Ib., 92; 3 Hats., 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title.—Hakew., 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as, by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed, 3 Hats., 278; or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, &c., or to rectify mistakes in an act, &c., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of reply.—2 Hats., 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo.—2 Hats., 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way.—6 Grey, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether.—2 Hats., 92, 98. Thus, when the address on the preliminaries of peace, 1782, had been lost by a majority of one; on account of the importance of the question and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again, and carried; as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form.—2 Hats., 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed, to continue an act of the same session; or to enlarge the time limited for its execution,—2 Hats., 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

RILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE

All bills passed in Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed: which report shall be entered on the journal.—Rule 33.

A bill from the other House is sometimes ordered to lie on the table.— 2 Hats., 97.

When bills passed in one House, and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, as usual, either by message, or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated.—3 Hats., 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either House, e. g., the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment: the Lords insist on it: the Commons insist on their disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment: the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either, renders it necessary for the other side to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall .- 10 Grev. 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the Houses would be endless. -3 Hats., 268, 270. The term of insisting. we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then [1679] newly introduced into Parliamentary usage by the Lords .- 7 Grey, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications, which may bring the Houses to a concurrence. Either House, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance. -10 Grey, 146. But it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary Parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before adherence.-10 Grev. 147.

Either House may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment. For here the disagreement and

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receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement.—Elsynge, 23, 27; 9 Grey, 476.

But the House cannot recede from or insist on its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it cannot send to the other House an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other House by engrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have on the question, passed it in that form.—9 Grey, 353; 10 Grey, 240. In Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one House has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first House depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the Lords' proposed amendments became, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money bills, but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments, and urged, that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irredeemable in any other way.—3 Hats., 256, 266, 270, 271. But the Lords refused and the bill was lost.—1 Chand., 288. A like case, 1 Chand., 311. So the Commons resolve that it was unparliamentary to strike out at a conference any thing in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses.—6 Grey, 274; 1 Chand., 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House, takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other, with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment; that being only in the second and not the third degree. For as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the let degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so when on a bill from the originating House, the other at its 2d reading, makes an amendment; on the 3d reading, this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

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SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers.—Hats., 71; 1 Grey, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply. written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered.—3 Grev. 144. The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver in like manner, written answers to those reasons, -3 Grev. 183. They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them .- 3 Grey, 255. At free conferences, the managers discuss viva voce, and freely, and interchange propositions, for such modifications as may be made, in a Parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals .- 6 Grey, 220; 3 Hats., 280. (Vide Joint Rules, 1.) This report cannot be amended or altered as that of a committee may be .- Jour. Senate. May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.—3 Hats., 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding. For as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade."—3 Hats., 226. So the Commons say "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate."—10 Grey, 137. And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that nothing was more Parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, 3 Hats., 269, and we do in fact see Instances of conference, or of free conference, asked after the resolution

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of disagreeing. -3 Hats., 251, 253, 260, 286, 281, 316, 849, of insisting, 10. 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355, of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300, and even of a second or final adherence.—8 Hats., 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, &c., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other: and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. -- 2 Hats., 271, 317, 323, 354; 10 Grev. 146,

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences. and not to return again to a conference .-- 3 Hats., 270: 9 Grev. 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked.-1 Grev. 45. When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed or the conference not agreed to .- Ord. H. Com., 89: 1 Grev. 425: 7 Grev. 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offence or default of a member of the other House.-6 Grey, 181; 1 Chand., 304; or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. 8 Grev. 302, or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation.-10 Grev. 171: or when the methods of Parliament are thought by one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon.—10 Grev. 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it they ask a conference. -- 3 Grev. 155. Formerly, an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or a concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference.-6 Grey, 128, 300, 387; 7 Grey, 80; 8 Grey, 210, 255; 1 Tarbuck's Deb., 278; 10 Grey, 293; 1 Chandler, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice.-8 Grev. 255.

A conference has been asked, after the first reading of a bill.-1 Grev. 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII. MESSAGES.

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting .- 8 Hats., 15. They are received during a debate without adjourning the debate. -3 Hats., 22.

In Senate messengers are introduced in any state of business, except- While a question is putting 2. While the yeas and mays are calling.
 While the ballots are counting. Ruls 46. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected.

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee, when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. -4 Grey, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker, for the House.—2 Grev. 253, 474.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message they may be admitted or called in to correct their message.—4 Grey, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their secretary, by mistake, delivered one only; which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on de none.

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other House has retired, the Speaker holds the bills in his hand and acquaints the House, "that the other House have by their messengers, sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read.—Hakew., 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed.—10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance to the consideration of the House to which it is sent.—3 *Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes *sub-silentio*, to prevent unbecoming altercations.—1 *Black.*, 163.

But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated —Joint Rules, 12.

A question is never asked by the one House of the other, by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message.—3 Grey, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it:—3 Hats., 25; 5 Grey, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communications between the Speakers, or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, it being sent to one House, was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time.—3 Hats., 260, 261, 263.

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterwards resires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the trds.—1 Chandler, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill, and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by messages is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses, from motives of respect and good understanding.—2 Hats., 242. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament.—2 Hats., 242.

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee of enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment. (Vide Joint Rules, 6.) When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery.—9 Grey, 148. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the House of Representatives, to have it signed the Speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate, to be signed by their President. The secretary of the Senate returns it to the committee of enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States.—(Vide Joint Rules, 8, 9.) If he approves, he signs and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated, that he has approved and signed it: of which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large, on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, twothirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 7.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations pre-

scribed in the case of a bill. - Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 7.

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy.—Const. U. S., Art. 1, 6, 3.

The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a committee of the whole, shall be entered on the journals, as concisely as possible, carebeing taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journals.—Rule 32.

The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by

proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals.—Rule 31.

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible, the second —2 Hats., 83.

So also, when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed which it may be improper to publish to the world, in the form in which they are made.—3 Hats., 85.

In both Houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals.—Const. U. S., Art. I. 5. 3.

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons, was October 30, 1685.—1 Chandler, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion, that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law.—Cob., 110, 111; Lex. Parl., 114, 115; Jour. H. C. Mar., 17, 1592; Hale. Parl., 106. For the Lords, in their House, have power of judicature; the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature; and both Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the Clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliamentary.—6 H., 8, c. 16; Inst., 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons has a judicial place.—4 Inst., 15. As record, they are open to every person; and a printed vote of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and reposit has been done by the other in any particular case.—2 Hats., 261; 3 Hats., 27—20. Every member has a right to see the journals, and take and pub-

Nish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them.—6 Grev. 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House.—2 *Hats.*, 194. 5.

SECTION L.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate, and independent power of adjourning, each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom or prudence of either House to comply with his requisition or not, as they see fitting.—2 Hals., 332: 1 Blackstone, 196: 5 Grev. 122.

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day.—1.5. But neither "House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting."—1.5. The Precident may, on extraordinary occasion, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.—Const. II, 3.

A motion to adjourn simply, cannot be amended as by adding "To a particular day;" but must be put simply, "That this House do now adjourn?" and, if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "That at its rising, it will adjourn to a particular day;" and then the House is adjourned to that day.—2 Hats., 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, &c., it adjourns during pleasure.—2 Hats., 305. Or for a quarter of an hour.—5 Grey, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it.—5 Grey, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit, by adjournment, by prorogation, or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act has passed. In this case, all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all.—1 Blacket., 186. Ad-

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journment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, &c., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left.—1 Lev., 165; Lex. Parl. c, 2; 1 Ro. Rep., 29; 4 Inst., 7, 27, 28; Hutt., 61; 1 Mod., 252; Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliaments; 1 Blackst., 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof.—Bro. Abr. Parliament, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation.—5 Grey, 374; 9 Grey, 350; 1 Chandler, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any Parliamentary function, beyond the end of the session, without the consent of the two other branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment or dissolution, by the efflux of their time. What then constitutes a session with them. A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of a new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "On extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses or either of them."—Art. I, Sec. 3. If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So, if it meets under the clause of the Constitution which says, "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."—I, 4: this must begin a new session. For even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases, it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker, to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form, "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the —day of —."

When it was said above, that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases, depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued of course to the next friend—Raym., 120, 381; Ruffl. Jac. L. D. Parliament.

Impeachments stand in like manner continued before the Senate of the United States.*

^{*}It was held in the case of Hastings, that a dissolution did not work the disconnuance of an impeachment.

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.—Const. U. S., Art. II, Sec. 2.

All confidential communications, made by the President of the United

All confidential communications, made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be, by the members thereof, kept inviolably secret; and that all treaties, which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall by their resolution take off the injunction of secreey.—Rule 38.

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there, also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. Ware vs. Hylton.—3 Dallas' Rep., 199. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot, by a treaty, make a citizen of an alien.—Vatlel, b. 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty.—4 Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe, 457; 3 Smollett. 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States, this department of legislation is confined in two branches only, of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and Senate having a negative. To what subjects this ower extends, has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor re we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must oncern the foreign nation, party to the contract, or it would be a mere allity res inter alias acts. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the institution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which a usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It is have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States; surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole vernment is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except se subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House topresentatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the utive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as a second of the senate of the senate of the senated as a second of

founded. For example, e. g., the treaty of Commerce with France; and it will be found that out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects

of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

Treatics being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the Legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accord-

ingly the process adopted in the case of France, in 1798.

It has been the usage of the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800. and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the Convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations with the Envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President. The mode of voting on questions of ratification, is by nominal call.

Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify.

or modify the whole or any part, shall be received.

Its second reading shall be for consideration; and on a subsequent day. when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article." or propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of twothirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House. and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.

The votes so confirmed shall, by the House or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed

to - Rule 37.

When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which twothirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. - Rule 44.

SECTION LIII.

IMPRACHMENT.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, - Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 8. Digitized by Google

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachments, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.—Const. U. S., Art. I. Sec. 3.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.—Const. U. S., Art. II, Sec. 4.

The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury .-Const. U. S., Art. III. Sec. 2.

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject.

JURISDICTION.

The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation because they are the judges. - Seld. Judic. in Parl., 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner, but on complaint of the Commons.-Id., 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for capital offence, on the information of the King, or a private person; because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offence; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent.-Id., 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the Commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court .-- 8 Grey's Deb., 325, 6, 7; 2 Wooddeson, 601, 576: 8 Seld., 1610, 1619, 1641: 4 Black., 257: 8 Seld., 1604, 1618, 9, 1656.

ACCUSATION.

The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice.-2 Woodd., 597; 6 Grey, 856. The general course is to pass a resolution, containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The pa

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signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order for his appearance.—Sachev. Trial, 325; 2 Woodd., 602, 605; Lords' Jour., 3 June., 1701: 1 Wins., 616: 6 Grev., 324.

PROCESS.

If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return, they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed.—Seld. Jud., 98, 99.

ARTICLES.

The accusation (article) of the Commons, is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus by the usage of Parliament in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified.—Sach. Tr., 325; 2 Woodd., 602, 605; Lord's Jour., 3 June, 1701; 1 Wms., 616.

APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody, though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer. the Lords find cause to commit him till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly.—Seld. Jud., 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his answer. - T. Ray, 1 Rushw., 268; Fost., 232; 1 Clar. Hist. of the Reb., 379. On a misdemeanor, his at pearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney.-1 Seld. Jud., 100. The general rule on an accusation for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the Commons complain of him, in such he is to answer.—Seld. Jud., 101. If previously committed by the Commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort, judicium parium suorum.-Seld. Jud., 101. In misdemeanors, the party has a right to counsel by common law; but not in capital cases .-Beld. Jud., 102-5.

ANSWER.

The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately.—1 Rush., 274; 2 Rush., 1374; 12 Parl. Hist., 442; 3 Lords' Jour., 13 Nov., 1643; 2 Woodd., 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment.—2 Woodd., 615; 2 St. Tr., 735.

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REPLICATION, REJOINDER, STC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, &c., Seld. Jud., 114-8; Grey's Deb., 233; Sach. Tr., 15; Jour. H. of Commons, 6 March, 1640, '1.

WITNESSES.

The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee in their discretion, shall demand.—Seid. Jud., 120, 123.

JURY

In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 R., 2, a jury was empanneled for her trial before a committee.—Seld. Jud., 123. But this was on a complaint, not an impeachment by the Commons.—Seld. Jud., 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lords Spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases.—Seld. Jud., 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods.-Seld. Jud., 188. This, Selden says is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be empanneled; and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; for they are in loco proprio. and there no jury ought to be empanneled .- Id., 124. The Lord Berklev. 6 E., 3, was arraigned for the murder of, L., 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not on impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been patria sua. He waived his peerage and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.-Id., 125. In 1 H., 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any indement given or hereafter to be given in Parliament. -Id., 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury. For the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, that they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try. For they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the Peers are judges of law as well as of fact."-2 Hale P. C., 275. Consequently of fact as well as of law.

PRESENCE OF COMMONS.

The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses.—Seld. Jud., 124. Indeed they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs.—Euchw. Tr. of Straff, 87; Com. Journ., 4 Feb., 1709, '10;

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2 Wood., 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it.—Seld. Jud., 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer or proofs, and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital.—Id., 53, 159, as well as not capital, 162. The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on.—Seld. Jud., 167: 2 Wood., 612.

JUDGMENT.

Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terræ, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any part of the legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem.—Seld. Jud., 168, 169. 170, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremonies, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments. prevail. For impeachments were not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents .- 8 Sta. Tr., 14; 2 Wood., 611. The Chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanors; the Lord High Steward, formerly, in cases of life and death .- Seld. Jud., 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary. -Fost., 144; 2 Wood., 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment .- Seld, Jud., 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments, (but 2 Wood., 614, contra.) but not in misdemeanors - Seld. Jud., 186.

CONTINUENCE.

An impeachment is not discontinued by the discontinue of Parliament; but may be resumed by the new Parliament.—T. Ray, 342. 4 Com. Jour., 23 Dec., 1790; Lords' Jour., May 16, 1'191; 2 Wood., 618.

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	when called and decision announced, no member allowed to vote,.	
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CENSUS

OF

1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855 & 1860.

COUNTY OF ALBANY.

TOWNS.			POPU	LATION		
10,1110,	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.
Albany City:						
1st ward,	7,638	9,809	3,712	6,177	8,038	9,130
2d ward,	5,742	6,855	3,676	4,001	4,518	5,007
3d ward,	3,845	4,137	5,053	4,617	4,667	5,541
4th ward,	6,365	7,244	4,759	4,758	4,492	3,922
5th ward,	4,519	5,676	3,129	2,929	3,016	2,098
6th ward,			3,661	3,798	3,460	3,278
7th ward,			3,532	5,244	6,006	6,341
8th ward,			4,001	6,269	7,467	8,043
9th word,			5,204		7,343	8,256
10th ward,			4,412	6,638	8,326	10,751
Total, Albany City,	28,109	33,721	42,139	50,763	57,333	62,367
Berne,	3,956	3,740	3,667	3,441	3,206	3,065
Bethlehem,	3,103				5, 151	5,644
Coeymans,	2,957					3,116
Guilderland,					3,188	3,246
Knox,	2,262	2,143	2,161		1,888	2,025
New Scotland,	3,130	2,912	3,288	3,459	3,327	3,304
Reusselaerville,	3 507	3,705	3,589	3,629	3,088	3,008

COUNTY OF ALBANY - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	•		POPU	LATION			
·	1835.	1835. 1840. 1845. 1850.		1835. 1840. 1845. 1850. 1855.		1855.	1860.
Watervliet,			11,209				
Westerlo,	8,074	3,096	2,957	2,860	2,648	2,692	
Total County,	59,762	68,593	77,268	93,279	103,681	113,916	
C	OUNT	Y OF .	ALLEG	ANY.			
Alfred,	1,903	1,630	1,625	2,679	1,707	1,367	
Allen,	1,089						
Alma,					412		
Almond,	2,059		1,735	1,914			
Amity,	1,280	1,354	1,485	1,792			
Andover,	708			1,476			
Angelica,	1,502		1,329	1,592	1,832	1,70	
Belfast,	1,035			1,679	2,130	1,82	
Birdsall,	753				838		
Bolivar,	752	408	517	708	985	95	
Burns,	936					1,06	
Caneadea,	1,046			1,477	2,400	2,12	
Centreville,	1,426	1,513	1,436	1,441	1,394	1,32	
Clarksville,	252	326		668	781	86	
Cuba,	1,478	1,768	1,585	2,243	2,116	2,18	
Friendship,	1,764	1,244	1,401	1,675	1,838	1,889	
Genesee,	470	578	659	672			
Granger,		1,064	1,178	1,309	1,218	1,25	
Grove,	1,663	623	843		1,118		
Hume,	1,523		1,980	2,159	2,094	2,14	
Independence,	1,189	1,440	1.679	1,701	1,136	1,199	
New Hudson,	1,065			1,433	1,451		
Ossian,	940		953	, 283	1,313		
Rushford,	1,520	1,512	1,769	1,816	1,995		

COUNTY OF ALLEGANY -(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.		POPULATION.				
	1895.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.
Scio,	1,122	1,156	1,356	1,922	3,184	1,631 877
Ward,		• • • • • •				2,432
West Almond		808	875	976	972	
Willing.					1,127	
Wirt,		1,207	1,305	1,544	1,524	
Total,	27,295	30,266	31,402	37,808	42,910	41,881
C	OUNTY	OFB	ROOM	E.		
Barker,	1,150	1,259	1,379	1,456	1,324	
Binghamton,						9,919
Chenango,	5,441	5,465	6,602	8,734	13,128	1,841
Colesville,	2,230	2,528	2,829	3,061	3,135	
Conklin,	1,142	1,475	1,866	2,232	2,539	1,146
Kirkwood,	1 410	1 500	7 057	3 000	1 015	1,389
Lisle,	1,415	1,000	1,657	1,843	1,815 1,979	
Maine,	295	400	479			797
Port Crane,	230	200	710	0.0	010	1,345
Sanford,	1,143	1,173	1,618	2,508	3,060	
Triangle,	1,669					
Union,	2,415				2,463	2,092
Vestal,	1,124					2,211
Windsor,	2,168					2,672
Total,	20,190	22,338	25,808	30,660	36,650	35,906

COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS.

TOWNS.		POPULATION.						
	1885.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
Allegany,	809	530	621	1,037	1,583	2,129		
Ashford,	1.201	1,469	1,376		1,913	1,978		
Carrolton,			193	515	511	779		
Cold Spring,		673	602	591	664	66'		
Connewango,			1,224	1,408	1,345	1,359		
Dayton,	1,114			1,448	1,139	1,294		
East Otto,					1,228	1,30		
Ellicottville,	941	1,084	1,211	1,725	1,838	1,88		
Farmersville,	1,164					1,38		
Franklinville, :					1,686			
Freedom,	1.835				1,443	1,42		
Great Valley,	613		756	1,638	1,198	1,52		
Hinsdale,	1,543	1,937		1,302	2,129	1,70		
Humphrey,		444		824	759	96		
schua,				906	1,103	98		
Leon,			1,494	1,340	1,330	1,39		
Little Valley,		700	780	1,383	801	1,20		
Lyndon,		628	819	1,092	1,123	1,16		
Machias,			1,243	1,342	1,366	1,27		
Mansfield,	720	942	962	1,057	1,125	1,26		
Napoli,	. 1,379		1,119	1,233	1,222	1,23		
New Albion,		1,016	1,199	1,633	1,562	1,57		
Olean,		638	550	899	1,611	2,70		
Otto,		2,133	1,110	2,267	1,094	1,07		
Perrysburgh,	. 1,549		1,642	1,861	1,456	1,43		
Persia,		892	1,086		1,204	1,30		
Portville,		100		747	1,164	1,62		
Randolph,	938		1,300	1,666	1,723			
Salamanca					453			

COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS -- (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.							
20112121	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
South Valley, Yorkshira,	1,066	1,292	1,740	561 2,010	586 1,728	718 1,844		
Total,	24,986	28,872	30,169	38,950	39,530	43,886		

COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

Auburn City:		1	1	1 1		
Auburn City:					2,404	2,901
2d ward,					1,922	
3d ward,					1,985	
4th ward,					3,165	
and ward,					0,100	0,000
Total, Auburn City, .	5,368	5,626	6,171	9,548	9,476	10,986
Aurelius,	2,771	2,645	2,504	2,831	2,574	2,528
Brutus,	1,991	2,044	3,263	3,046	2,807	2,598
Cato,	2,214	2,380	2,312	2,247	2,252	2,350
Conquest,			1,921			
Fleming,	1,363					
Genoa	2,721					
Ira,	2,187		2,121			
Ledyard,	2,373		2,095			
Locke,	1,752		1,528			
Mentz,	3,986					2,232
Montezuma,		4,210		,		1,439
	1,756		1,785			
Moravia,						1,917
Niles,	2,197					2,013
Owasco,	1,278				1,303	1,351
Scipio,	2,523			2,135		2,066
Sempronius,	1,280	1,304	1,314	1,266	1,269	1,262

COUNTY OF CAYUGA - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.						
	1835,	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	
Sennett,	2,069	2,060	2,033	2,347	2,082	1,923	
Springport,	1,829			2,041	2,171	2,129	
Sterling,		2,533				3,008	
Summer Hill,					1,184	1,194	
Throup,				} .	l ʻ	1,348	
Venice,	2,238	2.105	2,000	2,028	1,939		
Victory,	2,091	2,371		2,298		2,077	
	49,202	50,338	49,663	55,458	53,571	55,767	
con	NTY O	F CHA	UTAU	QUA.			
Arkwright,	1,293	1,418	1,295	, 283	1 110	1 103	
Busti,						2 011	
Carroll,						1 525	
Charlotte,	1,208					1 711	
Chautauqua,	3,119					2 837	
Cherry Creek,						1 359	

Clymer, 843 909 1 330 Dunkirk. 5,616 2,104 1,865 1,751 Ellery, 2,395 2,242 2.134 3,176 Ellicott, 2.355 2,571 3,523 3.935 5.112 1,930 Ellington. 1,773 1,725 1,832 2,001 1,937 French Creek. 553 621 725 766 968 647 1,339 1,288 1,344 1,332 1,258 1,315 Gerry, 3,998 3,718 4,254 Hanover, 3,520 5,144 4,101 3,340 3,431 3,749 3,443 2,915 3,606 Harmony,..... Kiantone, 552490 882 1,036 871 1,200 798 996 Poland. 916 1,087 1,015 1,174 1,325 1,794 Pomfret, 4,041 4,566 4,286 4,483 9,157 4,293

COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA — (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION,							
	1885,	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
Portland,	2.181	2,136	1,966	1,905	1,936	1.984		
Ripley,	2.023	2,197						
Sheridan,	1.919	1,883						
Sherman,	830	1,899		1,292		1,394		
Stockton,	1,943							
Villenova,	1,453	1,655	1,531	1,536				
Westfield,	3,036					3,640		
Total.	44.869	47.975	46,548	50,493	53,380	58,422		

COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.

Baldwin,						
Big Flats	1,238	1,375	1,421	1,709	1,853	1,853
Catlin,	2,356	1,119	1,247	1,474	1,518	1,308
Chemung,	2,231	2,377	2,575	2,673	2,785	2,128
Elmira,	3,879	4,791	5,898	8,166	8,486	8,682
Trin,						
Iorseheads,					2,648	2,277
outhport,	1,711	2,101	2,539	3,184	4,479	4,733
an Etten					1,522	1.508
iteran,	1,925	2,279	2,481	2,698	2,807	2,171
al,	14,439	15,483	17,742	21,738	27,288	26,917

COUNTY OF CHENANGO.

n,	1 1			l	1.770
oridge,	3.010	3,324	3,081	3,338 3,	377 1,588
ibus.	1.656	1.561	1.461	1.381 1.	331 1, 407
try,	1,603	1.681	1.765	1.677 1.	684 1,671
un,	886	965	947	903	806 781

COUNTY OF CHENANGO - (CONTINUED.)

POPULATION.

TOWNS.	10104110411							
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
Greene,		3,462	3,965	3,763	3,717	3,809		
Guilford,	2,703	2,827	2,787	2,600	2,552	2,743		
Lincklaen,	1,014	1,249	1,172	1,196	1,131	1,094		
Macdonough,	1,425	1,369	1,514	1,522	1,417	1,483		
New Berlin,	2,967	3,086	2,704		2,507	2,617		
North Norwich				1,172		1,171		
Norwich,		4,145	4,269		4,109	4,356		
Otselic,			1,483		1,721	1,752		
Oxford,	3,765				3,116	3,290		
Pharsalia,	1,170				1,152			
Pitcher,	1,533				1,281	1,276		
Plymouth,	1,563				1,541	1,668		
Preston,		1,117	1,059		1,044			
Sherburne,	3,108	2,791	2,680					
Smithville,	1,885		1,794		1,661	1,661		
Smyrna,	2,026				1,866			
Total,	40,762	40,785	39,900	40,311	39,915	40,934		
C	OUNT	OFC	LINTO	N.				
Altona,								
Ausable,		3,222	3,976	4,492	3,803			
Beekmantown,					2,933			
Black Brook,		1,064						
Champlain,	2,691				6,197	5,857		
Chazy,	3,023	3,584	3,571	4,324	4,462	3,399		

Dannemora,

Ellenburgh,

onburgh, 645 1,171 902 1,504 1,751 ers, 1,137 1,703 2,207 3,365 3,622

1,371

723

1,924

1,271

2,348 3,926

3,571

833

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

COUNTY OF CLINTON - (CONTINUED.)

Towns.		POPULATION.									
	1885.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1					
Peru,		6,416	3,273 6,095 1,695	5,618	6,080 3,058	3					
Total,	20,742	28,157	31,278	40,047	42,4 82	45					
CO	UNTY	OF C	LUMB	IA.							
Austerlitz, Canaan, Chatham, Claverack, Chermont, Copake, Gallatin, Germantown, Ghent,	1,617 2,092 3,042 3,469 2,840 1,166 1,616 1,655 979 2,375	2,091 1,957 3,662 3,056 1,231 1,505 1,644 969 2,558	1,812 1,973 3,570 2,934 1,131 1,607 1,676 991 2,417	1,873 1,941 3,839 3,208 1,130 1,652 1,586 1,023 2,293	1,618 1,946 4,023 3,363 3,058 1,620 1,517 1,131 2,537	1 1 1 1 1 2					
Greenport,	2,266	2,470	2,374	2,123	2,194	2					
1st ward, 2d ward, 3d ward, 4th ward,	2,617	2,818	3,017	2,936 3,350	1,460 1,675 1,764 1,821	1					
Total Hudson City,	5,531	5,672	5,657	6,286	6,720	1					

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA - (CONTINUED.)

					•			
TOWNS.			POPUL.	ATION				
•	1885.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855	1860.		
Kinderhook,	2,831	3,512	3,679	3,970	3,864	4,331		
Livingston,	2,206				2,064			
New Lebanon,	2,713							
Stockport,	1,023					1,445		
Stuyvesant,	1,736	1,779	1,718		1,937			
Taghkanick.	1,589		1,524					
4 manual	1,000			1,000	2,000	-,		
Total	40.746	43.252	41.976	43.073	44.391	47.172		
Total,								
COUNTY OF CORTLAND.								
Cincinnatus,	1,180	1,301	1,195	1,206	1,118	1,213		
Cortlandville,		3,799						
Cuyler,	l 							
Freetown,	962	950	925	1,035	955			
Harford,	l			949	926	946		
Homer.	3.584	3,572	3.602	3,836	3,785	4,356		
Lapeer,				822	750	803		
Marathon,	986	1.063	1,080	1,149				
Preble,	1,408		1,325	1,312	1,219	1,274		
Scott,	1,504	1,332		1,290	1,293	1,211		
Solon,	2,103							
Taylor,			-	1 000				
Truxton,	3,712	3,658	3,587	3,623				
Virgil,	4,291	4,502	4,541		2,231			
Willet.	723			923				
Total	24,168	24.C07	25.081	25,140	24,575	26.294		
	,_	,-,	,,		-1-1-			

LEGISLATIVE' MANUAL.

COUNTY OF DELAWARE.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.							
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
Andes,	2,109	2,176	2,440	2,672	2,536	2,990		
Bovina,		1,403	1.436	1,316	1.224	1,242		
Colchester,		1,567	1,858	2,184	2,360	2.480		
Davenport,	2,052	2,052	2,143	2,305	2,233 2,711	2,362		
Delhi,		2,554	2,665	2,909	2,711	2,900		
Franklin,	2,951	3,025	3.007	3,087	3,186	3,308		
Hamden,	1,349	1,469	1,767	1,919	1,881	1,851		
Hancock,	895	1,026	1,208	1,798		2,862		
Harpersfield,	1,741	1,708	1,569	1,613	1,480	1,468		
Kortright,	2,531	2,441	2,211	2,181	2,013	2,023		
Masonville,	1,278	1,420	1,388	1,550		1,684		
Meredith,	1,603	1,640	1,678	1,634	1,503	1,630		
Middletown,	2,487	2,608	2,695	3,005	2,946	3,201		
Roxbury,	2,856	3,013	3,121	2,853	2,533	2,558		
Sidney,		1,732	1,759	1,807	1,797	1,916		
Stamford,	1,747	1,681	1,715	1,708	1,597	1,661		
Tompkins,	1,951	2,035	2,261	3,022	3,290	3,589		
Walton,		1,846	2,074	2,271	2,404	2,740		
Total,	34,192	35,396	36,990	39,834	39,749	42,465		
C	DUNTÝ	OF D	JTCHE	SS.				
Amenia,				2,229	2,199	2,288		
Beekman,	1,447			1,386	1,379	1 371		
Clinton,				1,795	1,840	1 922		
Dover,	1,981	2,000	1,944	2,146	1,925	2 305		
East Fishkill,				2,610	2.619	2 544		
Fishkill,	9,623	10,437	10,651	9,240	8,764	9,546		
Hyde Park,	2,368	2,364	2,477	2,425	2,480	2 749		
La Grange,	1,927	1,851	1,834	1,941		1 850		

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.		POPULATION.				
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.
Milan, Northeast, Pawling, Pine Plains, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie City, 1st ward, 2d ward,		1,385 1,571 1,334 2,219 10,006	1,436 1,626 1,499 2,142 11,791	1,555 1,720 1,416 2,226 13,944	1,757 1,792 1,453 1,853 3,110 4,099 2,663	1,735 1,743 1,412 2,343 3,122 4,611 2,887
3d ward, 4th ward,		• • • • • •		• • • • • •	3,461 2,540	4,409 2,819
Total, Po'keepsie City,		· · • • · ·			12,763	14,726
Redhook,	2,824 2,624 2,358 1,596 2,897 	2,659 2,278 1,498 2,833	2,989 2,301 1,484 2,797	2,816 2,158 1,552 2,805	3,065 2,201 1,463 2,740	3,289 2,323 1,502
2000,		TY OF		,00,002	,00,000	,01,011
Alden, Amherst, Aurora, Black Rock, Boston, Brandt,	1,969 3,376 2,967 1,825	1,984 2,451 2,908 3,625	2,187 3,133 3,010 4,883 1,779	4,153 3,435 7,508 1,872	5,118 3,665 1,769	

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

COUNTY OF ERIE - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION,							
20112104	1835.	1840. 1845.		1850.	1855.	1860.		
Buffalo City:								
1st ward,	4,838	3,531	7,107	7,344	7,994	8,403		
2d ward	2,805	3,400	5,877	8,529	5,882	5,524		
3d ward	1,909	1,829	3,511	5,072	4,293	5,345		
4th ward	3,407	5,483		15,709		7,256		
5th ward	2,702	3,970			8,759	10,597		
6th ward					7,354	8,385		
7th ward					7,804			
8th ward,					5,404	8,068 5,932		
9th ward,					5,625	5,360		
10th ward,					5,238	6,314		
11th ward					3,314			
12th ward,					3,729			
13th ward					818			
2002 (1010)						2,040		
Total,	19,715	18,213	29,773	42,261	74,214	81,129		
Chictawauga,		1,137	2,029	3,042	2,526	2,743		
Clarence,	2,239	2,271	2,497		3,253			
Colden,	788	1,088		1,344				
Collins,	4,025	4,257	3,969	4,001	2,025	2,119		
Concord,	2,658		3,132	3,242	2,805	3,183		
East Hamburgh					1,946			
Eden,	2,093	2.174	2,213	2,494	2,426			
Elma						2,091		
Evans,	2.638	1,807	1.859	2.182	2,252	2,510		
Grand Island	-,				838	954		
Hamburgh,	4.126	3,727	4.259	5.219		2,991		
Holland,	1 166	1,242	1 355	1 315	1,321	1,538		
Laucaster,		2,083			5,489	4,659		
darilla,		2,000			1,377	1,596		

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COUNTY OF ERIE - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.			POPU	LATION.		
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.
Newstead, North Collins,	2,383	2,653	2,610	2,899	2,987 1,859	3,162 1,948
Sardinia, Tonawanda,	1,633	1,743	1,600 1,634	1,761 2,072	1,765 2,569	1,942 2,489
Wales, West Seneca,	1,984	1,987			1,689 2,523	1,710 2,784
Total,	57,594	62,465	78,635	100,993	132,331	141,971
	COI	JNTY (of ess	EX.		
Chesterfield,	2,083		3,022	4,171		3,179
Crown Point, Elizabethtown, .	2,189 856	1,061	1,194	1,635	1,402	2,252 1,343
Essex,	1,529 1,732		1,720 2,431	2,351 2,688	2,115 2,850	1,633 2,514
Keene,	700	730 1, 5 05	809	756	774	784 1,807
Lewis,	335	455	496	586	767	903
Moriah,	2,293 46		2,807 126	3,065 277	3,120 226	3,466 157
North Elba, North Hudson,			• • • • • •	. 210 561		366 297
St. Armand,			129	210	289	331
Schroon, Ticonderoga,	1,723 2,080		1,705 2,309	2,031 2,669	2,085 2,125	2,550 2,271
Westport, Willsborough, .	1,724 1,253	1,932	2,094	2,352	2,041	1,981 1,519
Wilmington,	798	928	894			861
Total,	20,699	23,634	25,102	31,148	28,539	28,214

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.							
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
Bangor,	1,035	1,289	1,606	2,159	2,154	2,520		
Bellmont,	382	472	510	660	873			
Bombay,	1,357	1,446	1,667	1,963	2,312	2,440		
Brandon,	417	531	578	590	728	794		
Brighton,						208		
Burke,			1,285	2,477	1,900			
Chateaugay,	2,039			3,728		3,183		
Constable,	724			1,447	1,443	1,680		
Dickinson,	597			1,119				
Duane,	237							
Fort Covington,	1,665		2,369	2,641	2,559			
Franklin,		192		724		1,105		
Harrietstown,			129					
Malone,	2,589		3,634	4,550		6,565		
Moira,	798							
Westville,	661	1,028	1,159	1,301	1,354	1,635		
Total,	12,501	16,518	18,692	25,102	25,477	30,837		
(COUNT	YOF	FULTO:	Ŋ.				
Bleecker,	332	346	267	510	904	1,062		
Broadalbin,	2,721	2,738	2,358	2,476	2,646	2,534		
Garoga,			342	2,079	714	629		
Ephratah,	2,146			589		2,202		
Johnstown,	7,557			6,131	7,912	8,811		
Mayfield,	2,908			2,429		2,367		
Northampton,	1,369				1,943	1,937		
Oppenheim,	3,927	2,169	2,388	2,315	2,412	2,363		

COUNTY OF FULTON -- (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.		POPULATION.								
10 11 115.	1835.	1940.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.				
Perth, Stratford,		737 500		1,140 801	1,131 1,046					
Total,	21,597	18,049	18,579	20,171	23,284	24,162				
	COUNTY	OF G	ENESE	E.						
Alabama, Alexander, Batavia, Bergen, Berbany, Byron, Darien, Elba, Le Roy, Oakfield, Pavilion, Pembroke, Stafford,	2,487 4,430 1,519 2,532 1,953 2,621 3,134 4,239 2,029 2,563	2,242 4,219 1,832 2,286 1,907 2,406 3,161 4,323 	1,994 4,384 1,822 2,051 1,807 2,212 1,950 3,352 1,360 1,834 2,140	1,927 4,461 1,897 1,904 1,566 2,084 1,772 3,473 1,457 1,640 2,279 1,974	1,798 5,304 1,800 1,879 1,641 2,176 1,869 4,206 1,510 1,758 2,844 2,055	1,801 5,876 2,008 1,897 1,864 2,143 2,040 4,247 1,597 1,723 2,855 2,077				
4.313	COUNT	YOF	REEN							
Ashland, Athens, Cairo, Catskill, Coxsackie, Dusham	2,673 2,861 5,179 3,364	2,862 5,339 3,539	2,812 5,458 3,799	3 741	2 870 2 557 5 710 3 682	2 791 2 479 6,275 3 661				
Durham,	2,954	2,813 2,338	2,613 2,261							

COUNTY OF GREENE - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.								
	1885.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.			
Halcott,					474	504			
Hunter,	2,024	2,019	2,433	1,849	1,594	1,698			
Jewett,				1,452	1,129	1,145			
Lexington,	2,598	2,813	2,902	2,263	1,595	1,657			
New Baltimore,	2,395	2,306	2,347	2,381	2,402				
Prattsville,	1,469	1,613	2,069	1,989	1,588	1,511			
Windham,	2,343	2,417	2,670	2,048	1,684	1,659			
Total,	30,173	30,446	31,957	33,126	31,137	31,930			
CO	UNTY	OF H.	AMILT	on.					
Arietta,]	209	114	108	149	98			
Benson,						380			
Gilman,		98	95	101	90	!			
Норе,	768	711	648	789	822	745			
Indian Lake,						256			
Lake Pleasant,	336	296	296	305	300	356			
Long Lake,		59	72	111	139	223			
Morehouse,	119	169	211	242	275	228			
Wells,	431	365	446	532	768	738			
Total,	1,654	1,907	1,882	2,188	2,543	3,024			
CO	UNTY	OF H	ERKIM	ER.					

Commons,	1,900	3,129	2,120) Z.	, uuu	1,001	1,093
Danube,	1,651	1,960	1,693	1	730	1,791	1,711
Fairsield,	2,062	1,836	1,662	1	646	1,493	1,712
Frankfort,	2,670	3,096	3,082	3	023	3,217	3,247
German Flats,	2,715	3,245	3,237	3	578	3,855	3,940
Herkimer,	2,710	2,369	2,379	2	601	2,866	2,804

COUNTY OF HERKIMER - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.							
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1950.		
Litchfield,	1,620	1,672	1,677	1,676	1,582	1,520		
Little Falls,	3,147	3,881	4,244	4,855	4,930	5,989		
Manheim,	2,095	2,095	1,872	1,902	1,672	1,868		
Newport,	1,955	2,020	2,112	2,125	2,015	2,113		
Norway,	1,131	1,046	1,079	1,052	1,059	1,105		
Ohio,	698	692	763	1,051	1,087	1,135		
Russia,	2,313	2,298	2,439	2,349	2,288	2,389		
Salisbury,	1,974			2,035	2,306	2,325		
Schuyler,	2,153	1,798		1,696	1,690	1,715		
Stark,	1,581	1,766		1,576	1,478	1,543		
Warren,	2,004			1,756	1,741	1,812		
Wilmurt,		60		112	268	260		
Winfield,	1,739	1,652	1,559	1,481	1,397	1,480		
Total.	36.201	37.477	37,424	38,244	38,566	40.561		

COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

Adams,	2,970	2,966	3,055	3,106]	3,105	3,496
Alexandria,						
Antwerp,	2,614	3,109	3,380	3,665	3,763	3,313
Brownsville,	2,890	3,968	4,380	4,282	3,589	3,966
Cape Vincent,				3,044	3,375	3,585
Champion,	,490	2 206	2,146	2 085	1,946	2,132
Clayton,	3,344	3 990	4,682	4 191		4,696
Ellisburgh,					5,339	5,614
Henderson,	2,270	2 480	2,345	2 239	2,139	2,419
Hounsfield,	3,558	4 146	3,917	4 136	3,221	3,339
Le Ray,	3,668	3 721	3,853	3 654	3,203	3,159
Lorraine,		1 699	1,640	1 511	1,470	1,687
Lyme,						

COUNTY OF JEFFERSON - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION,							
101110.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860,		
Orleans,	2,044	3,001	3,047	3,265	2,806	2,934		
Pamelia,				2,528		2,789		
Philadelphia,								
Rodman,				1.784		1,808		
Rutland,	2,111			2,265		2,097		
Theresa,			2,109	2,342	2,278	2,628		
Watertown,	4,279	5,027	5,433	7,201	7,557	7,567		
Wilna,	2,053			2,993	3,024	3,662		
Worth,				326	474	634		
Total	53,088	60,984	64,999	68,153	65,420	69,825		

COUNTY OF KINGS.

Brooklyn	City:	1	1	1		441 6,967
1st	ward,	1 523	2,148	4 622	6,062 6	441 6,967
za	ward,	4,574	D, 447	6 903	9,307 8	383 9,817
						900 10,084
4th	ward,	5 724	6,827	8 819	11,032 12	282 11,766
	ward,					352 17,400
						490 27,710
7th	ward,	2 042	4,521	9 958	6,371 12	523 12,096
8th	ward	487	944	1 369	2.585 5	318 9.190
9th	ward,	666	1,054	1 897	3,261 9	133 17,343
10th	ward,				11,782 21	749 25, 258
11th	ward,				12,421 22	213 28,851
12th	ward,				6	990 11,083
13th	ward,				14	044 17,958
						414 15,475
15th	ward				6	559 10,566

COUNTY OF KINGS — (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.									
1011101	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.				
16th ward,					15,350	21,181				
17th ward					5,508					
18th ward					2,601					
19th ward,						6,697				
Total, Brooklyn,.	24,529	36,233	59,574	96,838	205,250	266,661				
Bushwick,	3.325	1,295	1,857	3,739						
Flatbush,	1,537			3,177	3,280	3,471				
Flatlands,	684	810								
Gravesend,	695	799	898							
New Lots,					2,261	3,271				
New Utrecht		1,283	1,863	2,129	2,730					
Williamsb'rgh city		5,094	11,338	30,780						
Total,	32,057	47,613	78,691	138,882	216,355	279,122				
	COU	NTY	OF LE	WIS.						
Croghan,			1,014							
Denmark,	2,522		2,551							
Diana,	449									
Greig,	538									
Harrisburgh,	803	850	986	1,367		1 338				
High Market,		• • • • •		• • • • • •	,125					
Lewis,			:			1 407				
Leyden,	1,687	2,438	1,941	2,253		1 859				
Lowville,	2,097									
Martinsburgh,	2,288	2,272	2,408	2,677						
Montague,	• • • • • •	• • • • •		P 4 4	571					
New Bremen				1,510	1,647	1,786				

COUNTY OF LEWIS - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.							
	1835. 1840.		1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
Osceola, Pinckney, Turin, Watson, West Turin,	796 1,907 1,163 1,843	1,704 1,707	1,882 2,763	1,208 1,826 1,138	1,039 1,748 930	1,393 1,849 1,028		
Total,	16,093	17,830	20,218	24,564	25,229	28,580		

COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.

Avon	2,754	2,999	2,450	2,809	2,694	2,910
Caledonia,	1,677	1,987	1,758	1,804	1,991	2,014
Conesus,	1,690	1,654	1,579	1,418	1,413	1,443
Geneseo,	2,714	2,893	2,613	2,958	2,883	3,002
Groveland,	1,715	2,000	1,759	1,724	1,610	1,565
Leicester,	2,135	2,415	2,287	2,142	2,076	2,008
Lima,	2,227	2,176	2,158			2,782
Livonia,	2,659	2,719	2,695	2,627		
Mount Morris,		4,576	4,293	4,531	4,042	3,963
North Dansville,				4,377	3,481	3,738
Nunda,				3,128	2,887	2,849
Ossian,						1,269
Portage,						1,519
Sparta,						1,248
Springwater,				2,670		2,399
West Sparta,				1,619		
York,	2,948	3,049	2,896	2,785	2,782	2,743
Total,	31,092	37,777	35,721	40,875	37,943	39,546

ENGISLATIVE MANUAL

COUNTY OF MADISON.

TOWNS.	1	POPULATION.								
20112121	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1955.	1860.				
Brookfield,	. 3,950	3,695	3,623	3,585	3,770	3,729				
Cazenovia,		4,153	4,675	4,812		4,343				
De Ruyter,	. 1,562	1,799	1,829	1,931	1,921	1,817				
Eaton,	. 3,758	3,409	3,444	3,944	4,061	3,871				
Fenner,	. 1,972	1,997	1,833	1,690		1,649				
Georgetown,		1,130	1,386		1,442	1,476				
Hamilton,		3,738	3,878	3,599		3,894				
Lebanon,		1,794				1,678				
Lenox,		5,440	5,931	7,507	7,800	8,024				
Madison,			2,313			2,457				
Nelson,	. 2,231					1,797				
Smithfield,	2,750		1,629			1,509				
Stockbridge,		2,320				2,068				
Sullivan,	4,366		4,388			6,233				
Total,	. 41,741	40,008	40,987	43,072	43,687	43,545				
	COUNT	TY OF	MONR	OE.						
Brighton,						3 138				
Chili,	. 1,951					2 205				
Clarkson,	. 3,836	3,486	4,207	4,555	2,177	2 093				

1,447 2,347 1,728 1,822 2,005 2 710 3,265 3,669 3,818 4.219 4,487 4.147 Henrietta, 2,215 2,085 2,219 2,513 2,144 2 249 Hamlin, ... 2,369 2 460 2,397 1,252 1,461 3.234 3,547 Irondequoit. 3,353 3,435 Mendon. 3,404 3,243 3,015 2,936 2,598 2,404 2,560 3,080 Ogden ... 2,434 2,712 2,995 Parma, ... 2,652 2,740 2.947 2,783 2 904

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL:

COUNTY OF MONROE -- (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.						
20 (1212)	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	
Penfield,	4,905	2,842	2,937	3,185	3,031	3,210	
Perrinton	2,203		2,636		3,175	3,015	
Pittsford,	1,969	1,983	1,860	2,061	2,133	2,028	
Riga,	1,905		1,985	2,159		2,177	
Rochester,	,						
1st ward,	2,272	2,816	3,002	3,053	2,225	2,474	
2d ward,	3,314	4,685	2,758	3,630		3,736	
3d ward,	2,892	4,203	3,730	4,491	4,386	4,779	
4th ward,	3,013		2,828	3,511	3,323	3,180	
5th ward,			4,121	3,705	4,376	4,594	
6th ward,			3,984	7,061	5,391	6,054	
7th ward,			1,861	3,336		2,274	
8th ward,			1,975	2,920		4,440	
9th ward,			2,696	4,696		4,601	
10th ward,				,	4,732	5,498	
11th ward,						3,684	
12th ward,						2,890	
Total, Rochester,	14,404	20,191	26,965	36,403	43,877	48,204	
Rush,	2,026	1,929	1,798	2,015	1,750	1,613	
Sweden,	3,559	3,133	3,179	3,623	3,967	4,045	
Webster,			2,725	2,446	2,388	2,650	
Wheatland,	2,684				2,816	2,560	
Total,	58,085	64,902	70,899	87,650	69,324	100,648	
COT	JNTY	of mo	NTGOL	ERY.			
Amsterdam,	4,109	5,333	3,581	4,128	4,012	4,557	
Canajoharie,	4,671	5,146	4,988	4,097		4,134	
Charleston,	2,124	2,103	1,995			1,837	

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY -- (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION,							
	1835.	1840.	1845,	1850,	1855.	1860.		
Florida,	2,896	5,214	3,172	3,571	3,154	2,991		
Glen,	2,612	3,678	2,718	3.043	2,956			
Minden,	2,902	3,507	3,322	4,623	4,671	4,412		
Mohawk,*		3,112	2,752		3,077	3,136		
Palatine,	2,876	2.823	2,695	2,856	2,525	2,605		
Root	2,918	2,979	2.804	2,736				
St. Johnsville,		1,923	1,616	1,627	1,744	1,688		
Total.	25.108	35.818	29.643	31,992	30,808	30.866		

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

	OIII	AND	COUNTI	OF MEW	TORK
1st ward	կ		380 10,62	9/12,230/19	,754 13,486 18,148
2d ward	ĺ,	7	549 6,39	4 6,962 6	655 3,249 2,506
3d ward	ĺ,	10	884 11,58	1 11,900 10	355 7,909 3,757
4th ward	ί	1.5	439 15, 77	0 21 ,000 23	250 22,895 21,994
5th ward	l,	18	495 19, 15	9 20, 362 22	686 21,617 22,337
					698 25, 562 26, 696
7th ward	ί	21	481 22,983	2 25,556 32	690 34, 422 39, 982
8th ward	ί,	28	570 29,07	3 30, 900 34	612 34,052 39,406
9th ward	Ĺ	20	618 24, 79	5 30,907 40	657 39,982 44,385
					,316 26 ,378 29 ,004
11th ward	l,	26	845 17,053	2 27, 259 43	,758 52,979 59,571
12th ward	l,	24	437 11,653	2 13,378 10	451 17,656 30,651
					,246 26,597 32,917
					,196 24,754 28,080
15th ward	١,	13	202 17,75	5 19 422 22	,564 24,046 27,587
					,882 39,823 45,176
17th ward	۱,		18 61:	9 27, 147 43	,766 59,548 72,953

^{*}Including 2 male and 1 female Indians, between 50 and 60 years of age.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.			POPUL	ATION.					
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.			
18th ward, 19th ward, 20th ward, 21st ward, 22d ward,				31,546 18,465	39,415 17,866 47,055 27,914 22,605	57,462 32,795 67,519 49,017 61,725			
Total, city,	268,089	312,710	371,223	515,547	629,810	813,6 69			
	COT	INTY O	F NIAG	ARA.					
Cambria,	2,070 2,195 2,302 6,092 2,148 2,013 1,069 1,838 3,397 1,730 1,636	2,099 2,350 2,533 9,125 2,372 1,277 1,098 2,177 3,549 1,742 1,057 1,753	2,224 2,674 2,540 9,314 2,795 1,468 1,285 2,303 3,773 2,037 1,793 2,344 34,550	3,028 2,924 12,323 3,271 1,951 2,166 2,455 4,024 2,154 2,669 2,955	2,216 3,033 3,260 13,386 3,164 5,457 1,826 2,643 4,930 1,923 3,152 3,292 48,282	2,308 3,256 3,379 13,523 3,363 6,603 1,833 2,353 4,793 2,132 3,484 3,372			
COUNTY OF ONEIDA.									
Annsville, Augusta, Ava, Boonville, Bridgewater,	1,352 3,347 3,012 1,449	1,765 2,175 5,519 1,418	2,192 2,117 3,653 1,351	2,686 2,271 1,037 3,306 1,315	2,715 2,383 1,242 4,424 1,203	2,837 2,213 1,260 4,212 1,261			

COUNTY OF ONEIDA - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION,							
	1895.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
Camden,	2,114	2,331	2,434	2,820	2,900	3,187		
Deerfield,	2,536		2,347	2.287				
Florence,	1,106		1,994	2,575				
Floyd,	1,795		1,592					
Kirkland,	3,497			3,421				
Lee,	2,618			3,033				
Marcy,	1,730			1,857	1,767	1,687		
Marshall,	2,579		2,148	2,115	2,147	2,134		
New Hartford,			4,043	4,847	4,517	4,395		
Paris,	2,849		3,097	4,283		3,762		
Remsen,	1,498		1,903			2,670		
Rome,*	4,505		5,955		10,720	9,830		
Sangerfield	2,242		2,272			2,343		
Steuben,		1,993	1,924	1,744		1,541		
Trenton,			3.543			3,504		
Utica City:	3,220	3,110	0,020	3,540	0,001	3,004		
1st ward,	1,633	1,738	1 574		1,443	1,431		
2d ward,	1,755				2,799	2,695		
3d ward,	2,731	3,781			3,111	3,388		
4th ward,	4,064	,			4,827	3,674		
5th ward,					5,380	3,096		
6th ward,					4,609	4,839		
7th ward,						3,406		
Total, Utica City,	10,183	12,782	12,190	17,565	22,169	22,529		
Vernon,	2,827	3,043	3,074	3,093	3,005	2,908		
Verona,	4,155							
Vienna,						3,460		
s totaling	1 -1112	2,000	2,001	0,000	0,430	, 0,200		

^{*} Including the three wards in the village of Rome.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.		POPULATION.									
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.					
Western, Westmoreland, Whitestown,		3,105	3,072	2,516 3,291 6,810	3,279	3,166					
Total,	77,518	85,310	84,776	99,506	107,749	105,202					
COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.											
Camillus,			2,977	3,105	2,740	2 940					
Cicero,		2,464		2,980							
Clay,	2,538										
De Witt,	2.716										
Elbridge,*	3,599			3,924							
Fabius,	2,852										
Geddes,				2,011		2 528					
La Fayette,	2,592	2,600	2,527	2,533	2,340	2 537					
Lysander,	3 838	4,306	4,506	5,833		4,741					
Manlius,	5 594	5 509	5,602	6,298	6,228	6 028					
Marcellus,	2 456	2 726				2 908					
Onondaga,	4 789	5 658	5,142	5,694	5,400	5 113					
Otisco,	1 863			1,804	1,725	1 848					
Pompey,	4 521		4,112								
Salina,	7 793	013	15,804								
Skaneateles,	3 575	3 981	3,827	4,081	3,976	4,335					

Spafford, 2 404 873 1,977 1,903

2d ward.....

4.514

1,816

3,597

1 814

3,468

4,016

1st ward....

Syracuse City:

^{*} In the town of Elbridge are included the village of Jordan, populadon 1,453, and the village of Elbridge, population 544.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA -- (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.							
20 11 21	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
3d ward,				4,654	2,260	2,269		
4th ward,				5,474	4,167			
5th ward,				l	2,063	2,680		
6th ward,				1	3,256			
7th ward,				l	4,165			
8th ward,					2,162			
Total, Syracuse City, .				22,271	25,107	28,119		
Tully,		1,663 3,021		1,559 3,873				
·	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	85,890	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
C	OUNTY	OFO	NTAR	10.				
Bristol,	3,005	,953	1 801	1 733	1,715	1,657		
Canadice,	1,515			1 075	977	1,026		
Canandaigua,	5 452			6 143	6,480			
East Bloomfield,	1,952			2 262	2,168			
Farmington,	1,843							
Gorham,	2,684							
Hopewell,	2,058							
Manchester,	2,685							
	-1000	-,						

Naples, 2,156 2,345 2 270 2 376 2,118 2 067 Phelps, 4,786 5,563 5 375 5 542 5,293 5 586

Richmond,, 786 ,937 1 732 Seneca, 6,608 7,073 7 911

1 852 1,493 1 650 8 505 8,298 8 448

COUNTY OF ONTARIO - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.							
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1800.		
Victor,	2,265 2,075			2,230 1,698		2,404 1,646		
•	<u> </u>		42,592	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
COUNTY OF ORANGE.								
Blooming Grove,	2.001	2,396	1,962	2,184	2,184	2,248		
Chester,	4,001		1,744	1,641	1,696	1,849		
Cornwall,	3,289	3,925	3,854	4,471	4,578			
Crawford,	2,007	2,075	2,072	1,912				
Deerpark,	1,329		2,012	4,032				
Goshen,	2,967	3.889	3,232	3,149				
Greenville,					1,218			
Hamptonburgh,	1,319				1,303			
Minisink,	4,439			4,972	1,295			
Monroe,	3,712					3,975		
Montgomery,	4,016			3,933				
Mount Hope,	1,484			1,512	1,735	1,675		
Newburgh,	7,683							
New Windsor,	2,460			2,457				
Wallkill.	3,714	4,268		4,942				
Warwick,	4,676					4,628		
Wawayanda,					2,069	2,085		
,						-,		
Total,	45,096	50,739	52,227	57,145	60,868	63,812		
_								
Barre,	5,182		5,614	6,437				
Carlton,	2,080			2,809	2,329			
Clarendon,	1,842	12,251	1,893	1,809	1,749	1,831		

COUNTY OF ORLEANS -- (CONTINUED.)

Towns.	POPULATION.								
20 11 212	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.			
Gaines,	2,230	2,268	2,479	2,722	2,532	2,542			
Kendall,		1,692							
Murray,	8,592					2,612			
Ridgeway,	3,349		3,943	4,591	5,226				
Shelby,	2,440		2,663	3,082	3,046	3,326			
Yates,	2,178	2,230	2,372	2,242	1,996	2,105			
Total,									
COUNTY OF OSWEGO.									
Albion,	945	1,503	1,644	2,010	2,212	2,348			
Amboy,	767	1,070			1,172	1,402			
Boylston,	368	481		621	815	909			
Constantia,	1,967	1,476	1,705	2,495	3,355	3,413			
Granby,	2,049		2,741	2,344	3,747	4,057			
Hannibal,	2,204	2,269	2,534	3,368	3,028	3,246			
Hastings,	1,828	1,983	2,113	2,920	3,069	3,345			
Mexico,	3,138	3,729		4,221	4,022	4,074			
New Haven,	1,551	1,737	1,707	2,015		2,073			
Orwell,	679	808	1,016	1,106		1,435			
Oswego, Town,	4,902	4,665	6,048			3,181			
Oswego City:		1	,						
1st ward,					4,143	4,068			
2d ward,					2,839				
3d ward,					4,254	4 983			
4th ward,					4,580	4,499			
Total, Oswego City, .				12,205	15,816	16,816			

COUNTY OF OSWEGO - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	-		POPUL	ATION,		
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.
Palermo,	1,655	1,928	1,906	2,053	2,023	2,088
Parish,	1,295	1,543	1,456	1,799	1,675	2,027
Redfield,	412	507	584	752	798	1,087
Richland,	3,461	4,050	3,758	4,079		4,128
Sandy Creek,	2,100	2,420	2,257	2,456		2,431
Schroeppel,	1,191	2,098	2,516	3,258		4,011
Scriba	4,180	4,051	5,495	2,738	2,958	3,282
Volucy,	2,895	3,155	3,895	2,966		
West Monroe,		918		1,197	1,217	1,416
Williamstown,	658		782	1,121	953	1,144
Fotal,	38,245	43,619	48,441	62,198	69,398	75,958
C	OUNTY	OF (OTSEG	Э.		
Burlington,	OUNTY 2,227	7 OF (2,154)	OTSEG(1,998	-	1,808	1,818
Burlington,			1,998	1,835		
Burlington,	2,227	2,154 4,057		-	2,029	2,365
Burlington,	2,227 4,323	2,154 4,057	1,998 4,179	1,835 1,928	2,029	2,365 2,552
Burlington,	2,227 4,323 3,876	2,154 4,057 3,923 1,071 1,907	1,998 4,179 4,125 975	1,835 1,928 4,186 927 1,885	2,029 2,540 913 1,783	2,365 2,552 902 1,804
Burlington,	2,227 4,323 3,876 975	2,154 4,057 3,923 1,071 1,907	1,998 4,179 4,125 975 1,820 1,487	1,835 1,928 4,186 927 1,885	2,029 2,540 913 1,783	2,365 2,552 902 1,804
Burlington, Butternuts, Cherry Valley, Decatur, Edmeston, Exeter,	2,227 4,323 3,876 975 2,044 1,462	2,154 4,057 3,923 1,071 1,907 1,423	1,998 4,179 4,125 975 1,820 1,487	1,835 1,928 4,186 927 1,885 1,526	2,029 2,540 913 1,783 1,540	2,360 2,552 902 1,804
Burlington, Butternuts, Cherry Valley, Decatur, Edmeston, Exeter, Hartwick, Laurens	2,227 4,323 3,876 975 2,044 1,462 2,586	2,154 4,057 3,923 1,071 1,907 1,423 2,490	1,998 4,179 4,125 975 1,820 1,487 2,482	1,835 1,928 4,186 927 1,885 1,526 2,352	2,029 2,540 913 1,783 1,540 2,220	2,368 2,552 902 1,804 1,570 2,496
Burlington, Butternuts, Cherry Valley, Decatur, Edmeston, Exeter, Hartwick, Laurens, Maryland,	2,227 4,323 3,876 975 2,044 1,462 2,586 2,235	2,154 4,057 3,923 1,071 1,907 1,423 2,490 2,173	1,998 4,179 4,125 975 1,820 1,487 2,482 2,208	1,835 1,928 4,186 927 1,885 1,526 2,352 2,168	2,029 2,540 913 1,783 1,540 2,220 2,106	2,368 2,552 902 1,804 1,570 2,496 1,936
Burlington, Butternuts, Cherry Valley, Decatur, Edmeston, Exeter, Hartwick, Laurens, Maryland, Middlefield,	2,227 4,323 3,876 975 2,044 1,462 2,586 2,235 2,015	2,154 4,057 3,923 1,071 1,907 1,423 2,490 2,173 2,085	1,998 4,179 4,125 975 1,820 1,487 2,482 2,208 2,128	1,835 1,928 4,186 927 1,885 1,526 2,352 2,168 2,152	2,029 2,540 913 1,783 1,540 2,220 2,106 2,177	2,368 2,552 901 1,804 1,570 2,496 1,936
Burlington, Butternuts, Cherry Valley, Decatur, Edmeston, Exeter, Hartwick, Laurens, Maryland, Middlefield,	2,227 4,323 3,876 975 2,044 1,462 2,586 2,235	2,154 4,057 3,923 1,071 1,907 1,423 2,490 2,173 2,085 3,319	1,998 4,179 4,125 975 1,820 1,487 2,482 2,208 2,128 3,196	1,835 1,928 4,186 927 1,885 1,526 2,352 2,168 2,152 3,131	2,029 2,540 913 1,783 1,540 2,220 2,106 2,177 3,071	2,368 2,552 901 1,804 1,570 2,496 1,936 2,228 2,828
Burlington, Butternuts, Cherry Valley, Decatur, Edmeston, Exeter, Hartwick, Laurens, Maryland, Middlefield, Milford,	2,227 4,323 3,876 975 2,044 1,462 2,586 2,235 2,015 3,163	2,154 4,057 3,923 1,071 1,907 1,423 2,490 2,173 2,085	1,998 4,179 4,125 975 1,820 1,487 2,482 2,208 2,128	1,835 1,928 4,186 927 1,885 1,526 2,352 2,168 2,152 3,131 2,227	2,029 2,540 913 1,783 1,540 2,220 2,106 2,177 3,071 2,329	2,368 2,552 902 1,804 1,570 2,496 1,936 2,228 2,828 2,828
Burlington, Butternuts, Cherry Valley, Decatur, Exeter, Hartwick, Laurens, Maryland, Middlefield, Milford, Morris,	2,227 4,323 3,876 975 2,044 1,462 2,586 2,235 2,015 3,163 2,112	2,154 4,057 3,923 1,071 1,907 1,423 2,490 2,173 2,085 3,319 2,095	1,998 4,179 4,125 975 1,820 1,487 2,482 2,208 2,128 3,196 2,385	1,835 1,928 4,186 927 1,852 1,526 2,352 2,352 2,152 3,131 2,227 2,155	2,029 2,540 913 1,783 1,540 2,220 2,106 2,177 3,071 2,329 2,038	2,368 2,552 902 1,804 1,570 2,496 1,936 2,228 2,828 2,210 2,320
Burlington, Butternuts, Cherry Valley, Decatur, Edmeston, Exeter. Hartwick, Laurens, Maryland, Middefield, Milford, Morris, New Lisbon,	2,227 4,323 3,876 975 2,044 1,462 2,586 2,235 2,015 3,163 2,112 	2,154 4,057 3,923 1,071 1,971 1,423 2,490 2,173 2,085 3,319 2,095 	1,998 4,179 4,125 975 1,820 1,487 2,482 2,128 3,196 2,385	1,835 1,928 4,186 927 1,852 1,526 2,352 2,162 3,131 2,227 2,155 1,773	2,029 2,540 913 1,783 1,540 2,220 2,106 2,177 3,071 2,329 2,038 1,792	2,365 2,552 902 1,804 1,570 1,936 2,228 2,220 2,825 2,320 1,733
Burlington, Butternuts, Cherry Valley, Decatur, Edmeston, Exeter, Hartwick, Laurens, Maryland, Middlefield, Milford,	2,227 4,323 3,876 975 2,044 1,462 2,586 2,235 2,015 3,163 2,112	2,154 4,057 3,923 1,071 1,971 1,423 2,490 2,173 2,085 3,319 2,095 	1,998 4,179 4,125 975 1,820 1,487 2,482 2,208 2,128 3,196 2,385	1,835 1,928 4,186 927 1,852 1,526 2,352 2,352 2,152 3,131 2,227 2,155	2,029 2,540 913 1,783 1,540 2,220 2,106 2,177 3,071 2,329 2,038 1,792 2,167	2,496 1,936 2,228 2,825 2,210 2,320

COUNTY OF OTSEGO - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION,							
	1885.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
Pittsfield,	1,318	1,395	1,730	1,591	1,656	1,480		
Plainfield,					1,281			
Richfield,	1,673	1,680		1,502	1,543			
Roseboom,					1.887			
Springfield,	2,548	2,382	2,356	2,322	2,463			
Unadilla,	2,415		2,505	2,463	2,722			
Westford,	1,547	1,478				1,385		
Worcester,	2,210				2,115	2,154		
Total,	50,428	49,628	50,509	48,638	49,735	50,157		
Patterson,	1,347 4,562 1,818	3,814 1,659	1,289 4,209 1,598	5,063 1,626	1,422 4,809 1,573 2,185	4,526 1,587		
Total,	11,551	12,825	13,258	14,138	13,934	14,002		
(COUNT	YOF	QUEEN	S.				
Flushing,	3,643			5,376	7,970	10,189		
Hempstead,	6,654	7,609	8,269		10,477	12,375		
Jamaica,	2,885	3,781	3,883	4.247	5,632	6,518		
Newtown,	3,505	5,054	5,521	7,208	4,694	13,725		
North Hempstead,	3,360	3,891	3,897	4,291		5,419		
Oyster Bay,	5,083	5,865	6,361	6,900	8,047	9,16		
Oyacer Day,								

LEGISLATIVE 'MANUAL.

COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.						
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1650.	1855.	1860.	
Berlin.	1,757	1,794	1,845	2,005	2,167	2,223	
Brunswick,	2,679		2,855			3,110	
Clinton,					1,606		
East Greenbush,						1,607	
Grafton,	1,682	2,019	1,905	2,033	1,888	1,837	
Greenbush,	3,345	3,701	4,182	4,945	3,303	3,992	
Hoosick,	3,325	3,539	3,576	3,724	4,120	4,446	
Lansingburgh,	3,268	3,330	3,982		5,700	5,577	
Nassau,	3,227	3,236		3,261	3,000	3,039	
North Greenbush,					1,812	2,170	
Petersburgh,	1,950	1,901	1,876	1,908	1,663	1,698	
Pittstown,	3,919	3,784			3,602	3,826	
Poestenkill,				2,092	1,878	1,833	
Saudlake,	3,840	4,303	4,291	2,558	2,588	2,502	
Schaghticoke,	3,243	3,389	3,091	3,290	3,303	2,929	
Schodack,	3,793					3,993	
Stephentown,	2,528			2,622	2,397	2,311	
Troy City:	, ,	, , ,			,		
1st ward,	3,837	3,234	3,405	4,032	4,232	4,273	
2d ward,	3,593		3,888			4,958	
3d ward,	2,451	2,774	2,701	2,794	2,394		
4th ward	5,447	3,557	3,720	4,054		4,74	
5th ward	683			1,818			
6th ward	948	1,326		4,139			
7th ward		3,037	3,754			4,30	
8th ward		828	1,193	2,741	3,876	5,03	
9th ward,					3,339	3,943	
10th ward,			1 ₆₀	,	2,375		
Fotal, Troy City, , .	16,959	19,334	21,709	28,785	33,269	39,230	
Total,	55,515	60,259	62,338	74,363	79,234	86,528	

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COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

POPULATION.

TOWNS.						
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.
Castleton,	2,868 2,297 845	2,745	3,342	4,020	4,187	6,243 4,841
Westfield,	1,681		2,497			3,985
Total,	7,691	10,965	13,673	15,061	21,389	25,492
co	UNTY	OF R	OCKLA	ND.		
Clarkstown,	2,176 2,865 2,079 2,576	3,449 2,771	4,806 3,227	5,885 4,769	6,747 5,838	8,123 7,060
Total,	9,696	11,975	13,741	16,962	19,511	22,492
cou	NTY O	F ST.	LAWR	ENCE.		

Brasher,						
Colton,			460	506	1,040	1 400
De Kalb,	1,200	1,531	1,723	2,389	2,676	3 182
De Peyster,	788	1,074	1,138	206	1,163	1 249
Edwards,	739	956	1,064	1,023	1,180	1 287
Fine,			243	293	316	519
Fowler,	1,571	1,752	1,840	1,813	1,620	1,808
Gouverneur,	1,796	2,538	2,600	2,783	2,856	3,201
Hammond,	1,327	1,845	1,911	1.819	1,875	1,968
Hermon,	870	1,271	1,580	1,690	1,648	1,690
Hopkinton,	910	1,147	1,435	1,476	1,554	1,990

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE -- (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.		POPULATION.							
	1885.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.			
Lawrence,	1,241	1,845	1,970	2,214	2,365	2,828			
Lisbon,		3,508	4,376	5,295		5,640			
Louisville,		1,693	1,970	2,054		2,310			
Macomb,		,	1,113	-1,197	1,466	1,816			
Madrid,	4,069		4,376	4,856		1,978			
Massena,			2,798			2,925			
Morristown,	2,339	2,809	2,328	2,274		2,284			
Norfolk,	1,373	1,728	1,544	1,753	1,804	2,329			
Oswegatchie,	4,656	5,719	6,414						
Parishville,		2,250	2,090	2,132	2,114	2,296			
Pierrepont,	922	1,430	1,450			2,267			
Piteairn,		396							
Potsdam,	3,810	4,473	4,856	5,349	6,631	6,737			
Rossie,		1,553	1,386		1,480	1,609			
Russell,			1 499	1,808		2,380			
Stockholm,		2,995	3,293	3,661	3,790	4,074			
Waddington,						2,768			
Total,	12,047	56,796	62,354	68,617	74,977	83,689			
Co	OUNTY	QF SA	RATO	GA.					
Ballston,	. 2,001	2,044	2,072	2 269		2 234			
Charlton,	1,981	1,933	1,787	1 902	701	1 752			
Clifton Park,	2,282	2,719	2,421	2 868	2 917	2 804			
Corinth,		1,365	1,363	501	534	1 558			
Day,		942	992	1 045	1 079	209			
Edinburgh,		1,458	1,413	1 336	1 318	479			
Galway,				2 158	2,441	2,427			
Greenfield,		2,803							

COUNTY OF SARATUGA -- (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.			POPUL	ATION,		
2011.01	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.
Hadley,	862	865	842	1,003	1,172	1,017
Halfmoon,	2,146	2,631	2,331	2,788	3,315	3,130
Malta,		1,457	1,324	1,349	1,236	1,240
Milton,		3,166	3,607	4,220	4,569	5,254
Moreau,		1,576	1,701	1,834	2,166	2,210
Northumberland,		1,672	1,599	1,775	1,668	1,666
Providence,		1,507	1,436	1,458	1,368	1,443
Saratoga,		2,624	2,755	3,492	3,832	3,845
Saratoga Springs,		3,384		4,650		7,496
Stillwater,		2,733	2,807	2,967	2,963	3,238
Waterford,		1,824				
Wilton,	1,250	1,438	1,314	1,458		1,49
Total,	38,012	40,553	41,477	45,646	43,379	51,72
COU	NTY O	F SCH	ENECT	ADY.		
Duanesburgh,	3,281	3,357	3,287	3,464	3,119	2 000
						3,444
	3,027	3,068			3,153	3,192
Niskayuna,	665	693	2,984 644	3,409 783	3,153 1,120	3,192
Niskayuna,	665	693	2,984 644	3,409 783	3,153 1,120	3,199 789
Niskayuna, Princetown,	565 975		2,984 644 950	3,409 783 1,031	3,153 1,120 956	3,199 789 990
Glenville, Niskayuna, Princetown, Rotterdam, Sch'y City:	565 975	693 1,201	2,984 644 950	3,409 783 1,031	3,153 1,120 956	3,199 789
Niskayuna,	565 975 2,110	693 1,201	2,984 644 950 2,210	3,409 783 1,031	3,153 1,120 956	3,199 789 990 2,22
Niskayuna,	565 975 2,110 2,300	693 1,201 2,284	2,984 644 950 2,210 1,318 1,502	3,409 783 1,031 2,446	3,153 1,120 956 2,835 1,544 1,530	3,192 783 996 2,224 1,583 1,523
Niskayuna,	565 975 2,110 2,300 3,972	693 1,201 2,284 1,509	2,984 644 950 2,210 1,318 1,502	3,409 783 1,031 2,446	3,153 1,120 956 2,835 1,544 1,530	3,199 789 990 2,224 1,589 1,589
Niskayuna,	565 975 2,110 2,300 3,972	693 1,201 2,284 1,509 1,557	2,984 644 950 2,210 1,318 1,502 1,218	3,409 783 1,031 2,446	3,153 1,120 956 2,835 1,544	3,19 78: 99: 2,22 1,58 1,52 2,33
Niskayuna, Princetown, Rotterdam, Sch'y City: 1st ward, 2d ward, 3d ward,	565 975 2,110 2,300 3,972	1,201 2,284 1,509 1,557 1,242	2,984 644 950 2,210 1,318 1,502 1,218	3,409 783 1,031 2,446	3,153 1,120 956 2,835 1,544 1,530 1,951	3,193 783 996 2,224 1,583 1,523 2,33

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE.

TOWNS,	POPULATION.							
	1835.	1840.	1845,	1850,	1855.	1860.		
Blenheim,	2,366	2,725	2,685	1,314	1,351	1,367		
Broome,	3,342	2,404				2,182		
Carlisle,	1,743		1,819		1.723	1.760		
Cobleskill,	3,261				2,208	2,357		
Conesville,		1,621		1,582	1,407	1,478		
Esperance				1,428				
Fulton,	1,758			2,566	2,817	2,944		
Gilboa,				3,024				
Jefferson,	1,851			1,748	1,688			
Middleburgh,	3,139	3,843	3,922	2,967	3,075	3,259		
Richmondville,				1,666				
Schoharie,	5,066		5,477	2,588				
Seward,								
Sharon,	4,363	2,520		2,632	2,716	2,754		
Summit,	1,619		1,968	1,800	1,890			
Wright.	1,010	2,010	1,000	1,716		1,717		
this is a second		******		1,110	2,000	1,114		
Total,	28,508	32,359	32,488	35,548	33,519	34,469		
CO	UNTY	OF SC	HUYL	ER.				
Catharine,*	2,261	2,424						
Cayuta,	765	835						
Dix,		1,990	2,335	2,953	2,884	2,908		
Hector,	5,663	5,652	5,904	6,052	5,629	5,623		
Orange,	2,724	i,824	1,756	2,055	2,483	2,364		
Reading,	1,644				1,452			
Tyrone,	2,106							
Total.			-			18,840		

COUNTY OF SENECA.

TOWNS,		POPULATION,							
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.			
Covert,	. 1,615	1,563	2,398	2,253	2,230	2,410			
Fayette,		3,731	3,781	3,786	3,370	3,742			
Junius,	. 1,517		1,606	1,516	1,415				
Lodi,	. 1,772		2,246	2,269	2,018	2,067			
Ovid,	. 2,997	2,721	2,129	2,248	2,274	2,538			
Romulus,	. 1,793	2,235	1,894	2,050	1,879	2.170			
Seneca Falls,		4,281	3,997	4,296	4,984	5,960			
Tyre,		1,506	1,304	1,356	1,419	1.437			
Variek,		1,971	1,983	1,872	1,723	1,904			
Waterloo,		3,036	3,634	3,795	4,046				
Total,	. 22,627	24,874	24,972	25,441	25,358	28,13			
	COUNTY	OFS	TEUBE	N.					
Addison,	. 1,388	1,920				1 718			
Avoca,			1,668	,574	1 786				
Bath,	. 4,100	4,915	4,976	6,185	6 031	5 129			
Bradford,		1,547	1,715	2,010	1 285	1 21			
Cameron,	. 1,224	1,359	1,189	,701	1 835	569			
Campbell,			957	1,175	1 542	62:			
Canisteo,	. 780		1,170	2,030	985				
Caton,				1,214	I 585				
Cohocton,	. 2,855	2,965	2,656	,993	2 242	2 53			
Corning,		1,674	2,521	4,372	6 334				
Dansville,		2,725	2,910	2,545					
Erwin,		785	1,033	,435	1 819	859			
Fremont,					1 119	117			
Greenwood,	. 1,140	1,138	903	1,185	1 224	306			
Hartsville,		Γ .	759	854		154			
Hornby.	. 972	1.048	1.294	1.314	1 410	29			

COUNTY OF STEUBEN -- (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.						
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	
Hornellsville, Howard, Jasper, Lindley, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Rathbone, Savona,* Thurston, Troupsburgh, Tuscarora, Urbana, Wayland, Wayne, West Union, Wheeler, Woodhull,	1,642 1,350	3,247 1,187 638 2,455 1,784 1,171 1,884 1,377	2,503 1,800 576 1,498 2,046	686 2,786 1,815 726 1,754 2,079 2,067 1,347 950 1,471	1,768 704 2,582 1,560 925 1,979 1,938 2,651 928 1,214 1,376	1,850 886 2,790 1,470 1,381 1,100 2,096 1,566 1,983 2,809 944 1,392	
Total,	34,961	40,651	46,203	66,938	62,965	66,690	
C	OUNTY	OFS	UFFOI	JK.			
Brookhaven, East Hampton, Huntington, Islip, River Head, Shelter Island, Smithtown,	1,819	2,076 6,562 1,909 2,449 379	2,155 6,746 2,098 2,373 446	2,122 7,481 2,602 2,540 386	2,145 8,142 3,282 2,734 483	2,267 8,924 3,845 3,044 506	

^{*} Consolidated with town of Bath.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.			POPUL	ATION.		
_	1885.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.
Southampton,	5,275 3,236	6,205 3,907	7,212 4,191	6,501 4,723	6,661 5,676	6,803 5,833
Total,	28,274	32,469	34,579	36,922	40,906	43,275
œ	DUNTY	OF S	ULLIV	AN.		
Bethel,	1,247 528			2,087		
Collicoon,			605	1,981	2,092	2,771
Forrestburgh, Fremont,		433	477	715	839 1,301	911
Highland,Liberty,	1,331	1,569	1,889	2,612	865 2,866	993 3,016
Lumberland, Mamakating,	1,179 3,115	1,205 3,418	1,607 3,514	2,635 4,107	4,084	3,828
Neversink, Rockland,	1,380 744	826	1,070	1.175	1,272	1,616
Thompson, Tusten,	2,698 ·····	2,610	2,825	3,198	3,550 825	3,834 871
Total,	13,755	15,629	18,727	25,088	29,487	32,385
,	COUNT	Y OF	TIOGA			
Barton,	1,469 964	956	878	1,049	1,068	1,151
Candor,	1,385	1,616	3,422 1,728 1,924	1,983	1,945	2,169

COUNTY OF TIOGA -- (CONTINUED.)

POPULATION.

TOWNS.	l					
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.
Owego,	4,089	5,340	6,104	7,159	8,328	8,935
Richford,	882			1,208	1,182	1,404
Spencer,	1,407	1,532	1,682	1,782	1,805	1,881
Tioga,	1,987	2,464	2,778	2,839	3,027	3,202
Total,	16,534	20,527	22,456	24,880	26,962	28,748
· co	OUNTY	OF T	омрки	NS.		
Caroline,	2,581	2,457	2,534	2,537	2,644	2,345
Danby,	2,473	2,570	2,494	2,411		
Dryden,	5,851	5,446	5,230	5.122	5.003	4,962
Enfield,	2,240	2,340	2,283	2,117	1,912	1,919
Groton,	3,512	3,618	3,353	3,342	3,404	3,534
Ithaca,	5,556			6,909	7,153	
Lansing,	3,592	3,672	3,463	3,318		
Newfield,	3,296			3,816		
Ulysses,	3,244	2,976	3,187	3,122	3,191	3,339
Total,	32,345	32,296	32,264	32,594	31,516	31,409
C	COUNT	Y OF	ULSTE	R.		
Denning,	1		[447		
Esopus,	1,626	1,939	2,656	2,900	4,287	4,734
Gardiner,					1,923	2,096
Hardenburgh,						505
Hurley,	1,519	2,201	1,487	2,003	2,115	2,364
Kingston,	4,057	5,824	6,508			16,640
Lloyd,				2,035		
Marbletown,	3,269	3,813	3,143	3,830	3,727	4,120
•	•	•	•	•	•	•

COUNTY OF ULSTER - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.			POPUL	ATION.		
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1960.
Marlborough,	2,434	2,523	2,429	2,406	2,668	2,776
New Paltz,	5,480	5,408	2,818	2,729	2,021	2,023
Olive,	1,793	2,023	2,225		2,924	3,262
Plattekill,	2,008			1,998	1,932	1,918
Rochester,	2,665		2,688		3,475	4,539
Rosendale,			1,802	2,418	2,572	2,826
Saugerties,	4,942					9,537
Shandaken,	1,263				2,452	2,430
Shawangunk,	3,690			4,036		2,870
Wawarsing,			4,922		7,227	8,311
Woodstock,	1,479		1,542		1,806	1,858
Potal,	39,960	45,822	48,907	59,384	67,936	76,38
	COUNT	Y OF	WARR	EN.		
Bolton,	1,496	937	1,110	1,147	1,167	1,289
Caldwell,						
Chester,	1,361	1,633		1,850	1,936	2,411
Hague,	769				615	708
Horicon,		659			1,246	1,542
Johnsburgh,	1,016			1,503	1,983	2,189
Luzerne,	1,387		1,380	1,300	1,286	1,328
Queensbury,	3,088	3,789	4,442	2,597	6,438	7,140
Stony Creek,	987	1		1,590	913	
Thurman,		1,210	1,342	1,000	1,259	1,084
Warrensburgh,	1,290	1,468	1,547	1,874	1,946	1,70
	 		 			
Total,	12,034	13,422	114.908	17,199	19,669	31,43

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.						
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850,	1855.	1860.	
Argyle, Cambridge, Dresden, Easton, Fort Ann, Fort Edward, Granville, Greenwich, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Jackson, Kingsbury, Putnam. Salem, White Creek, Whitehall,	3,013 2,105 659 2,908 3,242 1,784 3,862 3,363 2,223 2,469 1,739 2,426 731 2,682 2,111 3,076	2,005 679 2,988 3,559 1,726 3,382 972 2,164 2,498 1,730 2,773 2,855 2,195	3,241 2,175 674 2,825 3,380 1,711 3,560 3,681 2,094 2,359 1,815 2,783 2,588 2,107 3,954	3,225 3,383 2,328 3,434 3,803 899 2,051 2,548 2,129 3,032 753	735 3,012 3,544 2,964 3,363 3,888 846 2,196 2,570 3,364 724 2,925 2,439	3,474 3,941 876 2,046 2,543 1,863 3,471 754 3,181 2,802	
Total,	39,326	41,080	40,554	44,750	44,405	45,90 4	
C	OUNT	YOF	WAYN	Е.			
Arcadia, Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra,	4,099 2,160 3,775 1,831 4,013 2,190 2,043 1,626 3,326	2 271 4 234 1 943 4 302 2 396 1 903 1 889	2 258 4,458 1 909 4,267 2 359 869 1 906	2,272 4,609 1,966 4,925 2,384 1,839 2,246	2,223 5,181 1,887 5,205 2,434 ,937 2,323	2 338 5 340 1 966 5 076 2 523 2 033 2 320	

COUNTY OF WAYNE - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.							
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
Rose,	1,715	2,038	2,060	2,264	2,114	2,119		
Savannah,	1,324	1 718	1.803	1,700	1,762	1,910		
Sodus,	4,079	4,472	4,565	4,598	4,538	4,745		
Walworth,	1,798	1,734	1,575	1,981	1,964			
Williamson,	2,017	2,147	2,139	2,380	2,552	2,681		
Wolcott,	1,792	2,481	2,826	2,751	3,013	3,063		
Total,	37,788	42,057	42,515	44,953	46,760	47,762		
cou	NTY O	F WES	STCHE	STER.				
Bedford	2,735	2 822	2,725	3,207	3,464	3,639		
Cortlandt,	3,994		6,738	7,758	8,468	10,074		
East Chester,	1,168	1 502	,369	1,679	4,715	5,582		
Greenburgh,	2,606	3 361	3,205	4,291	6,435	8,929		
Harrison,	1,016	1 139	,039	1,262	1.271	1,413		
Lewisborough,	1,470			1,608	1,775	1,885		
Mamaroneck,	882	1 416	780	928	1,068	1,351		
Morrisiana,						9,245		
Mount Pleasant,	5,568		2,778	3,323		4,517		
New Castle,	1,406			1,800	1,762	1,817		
New Rochelle,	1,261	1,816	,977	2,458	3,101	3,519		
North Castle,	1,789		2,010	2,189	2,415	2,487		
North Salem,	1,178	1,161	1,228		1,528	1,497		
Ossining,			3,312	4,939	5,758	6,766		
Pelham,	255			577	833			
Poundridge,	1,426	1,407	1,427	1,486				
Rye,	1,607		2,180	2,584	3,468			
Scarsdale,	329				445			
Somers,	1,900			1,722		2,012		
Westchester,	3 044	4,154	5,052	2,492	3,464	4,250		

COUNTY OF WEST CHESTER - (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.						
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	
West Farms, White Plains, Yorkers, Yorktown,	1,064	1,087 2,968	2,517	1,414 4,160	1,512 7,554	7,098 1,846 11,848 2,231	
Total,	38,789	48,686	47,394	58,263	80,678	99,497	

COUNTY OF WYOMING.

Attica,	2,581	2,710	2,382	2,363	2,679	2,547
Bennington,	2,676	2,368	2,104	2,406	2,555	2,615
Castile,	2,536	2,833	2,526	2,446	2,343	2,323
China,	1,270	1,437	1,643	1,961	2,108	2,037
Covington,	2,514	2,438	1,427	1,385	1,330	1,286
Eagle,	1,149	1,187	1,314	1,381	1,390	1,312
Gainesville,	2,097	2,367	1,897	1,760	1,753	1,732
Genesce Falls,				1,322	1,098	1,020
Java,	1,972	2,331	2,331	2,245	2,295	2,358
Middlebury,	2,518	2,445	2,022	1,799	1,787	1,708
Orangeville,	1,791	1,949	1,410	1,438	1,441	1,419
Perry,	2,984	3,082	2,952	2,832	2,560	2,452
Pike,	2,179	2,176	2,172	2,003	1,887	1,824
Sheldon,	2,186	2,353	2,435	2,527	2,666	2,794
Warsaw,	2,686	2,841	2,659	2,624	2,794	2,958
. Wethersfield,	1,623	1,728	1,417	1,489	1,462	1,583
	_			-		
Total,	32,771	34,245	30,691	31,981	32,148	31,968

COUNTY OF YATES.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.							
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
Barrington,	1,937	1,868	1,783	1,550	1,504	1,574		
Benton,	3,851	3,911	3,681	3,456		2,462		
Italy,	1,245		1,698		1,506			
Jerusalem,	2,843	2,935				2,873		
Middlesex,	1,440					1,303		
Milo,	3,824				4.304	2,028		
Penn Yan,*			-,		_,,,,,	2,388		
Potter,	2,256	2,245	2,374	2,194	2,148			
Starkey,	2,400							
Torrey,		_,	2,000		1,320			
=					2,020	2,002		
Total,	19,796	20,444	20,777	20,590	19,812	20,290		

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.							
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.		
Albany,	59,762	68,593	77,268	93,279	103.681	118 916		
Allegany,	27, 295	80,266	31,402	37,808	42,910	41.881		
Broome	20.100	22, 338	25,808	30,660	36,650	35,906		
Cattaraugus,	24,986	28,872	30,109	88,950	39.530	43,886		
Cayuga,	49,202	50.338	49.603	55,458	53.571	55,767		
Chautaugua,	44,869	47.975	48.548	50,493	53.380	58.418		
Chemang,	14,439	15,483	17.742	21,737	27,288	26.917		
Chenango,	40.762	40.785	89,900	40.311	89.915	40.994		
Clinton,	20.742	28, 157	31.278	40.047	42.482	45,735		
Columbia,	40,746	43,259	41.976	43.073	44.891	47,175		
Cortland,	24,168	24,507	25,081	25,140	24,575	26.294		
Delaware,	34, 192	35,396	36,990	39,834	39,749	42,465		
Dutchess,	50,704	52,398	55,124	58,992	60.635	- 64,941		
Erie,	57,594	62,465	78.635	100,993	132,331	141,971		
Essex,	20,699	23,634	25,1(2	81.148	28,589	28,214		

* Is a village in towns of Benton and Milo.

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

RECAPITULATION - (CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.							
COULTAIN.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860,		
Franklin,	12,501	16,518	18,692	25,102	25,477	30,837		
Fulton,	21,597	18,049	18,579	20,171	23,284	24,162		
Genesee,	29,145	28,795	28,845	28,488	31,034	32,189		
Greene,	30,173	30,446	31,957	23, 126	31,197	31,930		
Hanvilton,	1,654	1,907	1,882	2,188	2,548	3,024		
Herkimer,	36, 201	37,447	37,424	38,244	38,566	40,561		
Jefferson,	53,088	60,984	64,999	68,153	65,420	69,825		
Kings,	32,057	47,613	78,691	138,882	216,355	279,123		
Lewis,	16,093	17,530	20,218	24,564	25,229	28,580		
Livingston,	31,092	37,777	38,389	40,875	87,943	39,546		
Madison,	41,741	40,008	40,987	43,072	48,687	48,545		
Monroe,	58,085	64,902	70,899	87,650	96,324	100,648		
Montgomery,	48,959	85,818	29,643	31,992	80,808	30,806		
New York,	268,080	312,710	371,223	615,547	629,810	813,669		
Nlagara,	26,490	31,132	84,550	42,276	48,282	50,399		
Onerda,	77,518	85,310	84,776	99,566	107.749	105,209		
Onondaga,	60,908	67,911	70,175	85,890	86,575	90,686		
Ontario,	40,870	43,501	42.592	48,929	42.672	44,568		
Orange,	45.096	50.789	52.227	57,145	60.868	69,819		
Orleans,	22,898	25,127	25,845	28,501	28.435	28,717		
Oswego,	38, 245	43,619	48,441	62,198	69, 998	75,958		
Otaego,	50,428	49.628	50.509	48,638	49,785	50,157		
Putnam,	11,551	12,H25	13,258	14,138	13,934	14,009		
Queens,	25, 180	80.324	80.849	36,833	46,266	57,391		
Rensselaer,	55,515	60.259	02.338	78,363	79, 234	86,328		
Richmond,	7,691	10.965	13,673	15.061	21,389	25,492		
Rockland,	9,696	11,975	13,741	16,962	19.511	22,492		
St. Lawrence,	42,047	56,706	62,354	68,617	74,977	83,689		
Saratoga,	38,012	40,553	41.477	45.646	49,379	51,729		
Schenectady,	16,230	17.387	16.630	20.034	19,572	20,002		
Schoharie,	29,508	82,358	32,488	83,548	33,519	34,469		
Behayler,	15,163	16,388	17,927	18,519	18,777	18,840		
Seneca,	22,627	24,874	24.972	25,441	25,358	28,138		
Bteuben,	84,961	40.651	46, 203	58,388	62,965	66,690		
Suffolk,	28,274	82,469	84,579	86.922	40.906	43,275		
Bullivan,	13,755	15,629	18, 727	25,088	29,487	32.385		
Tioga,	16.534	20,527	22,456	24,880	26,962	28,748		
Tompkins,	82,345	32,206	32, 264	82,604	81,516	31,409		
Ulster,	39.960	45,822	48,907	59.384	67,936	76,881		
Warren,	12,004	13,422	14.908	17.190	10.609	21,434		
Washington,	39,326	41,680	40,554	44,750	44,405	25 GA4		

RECAPITULATION - (CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.						
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	
Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming, Yates,	37,788 38,789 32,771 19,796	48,686 34,245	47,578 30,691	58,263 31,981	46,760 80,678 32,148 19,812	99,497 31,968	
Total,	2,174,517	2,428,921	2,604,495	3,097,394	3,466,118	3,880,735	

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF

1830, 1840, 1850, 1860.

States.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Alabama,	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201
Arkansas,	30,388	97,574	209,897	{ 435,450 } *14,555
California,			92,597	365,439
Connecticut, Delaware,	297,675 76,748	309,978 78,085	370,792 91,532	460,147 112,216
Florida,	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,425
Georgia,	516,823 157,445	691,392 476,183	906,185 851,470	1,057,286 1,711,951
Indiana,	343,031	6 85,866	988,416	1,350,428
Iowa, Kansas		43,112	192,214	674,913 107,206
Kentucky,	687,917			1,155,684
Louisiana,	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002

POPULATION OF U. S. - (CONTINUED.)

States and Territories.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Maine,	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279
Maryland,	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049
Massachusetts,	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066
Michigan,	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113
Minnesota,			6,077	172,123
Mississippi,	136,621	375,651	606,526	
Missouri,	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012
New Hampshire,	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073
New Jersey,	320,823	373,306		
New York,	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735
North Carolina	737,987	753,419		
Ohio,	937,903		1,980,329	2,339,511
Oregon,			13,294	52,465
Pennsylvania,	1,348,233	1,724 033	2,311,786	
Rhode Island,	97,199	108,830		
South Carolina,	581,185	594,398		
Tennessee,	681,904	829,210		1,109,801
Texas,			212,592	
Vermont,	280,652	291,948		
Virginia,	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318
Wisconsin,	_,,	30,945		775,881
,				
Total States,	12,820,868	17,019,641	23,067,262	31,148,047
Colorado,				§ 34,277
outorauo,				*2,261
Dakota,				2,576 28,841
				(6,857
Nevada,				*10,507

^{*} Indians.

States and Territories.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
New Mexico,			61,547	83,009
Utah,			11,380	\$40,273 *426
Washington, Dist. of Columbia, Seamen in U. S.		43,712	51,687	11,168 75,080
service,		6,100		
Total,	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,322

POST-OFFICES AND POST-MASTERS

IN THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Corrected from the books in the Post-Office Department, to January 1, 1864; also a list of the Disbursing Post-Offices in the United States, and Offices authorized to receive and dispatch Canadian mails.

The Post Offices in County Towns are in SMALL CAPITALS.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Academy,	Ontario,	Benjamin Haight.
Accord,	Ulster,	M. J. Schoonmaker.
Acra,	Greene,	William S. Jones.
Adams,	Jefferson,	Nelson Green.
Adams' Basin,	Monroe,	Patrick McNamara.
Adams' Centre,	Jefferson,	Correl D. Potter.
Adamsville,	Washington,	Lot Pratt.
Addison,	Steuben,	John N. Brown.
Addison Hill,	Steuben,	Haviland G. Cornell.
Adrian,	Steuben,	Charles W. Daniels.
Adriance,	Dutchess,	Abraham Bowne.
Afton,	Chenango,	Daniel A. Carpenter.
Akron,	Erie,	John F. Morgan.
Alabama,	Genesee,	Hiram Frary.
ALBANY,	Albany,	George Dawson.
ALBION,	Orleans,	Charles A. Harrington.
Alden,	Erie,	William E. Saunders.
Alden Centre,	Erie,	Michael Killinger.
Alder Brook,	Franklin,	Archibald McKillip.
Alder Creek,	Oneida,	John M. McCluskey.
Alexander,	Genesee,	Alonzo. T. Mooers.
Alexandria,	Jefferson,	Wm. J. Woodworth.
Alfred,	Allegany,	William R. Burdick.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Alfred Centre,	Allegany,	Mason J. Green.
Allard's Corners,	Orange,	Alexan'r D. Makinson.
Allegany,	Cattaraugus,	Alanson C. Keyes.
Allen	Allegany,	William Manning.
Allen Centre,	Allegany,	Myron H. Burr.
Allen's Hill,	Ontario,	Mortimer P. Worthy.
Alma,	Allegany,	John R. McDonald.
Almond,	Allegany,	David Rawson.
Alpine,	Schuyler,	George L. Wager.
Alps,	Rensselaer,	Thomas Ten Eyck.
Altay,	Schuyler,	George Clark.
Alton,	Wayne,	Alanson, M. Knapp.
Altona,	Clinton,	Patt Casev.
Amagansett,	Suffolk,	Jer'miah T. Parsons, Jr
Amber,	Onondaga,	Anson L. Kinyon.
Amboy Centre,	Oswego,	Henry S. Miller.
Amenia,	Dutchess,	William H. Grant.
Amenia Union,	Dutchess,	Amariah Hitchcock.
Ames,	Montgomery,	William H. Hodge.
Amesville,	Ulster,	Albert M. Norris.
Amity,	Orange,	Jeremiah Layton.
Amityville,	Suffolk,	Frederick W. Sizer
Amsterdam,	Montgomery,	Almarin Young.
Ancram,	Columbia,	Martin L. Hills.
Ancram Lead Mines,	Columbia,	John W. Keefer.
Andes,	Delaware,	George N. Clinton.
Andover,	Allegany,	George W. Estabrook
Andrusville,	Franklin,	Orin Beaman.
Angelica,	Allegany,	David L. Hunn, Jr.
Angola,	Erie,	Lyman Oatman.
Antwerp,	Jefferson,	Alonzo Chapin.
Apalachin,	Tioga,	Aaron Steele.
Apulia,	Onondaga,	Miles B. Hackett.
Arcadia,	Wayne,	John Dillenbeck.
Argosville,	Schoharie,	Orville Hodge.
Argyle,	Washington,	Henry Shipherd.
rkport,		

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Arkwright Summit,	Chautaugua,	Martin H. Town.
Armonk,	Westchester,	James Hopkins.
Arthursburgh,	Dutchess,	Daniel W. Odell.
Ashford,	Cattaraugus,	Israel Guild.
Ashland,	Greene,	Albert Tuttle.
Ash Park,	Cattaraugus,	Francis M. Cummings.
Astoria,	Queens,	William F. Muchmore.
Athens,	Greene	William H. Morton.
Athol,	Warren,	Abial Pendell.
Atlanticville,	Suffolk,	William H. Foster.
Attica,	Wyoming,	John S. Putnam.
Attica Centre,	Wyoming,	William Tanner.
Attlebury,	Dutchess,	Lewis Thorne,
AUBURN,	Cayuga,	William Allen.
Augusta,	Oneida,	Freeborn Hicks.
Aurelius,	Cayuga,	Halsey W. Taylor.
Auriesville,	Montgomery,	William Irving.
\urora,	Cayuga,	Ebenezer W. Arms.
usable Forks,	Essex,	Joseph Whitley.
usterlitz,	Columbia,	Lyman C. Gleason.
va,	Oneida,	David D. Dickerson.
70Ca,	Steuben,	Francis H. Guiwits.
on,	Livingston,	William Maguire.
cock Hill,	Oneida,	John P. Babcock.
ylon,	Suffolk,	Walter W. Robbins.
on Hill,	Saratoga,	Isaac P. Bemis.
bridge,	Chenango,	Edgar R. Van Horne.
ng Hollow,	Suffolk,	Micah Howell.
Mountain,	Washington,	John H. Lowber
vin,	Chemung,	Lyman L. Lowman.
rinsville,	Onondaga,	Irvine Williams
TON,	Saratoga,	Moses L. Williams.
on Centre,	Saratoga,	Miss Jane C. Shipherd.
1,	Dutchess,	John N. Bullis.
,	Franklin,	Jonath'n B. Hammond.
rville,	Delaware,	Marshall B. Bryant.
ville,		

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Barnerville,	Schoharie,	Azariah B. Riley.
Barnes' Corners,	Lewis,	George G. Kellogg.
Barre Centre,	Orleans,	Isaac Hallock.
Barrington,	Yates,	Edward Powlison.
Barrytown,	Dutchess,	Walter S. Martin.
Barryville,	Sullivan,	Lemand D. Fuller.
Barton,	Tioga,	Hampton Updyke.
BATAVIA,	Genesee,	George Bowen.
Batchellerville,	Saratoga,	Edward Hayden.
Ватн,	Steuben	George S. Ellas.
Battenville,	Washington,	Edgar S. Hyatt.
Bay Ridge,	Kings,	George Self.
Beach Ridge,	Niagara,	John Beebe.
Bearsville,	Ulster	Wesley Shultis.
Beaver Brook	Sullivan,	George E. Mapes.
Beaver Dams,	Schuyler,	Peter Obert.
Beaver Kill,	Sullivan,	William H. Babcock.
BEDFORD,	Westchester,	Robert J. Jimmerson.
Bedford Station,	Westchester,	John I. Banks.
Beech Wood,	Sullivan,	John Moersch.
Beekman,	Dutchess,	Clark A. Nicholson.
Beekmantown,	Clinton,	Henry L. Dominy.
Belcher,	Washington,	Albert W. Cary.
Belfast,	Allegany,	John H. Saunders.
Belle Isle,	Onondaga,	Thomas Machan.
Belleville,	Jefferson,	Nahum C. Houghton.
Bellport,	Suffolk,	Oliver II. P. Robinson.
Bellvale,	Orange,	Augustus J. Burt.
Belmont,	Allegany,	Charles S. Whitney.
Belvidere,	Allegany,	Charles Davis.
Bemus Heights,	Saratoga,	Reuben S. Burtis.
Bemus Point,	Chautauqua,	Mrs. Jane Copp.
Bennetsburgh,	Tompkins,	Emily K. Graham.
Bennet's Corners,	Madison	David J. Dunham.
Bennett's Creek,	Steuben,	William C. Alger.
Bennettsville,	Chenango,	Phineas M. Bennett.
Bennington,		George G, Hoskins.
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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Benson,	Hamilton,	William Hunter.
Benson Centre,	Hamilton,	King H. Hall.
Benton,	Yates,	George II. Brooks.
Benton Centre	Yates,	Edwin Lamport.
Bergen,	Genesee,	Chapin Hall.
Bergholtz,	Niagara,	Augustus Liphardt.
Berkshire,	Tioga,	George C. Royce.
Berlin,	Rensselaer,	Horace C. Gifford.
Berne,	Albany,	Charles E. Dietz.
Bernhard's Bay,	Oswego,	Leonard Curtiss.
Bethany,	Genesee,	Carlos A. Huggins.
Bethany Mills,	Genesee,	Stephen Brown.
Bethel,	Sullivan,	John P. Roosa.
Bethel Corners,	Cayuga,	Edwin C. Holcomb.
Bethlehem Centre	Albany,	James Roach.
Big Brook,	Oneida,	Silas B. Ball.
Big Creek,	Steuben,	Stephen Sayles.
Big Flats,	Chemung,	Theophilus W. Read.
Big Hollow,	Greene,	Anson N. Hitchcock.
Big Stream Point,	Yates,	Alonzo D. Marshall.
Bigtree Corners,	Erie,	James Craig.
BINGHAMTON,	Broome,	William Stuart.
3lack Brook,	Clinton,	John Rogers.
lack Creek,	Allegany,	Henry P. Ricker.
lack River,	Jefferson,	George W. Hazleton.
ack Rock,	Erie,	Daniel Hibbard.
auveltville,	Rockland,	Simon D. Demarest.
æker,	Fulton,	Rilus Eastman.
ckville,	Chautauqua,	Isaac Vosburgh.
dget Mills,	Cortland,	Peter R. Tanner.
mingburgh,	Sullivan,	Thomas Stevenson.
mingdale,	Essex,	Joseph A. Titus.
ming Grove,	Orange,	N. H. McLaughlin.
nville,	Delaware,	James R. White.
om,	Erie,	Charles Reichart.
vale,	Oneida,	Justus Gray.
Point,		William B. Arthur.

Office,	County.	Post-Master.
Bluff Point,	Yates,	John Moxcey, Jr.
Bolivar,	Allegany,	Darius A. Newton.
Bolton,	Warren,	Stephen Pratt.
Bombay,	Franklin,	Thomas C. Davis.
Bonny Hill,	Steuben,	John S. De Pue.
Booneville,	Oneida,	John M. Lewis.
Booth,	Herkimer,	Richard H. Wiggins.
Borodino,	Onondaga,	Isaac Morrell.
Boscobel,	Westchester,	John P. Cruger.
Boston,	Erie,	Mark Whiting.
Boston Corner,	Columbia,	Oscar E. Vosburgh.
Bouckville,	Madison,	William Coolidge.
Boutonville,	Westchester,	Seth Abbott.
Bovina,	Delaware,	John Johnson.
Bovina Valley,	Delaware,	Andrew Strangeway.
Bowen's Corners,	Oswego,	Judson H. Gilbert.
Bowmansville,	Erie,	Marvin Seamans.
Boylston,	Oswego,	John M. Larmon.
Bradford,	Steuben,	Cyrus M. Merriman.
Brainerd,	Rensselaer,	Frederick H. Hastings
Braman's Corners,	Schenectady,	James D. Cary.
Branchport,	Yates,	Bradley Shearman.
Brant,	Erie,	Franklin S. Baker.
Brantingham,	Lewis,	Adam Deitz.
Brasher Falls,	St. Lawrence,	Thomas W. Wells.
Brasher Iron Works,	St. Lawrence,	Angus McDonell.
Breakabeen,	Schoharie,	Stephen Nelson.
Breesport,	Chemung,	Barzillai Burgess.
Brewerton,	Onondaga,	Orsamus Johnson.
Brewster's Station,	Putnam,	Alexander F. Lobdell.
Bridgehampton,	Suffolk,	David Hallock.
Bridgeport,	Madison,	Dexter Drury.
Bridgeville,	Sullivan,	George Howes.
Bridgewater,	Oneida,	William Greenman.
Brier Hill,	St. Lawrence,	Warren R. Fitch.
Brigham,	Chautauqua,	Aaron B. Blodgett.
righton,	Monroe,	Benjamin B. Blossom.
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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Duigtol	Ontorio	Polog F Hieles
Bristol,	Ontario,	Peleg F. Hicks. David I. Mallery.
Bristol Centre,		Arthur Smith.
Broadalbin,	Fulton,	Edwin Elmer.
Brocton,	Chautauqua,	James P. Brockett.
Brockett's Bridge,	Fulton,	
Brockport,	Monroe,	James W. Adams. Francis W. Mather.
Broken Straw,	Chautauqua,	
Bronxville,	Westchester,	Lancaster O. Underhill.
Brookfield,	Madison,	Richard Stillman.
Brooklyn,	Kings,	George B. Lincoln.
Brook's Grove,	Livingston,	Micah W. Brooks.
Broome Centre,	Schoharie,	Henry Tibbits.
Brownville,	Jefferson,	Alvin A. Gibbs.
Brushland,	Delaware,	James Elliott.
Brush's Mills,	Franklin,	Henry C. Brush.
Bruynswick,	Ulster,	Joseph A. DeWitt.
Buena Vista,	Steuben,	Peter Drake.
Buel,	Montgomery,	Samuel C. Hamilton.
Buffalo,	Erie,	Almon M. Clapp.
Buffalo Plains,	Erie,	Henry Mochel.
Bull's Head,	Dutchess,	Frederick B. Shultz.
Bullville,	Orange,	Oliver P. Reeve.
Burdett,	Schuyler,	Jacob B. Morris.
Burke,	Franklin,	Alfred C. Morse.
Burlingham,	Sullivan,	John W. Parrott.
Burlington,	Otsego,	George S. Gorham.
Burlington Flats,	Otsego,	Orson Fitch.
Burns,	Allegany,	Philander S. Jones.
Burnside,	Orange,	Daniel T. Brown.
Burnt Hills,	Saratoga,	Edward D. Saunders.
Burr's Mills,	Jefferson,	Austin A. Prentice.
Burtonsville,	Montgomery,	De Witt C. Chase.
Bushnell's Basin,	Monroe,	James F. Lawrence.
Bushnellville,	Greene,	Francis P. Dewey.
Bushville,	Sullivan,	Edwin Fobes.
Buskirk's Bridge	Washington,	Jesse Pratt.
Busti,		
	Diminondan	1:4 4.00 DA SIGNOT 1114

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Butternuts,	Otsego,	George A. Rockwell.
Butterfly,	Oswego,	Avery W. Severance.
Buttermilk Falls,	Orange,	Cornelius Nelson.
Byersville,	Livingston,	Francis W. Van Velzer.
Byron,	Genesee,	James W. Seaver.
Cabin Hill,	Delaware	James Marshall.
Cadiz,	Cattaraugus,	Le Roy Burlingame.
Cadosia Valley,	Delaware,	Alexander Kiersted.
Cadyville,	Clinton,	William H. Brockway,
Cairo,	Greene,	George H. Noble.
CALDWELL,	Warren,	Samuel R. Archibald.
Caledonia,	Livingston,	Stephen Loucks.
Callanan's Corners,	Albany,	Jacob Latta.
Callicoon,	Sullivan,	Aaron Fraser, Jr.
Callicoon Depot,	Sullivan,	Lewis Gregory.
Cambria,	Niagara,	Noah B. Tabor.
Cambridge,	Washington,	Leonard Wells.
Camden,	Oneida,	Albert Bickford.
Cameron,	Steuben,	James Lawrence.
Cameron Mills,	Steuben,	Alphonso Hubbard.
Camillus,	Onondaga,	Albert Harmon.
Campbelltown,	Steuben,	Aden J. Pratt.
Campville,	Tioga,	Humphrey C. Slocum
Canaan,	Columbia,	Samuel Frisbee.
Canaan Centre	Columbia,	Asa S. Bates.
Canaan Four Corners, .	Columbia,	John W. Pitts.
Canadice,	Ontario	Edwin A. Stillman.
Canajoharie,	Montgomery,	John C. Smith.
CANANDAIGUA,	Ontario,	Albert G. Murray.
Canarsie,	Kings,	Isaac Skidmore, Jr.
Canaseraga,	Allegany,	Sanford H. Daniels.
Canastota,	Madison,	Noyes P. Chapman.
Candor,	Tioga,	Aldis A. Robinson.
Caneadea,	Allegany,	John Huff.
Canisteo,	Steuben,	George Riddell.
Cannonsville,	Delaware,	Joshua Smith.
Canoga,		

Office,	County.	Post-Master.
Canton,	St. Lawrence,	Wm. R. Remington.
Cape Vincent,	Jefferson,	Zebulon Converse.
Cardiff,	Onondaga,	Volney A Haughton.
Carlisle,	Schoharie,	Milow Auchampaugh.
Carlton,	Orleans,	Josiah C. Parsons.
CARMEL,	Putnam,	George O. Clazey.
Caroline,	Tompkins,	Julius E. Royce.
Caroline Centre,	Tompkins,	Sharrard Slater.
Caroline Depot,	Tompkins,	Henry Krum, 2d.
Carrollton,	Cattarangus,	Charles J. Horne, Jr.
Cartersville,	Oswego,	Robert G. Carter.
Carthage,	Jefferson,	Eugene West.
Carthage Landing,	Dutchess,	Gilbert Budd.
Cascade Valley,	Broome,	Sebastian Comstock.
Cassadaga,	Chautauqua,	Willard W. Fisher.
Cassville,	Oneida,	I. Morris Childs.
Castile,	Wyoming,	Anson Howard.
Castle Creek,	Broome,	Samuel E. Judd.
Castleton,	Rensselaer,	Jerem. W. Van Hoesen
Catatonk,	Tioga,	Frank Truman.
Catharine,	Schuyler,	Lucius C. Beardsley.
Cato	Cayuga,	Amos C. Bartlett.
Caton,	Steuben,	William D. Gilbert.
CATSKILL,	Greene,	Egbert Lineburgh.
Cattaraugus,	Cattaraugus,	Carlton H. Cotrael.
Caughdenoy,	Oswego,	Harvey Wandell.
Cayuga,	Cayuga,	Lyman Carr.
Cayuta,	Schuyler,	Le Roy Wood.
Cayutaville,	Schuyler,	Ebenezer M. W. Nye
Cazenovia,	Madison,	Seneca Lake.
Cedar Hill,	Albany,	Richard Kimmey.
Cedar Lake,	Herkimer,	William Davis.
Cedar Swamp,	Queens,	James Luyster, Jr.
Cedarville,	Herkimer,	Jeremiah C. Folts.
Central Bridge	Schoharie,	John H. Houck.
Central Square,	Oswego,	Daniel Owen.
Centre Almond,		

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Centre Berlin,	Rensselaer,	James A. Culver.
Centre Brunswick,	Rensselaer,	Richard A. Derrick.
Centre Cambridge,	Washington,	Thomas E. Kenyon.
Centre Canisteo,	Steuben,	Phineas O. Stephens.
Centrefield,	Ontario,	Amzi H. Squier.
Centre Lisle,	Broome,	Norman R. Burghardt.
Centre Moriches,	Suffolk,	Lyman F. Smith.
Centreport,	Suffolk,	Luther Rowland.
Centre Sherman,	Chautauqua,	William L. Freeman.
Centre Valley,	Otsego,	Thomas Hall.
Centre Village,	Broome,	Nelson Stow.
Centreville,	Allegany,	John A. Thompson.
Centre White Creek,	Washington,	Samuel G. Willard.
Ceres,	Allegany,	V. Perry Carter.
Champion,	Jefferson,	Jonn T. Waite.
Champlain,	Clinton,	George E. Dunning.
Chapinville,	Ontario,	John J. Bush.
Chappaqua,	Westchester,	Robert Allen.
Charleston,	Montgomery,	Charles H. Van Du sen.
Charleston 4 Corners,	Montgomery,	Isaac S. Frost.
Charlotte,	Monroe,	Daniel T. Hunt.
Charlotte Centre,	Chautauqua,	Mrs. Maria Estee.
Charlotteville,	Schoharie,	David Morris.
Charlton,	Saratoga,	Evret B. Sanders.
Chase's Mills,	St. Lawrence,	Charles P. Fairbanks.
Chaseville,	Otsego,	Simon B. Wilson.
Chateaugay,	Franklin,	Hial S. Farnsworth.
Chateaugay Lake,	Franklin,	Gilbert L. Havens.
Chatham,	Columbia,	Chauncey B. Hudson.
Chatham Centre,	Columbia,	Andrew Van Alstyne.
Chatham 4 Corners,	Columbia,	Hiram D. Ford.
Chaumont,	Jefferson,	Ira Inman.
Chazy,	Clinton,	Frederick Vaughan.
Cheektowaga,	Erie,	Nathan'l Illingworth.
Chemung,	Chemung,	Mrs. Mahala Brown.
Chemung Centre,	Chemung,	Daniel Bean.
Chenango Forks,	Proome,	Theodore S. Rogers.

Office.	County.	Post-Master,
Cherry Creek,	Chautauqua,	William U. Edwards.
Cherry Valley,	Otsego,	William Duffin.
Cherubusco,	Clinton,	John McCov.
Cheshire,	Ontario,	Mrs. Jane Renwick.
Cheshireville,	Chenango,	Leonard Foot.
Chester,	Orange,	Joseph C. Hoyt.
Chestertown,	Warren,	William Scofield.
Chestnut Ridge	Dutchess,	Edgar Vincent.
Chili,	Monroe,	George W. Doxtater.
China,	Wyoming,	William Gibson.
Chittenango,	Madison,	Benjamin Jenkins.
Chittenango Falls,	Madison,	Alonzo Wormuth.
Churchtown,	Columbia,	Rensselaer Decker.
Churchville,	Monroe,	Stephen Wheeler.
Cicero,	Onondaga,	Josiah H. Young.
Cincinnatus,	Cortland,	Israel Gee.
Circleville,	Orange,	Harrison Bull.
City,	Dutchess,	Wm. H. Bostwick.
City Island,	Westchester,	Ambrose Pendleton.
Clarence,	Erie,	Mecall Long.
Clarence Centre,	Erie,	Andrew Metz.
Clarendon,	Orleans,	Selah North.
Clarksburgh,	Erie,	Daniel Wightman.
Clark's Factory,	Delaware,	Henry A. Clark.
Clark's Mills,	Oneida,	Wm. Henry Tarbox
Clarkson,	Monroe,	Henry M. Haskell.
CLARKSTOWN,	Rockland,	A. Cornelison.
Clarksville,	Albany,	Frederick R. Gardner.
Claryville,	Sullivan,	William Hammond.
Claverack,	Columbia,	Ambrose Root.
Clay, `	Onondaga,	Orris Barnes.
Clayburgh,	Clinton,	John H. Myers.
Clayton,	Jefferson,	Horace Hitchcock.
Clayton Centre,	Jefferson,	John M. Carter.
Clayville,	Oneida,	Sterling A. Millard
Clear Creek,	Chautauqua,	Thomas G. Bailey. Peter Vandenberg.

Office.	County.	Post Master.
Clermont,	Columbia,	Martin Williams.
Clifton,	Monroe,	Eleazer E. Howard.
Clifton Park,	Saratoga,	Thomas Noxon.
Clifton Springs,	Ontario,	Andrew J. Hanna.
Clinton,	Oneida,	Morris S. Wood,
Clinton Corners,	Dutchess,	Jacob Cheeseman.
Clinton Dale,	Ulster,	David Ellis.
Clinton Hollow,	Dutchess,	Moses B. Wood.
Clinton Point,	Dutchess,	Abraham Hunt.
Clintonville,	Clinton,	Stephen H. Macombe
Clockville,	Madison,	Robert B. Beall.
Clove,	Dutchess,	David D. Vincent.
Clovesville,	Delaware,	Geo. H. Van Wagone
Clyde,	Wayne,	Samuel S. Morley.
Clymer,	Chautauqua,	Wm. B. Gleason.
Cobleskill,	Schoharie,	Francis Shank.
Cobleskill Centre,	Schoharie,	David B. Lawyer.
Cochecton,	Sullivan,	Ellery T. Calkins.
Cochecton Centre,	Sullivan,	George E. Knapp.
Coeymans,	Albany,	William B. Hull.
Coeymans' Hollow,	Albany,	Edward Shear.
Cohocton,	Steuben,	James Draper.
Cohoes,	Albany,	Izrahiah W. Chesebr
Coila,	Washington,	James R. McClellan.
Colchester,	Delaware,	John R. Radeker.
Coldbrook,	Herkimer,	Jefferson Moon, Jr.
Colden,	Erie,	John E. Merris.
Colden Centre,	Erie,	Reynolds Bigelow.
Coldenham,	Orange,	William Kernochan.
Cold Spring,	Putnam,	Henry Jaycox.
Cold Spring Harbor,	Suffolk,	Samuel A. Jones.
Colesville,	Broome,	Hamilton S. Van Nes
Collaburgh,	Orange,	Harrison Mills.
Collamer,	Onondaga,	John I. Furbeck.
College Point,	Queens,	Charles Marx.
Colliersville,	Otsego,	Jared Goodyear.
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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Collins Centre,	Erie,	Stephen T. White.
Collinsville,	Lewis,	Horatio W. Wilcox.
Colosse,	Oswego,	Chauncey S. Frary.
Colton,	St. Lawrence,	Silas Hawley.
Columbia,	Herkimer,	Newel B. Hyde.
Columbian Springs,	Herkimer,	John F. Brown.
Columbus,	Chenango,	E. Darwin Hayward.
Commack,	Suffolk,	Charles S. Cutting.
Comstock's Landing,	Washington,	Isaac V. Baker.
Conesus,	Livingston,	Joseph H. Rowland.
Conesus Centre,	Livingston,	Jasper C. Barnes.
Conesville,	Schoharie,	Lewis P. Mattice.
Conewango,	Cattaraugus,	Cyrus Thacher.
Conklin Centre,	Broome,	Jacob V. A. Waldron.
Conklingville,	Saratoga,	Gurdon Conkling.
Conquest,	Cayuga,	David Cook.
Constableville,	Lewis,	Charles Bennett.
Constantia,	Oswego,	Henry A. Baker.
Constantia Centre,	Oswego,	David Hallock.
Cooksburgh,	Albany,	John A. Plank.
Cook's Corners,	Franklin,	Marshall Kelley.
Coomer,	Niagara,	Theodore M. Titus.
Cooper's Plains,	Steuben,	Edward W. Sutton.
COOPERSTOWN,	Otsego,	Edwin S. Coffin.
Copake,	Columbia,	John Fellows.
Copake Iron Works,	Columbia,	Martin L. Smith.
Copenhagen,	Lewis,	Gustavus A. Scoville.
Coram,	Suffolk,	James M. Oakley.
Corfu,	Genesee,	William S. Coe.
Corinth,	Saratoga,	Tilley Houghton.
Corning,	Steuben,	Charles H. Thomson
Cornwall,	Orange,	Amos M. Hollett.
Cornwall Landing,	Orange,	Charles E. Cock.
Cornwallville,	Greene,	Wm. H. Van Natten.
CORTLAND VILLAGE,	Cortland,	Horace A. Jarvis.
Cottage,	Cattaraugus,	Charles Blair.
County Line,	Niagara,	William CorrigalL

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Coventry,	Chenango,	Amasa J. Hoyt.
Coventryville,	Chenango,	Rufus L. Cornwell.
Covert,	Seneca,	James R. Pratt.
Coveville,	Saratoga,	Smith Somes.
Covington,	Wyoming,	William J. Martin.
Cowaselon,	Madison,	Caleb G. Cowles.
Cowlesville,	Wyoming,	George E. Matteson.
Coxsackie,	Greene,	Samuel King.
Craigsville,	Orange,	Edwin Duryea.
Crary's Mills,	St. Lawrence,	Elmore P. Jackson.
Cranberry Creek	Fulton,	Elisha T. Baker.
Cranesville,	Montgomery,	Jeremiah Groat.
Creek Centre,	Warren,	Columbus Gill.
Creek Locks,	Ulster,	Newton Lefever.
Crescent,	Saratoga,	Henry L. Haight.
Cresco,	Kings,	Charles F. Stevenson.
Crittenden,	Erie,	Henry Learned.
Croghan,	Lewis,	Miss Josephine Rivet.
Cropseyville,	Rensselaer,	John W. Clum.
Cross River,	Westchester,	Wm. Hunt.
Croton,	Delaware,	Chester H. Treadwell
Croton Falls,	Westchester,	Cyrus Chase.
Croton Landing,	Westchester,	Eugene Frost.
Crouse's Store,	Dutchess,	George C. Yeomans.
Crown Point,	Essex,	Welcome D. Capron.
Crown Point Centre,	Essex,	Alfred S. Palmer.
Crum Creek,	Fulton,	Emory G. Storms.
Crum Elbow,	Dutchess,	Benjamin Carpenter.
Cruso,	Seneca,	John G. Evans.
Cuba,	Allegany,	Mortimer H. Green.
Cuddebackville,	Orange,	Peter Cuddeback.
Cutchogue,	Suffolk,	Orrin T. Goldsmith.
Cuyler,	Cortland,	Amaziah Parker.
Cuylerville,	Livingston,	Jerome S. Wheelock.
Dale,	Wyoming,	Elson B. Monroe.
Danby,	Tompkins,	Josiah Hawes.
Dannemora,	Clinton,	Loring Chappel.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Dansville,	Livingston,	Olney B. Maxwell.
Danube,	Herkimer,	Peter Green.
Darien,	Genesee,	Horace H. Chapin.
Darien Centre,	Genesee,	Jacob Nichols.
Davenport,	Delaware,	Zebulon E. Goodrich.
Davenport Centre,	Delaware,	Moses B. Miller.
Dayton,	Cattaraugus,	Adolphus M. De Long.
Dean's Corners,	Saratoga,	Cornelius J. Wright.
Deansville,	Oneida,	Elbert M. Somers.
De Bruce,	Sullivan,	Stod'd Hammond, Jr.
Decatur,	Otsego,	Riley T. Woodin.
Deerfield,	Oneida,	Joseph Hammer.
Deerpark,	Suffolk,	Joseph H. Tomlinson.
Deer River,	Lewis,	Edward L. Hulbert.
De Freestville,	Rensselaer,	James Dearstyne.
De Kalb,	St. Lawrence,	George D. Hastings.
De Kalb Junction,	St. Lawrence,	Israel D. Smith.
Delancy,	Madison,	Lewis C. York.
DELIII,	Delaware,	George B. Cannon.
Delphi,	Onondaga,	William A. Bates.
Delta,	Oneida,	Frederick Tracy.
Denison,	Herkimer,	Harvey Steele.
Denmark,	Lewis,	Darwin Nash.
Denning,	Ulster,	John W. Smith.
Depauville,	Jefferson,	Duane Ormsby.
De Peyster,	St. Lawrence,	William Newcomb
Deposit,	Broome,	Lucius P. Allen.
De Ruyter,	Madison,	Artemus V. Bentley.
De Witt,	Onondaga,	Henry C. Goodell.
De Wittville,	Chautauqua,	William S. Gleason.
Dexter,	Jefferson,	Edwin S. Clark.
Diana,	Lewis,	Reuben Tyler.
Dickersonville,	Niagara,	Nelson Cornell, 2d.
Dickinson,	Franklin,	Simeon C. Harwood.
Dickinson Centre,	Franklin,	Josiah Bailey.
Dix Hills,	Suffolk,	Carll Ketcham.
Dobbs' Ferry,	Westchester,	Edmund Ackerma

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Doraville,	Broome,	Charles B. Doolittle.
Dormansville,	Albany,	Allen Kniffen.
Doty's Corners,	Steuben,	George G. Babcock.
Dover,	Dutchess,	Allen H. Dutcher.
Downsville,	Delaware,	Rensselaer W. Elwood
Dresserville,	Cayuga,	Arnold Swift.
Dryden,	Tompkins,	Abraham Tanner.
Duane,	Franklin,	Stephen Kimpton.
Duanesburgh,	Schenectady,	Truman Case.
Dugway,	Oswego,	Riley Finster.
Dundee,	Yates,	James Holmes.
Dunkirk,	Chautauqua,	Richard L. Cary.
Dunnsville,	Albany,	John Johnson.
Durham,	Greene,	Liberty P. More. •
Durhamville,	Oneida,	Martin L. Case.
Dwaars Kill,	Ulster,	Jonathan L. Vernoov.
Dykemans,	Putnam,	Daniel W. Dykeman.
Eagle,	Wyoming,	Plin D. Lyon.
Eagle Bridge,	Rensselaer,	Eli Barton, Jr.
Eagle Harbor,	Orleans,	John W. Fredricks.
Eagle Mills,	Rensselaer,	Alonzo Knight.
Eagle Village,	Wyoming,	Joseph W. Gledhill.
Earlville,	Madison,	Cyrus L. Cotton.
East Amherst,	Erie,	Henry C. Brown.
East Ashford,	Cattaraugus,	Alonzo Wiltse.
East Aurora,	Erie,	Henry Z. Persons.
East Avon,	Livingston,	Henry Wiard.
East Beekmantown,	Clinton,	Enoch Scribner.
East Berkshire,	Tioga,	Ira Crawford.
East Berne,	Albany,	Adam J. Warner.
East Bothany,	Genesee,	Daniel R. Prindle.
East Bloomfield,	Ontario,	Riverius C. Stiles.
East Boston,	Madison,	Wm. L. Getman.
East Branch,	Delaware,	John M. Hardie.
East Candor,	Tioga,	Ebenezer Lake.
East Carlton,		Walter E. Dve.
East Chatham,	Columbia,	
Onamanı,) Columbia,	Digit zed by GOOSTC

Office,	County.	Post-Master.
East Chester,	Westchester,	William H. H. Barker.
East Clarkson,	Monroe,	John Conlee.
East Cobleskill,	Schoharie,	Robert R. Earl.
East Concord,	Erie,	Jared Davis.
East Constable,	Franklin,	Cornelius P. Tobey.
East Creek,	Herkimer,	Miss Jane A. Carroll.
East De Kalb,	St. Lawrence,	James M. Smith.
East Dickinson,	Franklin,	Edwin A. Cady.
East Durham,	Greene,	Lyman Pierce.
East Eden,	Erie,	Blass L. Dana.
East Elba,	Genesee,:	Alonzo J. Hulett.
East Elma,	Erie,	Fowler Munger.
East Evans,	Erie,	Peter Barker.
East Fishkill,	Dutchess,	Jacob Horton.
East Florence,	Oneida,	John Ballard.
East Gaines	Orleans,	Charles T. Richards.
East Gainesville,	Wyoming,	Isaac C. Belden.
East Galway,	Saratoga,	Jeremiah H. Bidwell.
East Genoa,	Cayuga,	Jeremiah M. Snyder.
East German,	Chenango,	Lemuel D. Carr.
East Glenville,	Schenectady,	Lorenzo D. Sherwood.
East Grafton,	Rensselaer,	Samuel Hewitt.
East Granger,	Allegany	Hosea A. Haskins.
East Greene	Chenango,	Charles F. Horton
East Greenbush,	Rensselaer,	Ezra Crane.
East Greenwich,	Washington,	Justin E. Beebe.
East Groveland,	Livingston,	James Ward.
East Guilford,	Chenango,	Samuel Elwell.
East Hamburgh,	Erie,	Benjamin Baker.
East Hamilton,	Madison,	Franklin W. Root.
East Hampton,	Suffolk,	George Hand.
East Haverstraw,	Westchester,	John W. See.
East Hill,	Livingston,	William Robinson.
East Homer,	Cortland,	Luther R. Rose.
East Houndsfield,	Jefferson,	Marvin B. Scoville.
East Java,	Wyoming,	Joseph K. Torrey.
East Jewett,	Greene,	Henry & Distin.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
East Kendall,	Orleans,	Andrew Clark.
East Lansing,	Tompkins,	Almira T. Ludlow.
East Leon,	Cattaraugus,	Ezekiel Sekins.
East Line,	Saratoga,	William S. Wood.
East Maine,	Broome,	Silas Brown.
East Marion,	Suffolk,	Daniel T. Vail.
East McDonough,	Chenango,	Stephen Randall.
East Moriches,	Suffolk,	Jacob H. Miller.
East Nassau,	Rensselaer,	Dennis Lewis.
East New York,	Kings,	Samuel Waggoner.
East Norwich,	Queens,	John Vernon.
Easton,	Washington,	James B. Allen.
East Orangeville,	Wyoming,	Paschal Hoisington.
East Otto,	Cattaraugus,	Walter E. Burchard.
East Palermo,	Oswego,	Levi R. Chapel,
East Palmyra,	Wayne,	Jacob Sherman.
East Pembroke,	Genesee,	George W. Wright.
East Penfield,	Monroe,	William S. Fuller.
East Pharsalia,	Chenango,	Halbert Grant.
East Pike,	Wyoming,	Zina Baker.
East Pitcairn,	St. Lawrence,	William R. Chadwick.
East Poestenkill,	Rensselaer,	John Simmons.
East Porter,	Niagara,	Levi Brookins.
East Randolph,	Cattaraugus,	Enoch Holdridge.
East Rodman,	Jefferson,	Hiram H. Taylor.
East Roxbury,	Delaware,	Matthew H. Keevil.
East Rushford,	Allegany,	James R. Hitchcock.
East Salem,	Washington,	Warren Norton.
East Schodack,	Rensselaer,	Jacob P. Lape.
East Schuyler,	Herkimer,	George H. Elwell.
East Scott,	Cortland,	Cyrus S. Kellogg.
East Setauket,	Suffolk,	William F. Smith.
East Shelby,	Orleans,	William Jaques.
East Springfield,	Otsego,	John Scollard.
East Springwater,	Livingston,	Archibald G. Parshall.
East Troupsburgh,	Steuben,	Samuel Olmstead.
East Varick,	Seneca,	Ralph P. Roberts.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
East Venice,	Cayuga,	George W. Young.
East Virgil,	Cortland,	Alexander McVean.
East Wilson,	Niagara,	Aaron Beebe.
East Windham,	Greene,	Ira Sherman.
East Woodhull,	Steuben,	Lorain Rigby.
East Worcester,	Otsego,	Nelson Thurber.
Eaton,	Madison,	Charles W. Burritt.
Eatonville,	Herkimer,	Arthur D. Ward.
Ebenezer,	Erie,	Frederick Wendling.
Eddytown,	Yates,	Isaac Lanning.
Eddyville,	Cattaraugus,	Henry W. Eddy.
E den,	Erie,	Lyman Pratt.
Edenton,	St. Lawrence,	Benjamin F. Partridge
Eden Valley,	Erie,	Albert D. Martin.
Edenville,	Orange,	Legrand Mead.
Edinburgh,	Saratoga,	Henry S. Barker.
Edmeston,	Otsego,	Truman Barrett.
Edwards,	St. Lawrence,	Isaac M. Ferguson.
Edwardsville,	St. Lawrence,	John M. Zoller.
Eggertsville,	Erie,	Michael Snyder
Egypt,	Monroe,	Otis Cole.
Elba,	Genesee,	William C. Raymond
Elbridge,	Onondaga,	William G. Stevens.
Elgin,	Cattaraugus,	Aaron Bissell.
ELIZABETHTOWN,	Essex,	Oliver Abel, Jr.
Elizaville,	Columbia,	David J. Feller.
Ellenburgh,	Clinton,	Mrs. Elsie Hazen
Ellenburgh Centre,	Clinton,	William Cressey
Ellenburgh Depot,	Clinton,	Luther S. Carter.
Ellenville,	Ulster,	Albert Corbin.
Ellery Centre,	Chautauqua,	Charles G. Maple.
Ellicott,	Erie,	Amos S. Wood.
ELLICOTTSVILLE,	Cattaraugus,	J. King Skinner.
Ellington,	Chautauqua,	Ira J. Farman.
Ellisburgh,	Jefferson,	F. E. Metcalf.
Ellsworth,	St. Lawrence,	Charles Spear.
Elma,	Erie,	Marien Jackman

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
ELMIRA,	Chemung,	Daniel F. Pickering.
Elm Valley,	Allegany,	Chester Cole.
Elton,	Cattaraugus,	Aaron G. Hovey.
Eminence,	Schoharie,	Jesse M. Cornell.
Emmonsburgh,	Herkimer,	Delos W. Emmons.
Enfield,	Tompkins,	Rufus Tallmadge.
Enfield Centre	Tompkins,	John P. Broas.
Engellville,	Schoharie,	John H. Engell.
Ephratah,	Fulton,	James G. Van Voast.
Erieville,	Madison,	Amasa Jackson.
Erin,	Chemung,	William H. Blauvelt.
Erwin Centre,	Steuben,	Henry C. Bull.
Esopus,	Ulster,	Marinus V. Wheeler.
Esperance,	Schoharie,	Storrs Messinger.
Essex,	Essex,	Michael H. Stower.
Etna,	Tompkins,	George H. Houtz.
Euclid,	Onondaga,	Cyrus C. Warner.
Evans,	Erie,	Ezra B. Hard.
Evans' Mills,	Jefferson,	Sidney Cooper.
Evensville,	Ulster,	Henry Evens.
Exeter,	Otsego,	William P. Jones.
Fabius,	Onondaga,	Orel Pope.
Factoryville,	Tioga,	Thomas Yates.
Fair Dale,	Oswego,	Elijah L. Ormsby.
Fairfield,	Herkimer,	Augustus F. Hendrix.
Fairhaven,	Cayuga,	Sherburne H. Crane.
Fairmount,	Onondaga,	Wheeler Truesdell.
Fairport,	Monroe,	Hiram P. Wilbur.
Fairview,	Cattaraugus,	Peter Pettit.
Fairville,	Wayne,	Levi Van Inwagen.
Fallsburgh,	Sullivan,	Edward Palen.
Farmer,	Seneca,	John B. Avery.
Farmer's Mills,	Putnam,	Samuel T. Barrett.
Farmersville,	Cattaraugus,	John T. Cummings.
Farmingdale,	Queens,	Elias Matthews.
Farmington,	Ontario,	Isaac S. Lapham.
rnham,	Erie,	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Fayette,	Seneca,	Lewis Goodyear.
Fayetteville,	Onondaga	Henry Ecker.
Felt's Mills,	Jefferson,	Washing'n Wheelock.
Fenner,	Madison,	Miss Helen M. Barrett.
Fentonville,	Chautauqua,	John Marsh.
Ferguson's Corners,	Yates,	George Partis.
Fergusonville,	Delaware,	Thomas B. Oliver.
Feura Bush,	Albany,	Philip L. Van Alen.
Fillmore,	Allegany,	Samuel A. Farman.
Findley's Lake,	Chautauqua,	James W. Robertson.
Fine,	St. Lawrence,	William H. Bradt.
Fire Island,	Suffolk,	David S. S. Sammis.
Fireplace,	Suffolk,	Edward S. Raynor.
Fishers,	Ontario,	Charles Fisher.
Fishkill,	Dutchess,	John W. Brett.
Fishkill Landing,	Dutchess,	Nelicmiah Place.
Fishkill Plains,	Dutchess,	Rynier S. Van Wyck.
Five Corners,	Cayuga,	Samuel C. Lyon.
Flackville,	St. Lawrence,	Stephen B. Ainsworth.
Flanders,	Suffolk,	James Weeks.
Flat Brook,	Columbia,	Wm. S. Woodworth.
Flatbush,	Kings,	R. L. Schoonmaker.
Flat Creek,	Montgomery,	Isaac Folmsbee.
Flatlands,	Kings,	John B. Hendrickson.
Fleming,	Cayuga,	Seymour Thornton.
Flemingsville,	Tioga,	Charles E. Truman.
Flint Creek,	Ontario,	Edmund O. Garrett.
Florence,	Oneida,	George H. Evans.
Florida,	Orange,	William H. Birchard.
Floyd,	Oneida,	Asa S. Clark.
Flushing,	Queens,	Charles Lever.
Fluvanna,	Chautauqua,	Samuel Whittemore.
Fly Creek,	Otsego,	Silas W. Alger.
Fly Mountain,	Ulster,	Joseph Jacklinsky.
Folsomdale,	Wyoming,	Joseph Fitch.
FONDA,	Montgomery,	Peter Fritcher.
Fordham,	Westchester,	William H. Briggs

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Forestburgh,	Sullivan,	Isaac Penney.
Forest City,	Tompkins,	Miss Nancy Gibbs.
Forest Port,	Oneida,	William Hurlbut.
Forestville,	Chautauqua,	Cyrus D. Angell.
Fort Ann,	Washington,	Samuel Corning.
Fort Covington,	Franklin,	Joseph Spencer.
Fort Covington Centre,	Franklin,	Alonzo Ordway.
Fort Edward,	Washington,	Daniel S. Carswell.
Fort Hamilton,	Kings,	Francis Finch.
Fort Hunter,	Montgomery,	Thomas Nesdall.
Fort Miller,	Washington,	Joseph Fenton.
Fort Montgomery,	Orange,	Harvey C. Earl.
Fort Plain,	Montgomery,	Alfred Cary.
Fort Schuyler,	Westchester,	William R. C. Clark.
Fortsville,	Saratoga,	Truman Wilcox.
Fosterdale,	Sullivan,	John Story.
Fosterville,	Cayuga,	Abner Sanders.
Fowler,	St. Lawrence	Emory W. Abbott.
Fowlerville,	Livingston,	James S. Fowler.
Frankfort,	Herkimer,	Aaron V. Joslin.
Frankfort Hill,	Herkimer,	Elisha Wetmore.
Franklin,	Delaware,	George W. Reynolds.
Franklin Falls	Franklin,	George Tremble.
Franklinton,	Schoharie,	Calvin Russell.
Franklinville,	Cattaraugus,	John Little.
Fredonia,	Chautauqua,	Willard McKinstry.
Freedom Plains,	Dutchess,	Jacob Baker.
Freeport,	Queens,	Thos. Raynor of John.
Freetown Corners,	Cortland,	William Mantanye.
Fremont,	Sullivan,	George W. Canfield.
Fremont Centre,	Sulliyan,	Martin A. Smith.
French Creek,	Chautauqua,	John A. Upton.
French Mountain,	Warren,	George Brown.
Fresh Pond,	Suffolk,	Albert G. Mulford.
Frewsburgh,	Chautauqua,	Albert Scudder.
Frey's Bush,	Montgomery,	John I. Wendell
Friend's Ferry,	Cattaraugus,	William L. Marsh.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Friendship,	Allegany,	William A. Hart.
Frontier,	Clinton,	Daniel S. Coonley.
Fullersville Iron Works,	St. Lawrence,	Charles G. Edgerton.
Fulton,	Oswego,	Allan C. Livingston.
Fultonham,	Schoharie, .,	Robert Stewart.
Fultonville,	Montgomery,	Giles H. Mount.
Gaines,	Orleans,	Lemuel S. Palmer.
Gainesville,	Wyoming,	Joel S. Bristol.
Galeville Mills,	Ulster,	Jesse T. Conkling.
Gales,	Sullivan,	Catharine M. Burtis.
Galesville,	Washington,	William L. Robinson.
Gallatinville,	Columbia,	H.W. Van Benschoten.
Gallupville,	Schoharie,	Lyman Baker.
Galway,	Saratoga,	John Whiteside.
Gausevoort,	Saratoga,	Harvey Ross.
Gardnersville,	Schoharie,	William B. Calkins.
Garoga,	Fulton,	Isaac M. Everest.
Garrattsville,	Otsego,	Edward S. Hoag.
Garrisons,	Putnam,	Harvey N. Warren.
Gasport,	Niagara,	James W. Streeter.
Gates,	Monroe,	Emanuel McCauley.
Gayhead,	Greene,	Aaron Whitbeck.
Geddes,	Onondaga,	Ferris Hubbell.
Geneseo,	Livingston,	Alanson Lapham.
Geneva,	Ontario,	Wm. Johnson.
Genoa,	Cayuga,	Lendall Bigelow.
Georgetown,	Madison,	James M. Hare.
German,	Chenango,	William Burnap.
Germantown,	Columbia,	Philip Rockefeller.
Gerry,	Chautauqua,	Wm. W. Henderson.
Getzville,	Erie,	Jeremiah C. Lamphier.
Ghent,	Columbia,	Sherman G. Graff.
Gibson,	Steuben,	Merrit F. Cooper.
Gibsonville,	Livingston,	Roswell J. Stanley.
Gilbert's Mills,	Oswego,	Stephen Griffith.
Gilboa,	Schoharie,	John Reed.
Gilman,	Hamilton,	Elias P. Gilman.

	County.	Post-Master.
Glasco,	Ulster,	William Goldsmith.
Glen,	Montgomery,	John V. S. Edwards.
Glen Aubrey,	Broome,	Robert Riley.
Glen Castle,	Broome,	Daniel W. Ranney.
Glen Cove,	Queens,	Leonard F. Coles.
Glenco Mills,	Columbia,	Ira Williams.
Glenham,	Dutchess,	John Jaycox.
Glen Haven,	Cortland,	Seymour P. Miller.
Glenmore,	Oneida,	John Spink.
Glensdale,	Lewis,	James E. Goodrich.
Glen's Falls,	Warren,	Carlos Morgan.
Glenville,	Schenectady	Abram T. Conde.
Glenwild,	Sullivan,	Harman Gillett.
Glenwood,	Erie,	John S. Maltby.
Gloversville,	Fulton,	Mrs. Esther L. Burton.
Goff's Mills,	Steuben,	Henry K. Bouton.
Golden's Bridge	Westchester	Cornelius Putney.
Goodground,	Suffolk,	Allen P. Squires.
Gorliam,	Ontario,	George B. Cook.
Goshen,	Orange,	Charles T. Jackson.
Gouverneur,	St. Lawrence,	Stephen B. Van Duzee
Gowanda,	Cattaraugus,	Charles Henry.
Graefenberg,	Herkimer,	Richard Holland.
Grafton,	Rensselaer,	Rufus S. Waite.
Grahamsville,	Sullivan,	Stoddard Hammond.
Granby Centre,	Oswego,	James Rice.
Grand Island,	Erie,	Wallace W. Baxter.
Granger,	Allegany,	Asa N. White.
Grant's Mills,	Delaware,	Charles Hunt.
Granville,	Washington,	Benjamin F. Otterson
Grass River,	St. Lawrence,	Roswell F. Segar.
Gravesville,	Herkimer,	Henry Bills.
Gravesend,	Kings,	John Bergen.
Gray,	Herkimer,	Douglass Bennett.
Great Bend,	Jefferson,	Calvin Anderson.
Great Valley,	Cattaraugus,	Andrews L. Norton.
Greece,	Monroe	William Fall.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Greenborough,	Oswego,	Henry Wright.
Greenbush,	Rensselaer,	Griswold Dennison.
Greene,	Chenango,	Lucius T. Darby.
Greenfield,	Ulster,	Clarkson Northrep.
Greenfield Centre,	Saratoga,	William H. Ingerson.
Green Haven,	Dutchess,	John W. Hatch.
Green Island,	Albany,	John J. Goodell.
Green Point,	Kings,	Charles McCartie.
Greenport,	Suffolk,	Ebenezer Clark.
Green River,	Columbia,	Russell Tremain.
Greenville,	Greene,	Alexander N. Bentley.
Greenwich,	Washington,	Moses White.
Greenwood,	Steuben,	Alphonso H. Burrell.
Greenwood Works,	Orange,	Alfred Cooper.
Greig,	Lewis,	Cyrus W. Pratt.
Greigsville,	Livingston,	Frances Rice.
Griffin's Corners,	Delaware,	Matthew Griffin.
Griffin's Mills,	Erie,	Benajah Stockwell.
Griswold's Mills,	Washington,	Charles M. Thorn.
Groom's Corners,	Saratoga,	John Palmer.
Groton,	Tompkins,	Hiland K. Clark.
Groton City,	Tompkins,	Vernum Mather.
Groveland,	Livingston,	Nelson Everett.
Grovernor's Corners,	Schoharie,	Jeremiah McCulloch.
Guilderland,	Albany,	Henry Sloan.
Guilderland Centre,	Albany,	Abrah'm V. Mynderse.
Guilford,	Chenango,	Nathan W. Cady.
Guilford Centre,	Chenango,	Franklin S. Clark.
Gypsum,	Ontario,	Leonard P. Follett.
Hadley,	Saratoga,	Charles Rockwell.
Hagaman's Mills,	Montgomery,	Ahasuerus Marselus.
Hague,	Warren,	Lewis Burgess.
Hailesborough,	St. Lawrence,	Sidney D. Rich.
Halcott Centre,	Greene,	Amasa S. Hill.
Halcottsville,	Delaware,	Hiram B. Kelley.
Hales Eddy,	Delaware,	Amasa D. Bird.
Halfmoon,	Saratoga,	Henry Van Olinda.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Hallock's Mills,	Westchester,	George Hallock.
Hall's Corners,	Ontario,	William E. Rippey.
Hallsport,	Allegany,	Peleg Clark.
Hallsville,	Montgomery,	Moses Smith.
Halsey Valley,	Tioga,	Abram Presher.
Hamburgh,	Erie,	Levi Lawrence.
Hamden,	Delaware,	Marshall Shaw.
Hamilton,	Madison,	George F. Burr.
Hamlet,	Chautauqua,	Martin Crowell.
Hamlin,	Monroe,	Alfred S. Braman.
Hammond,	St. Lawrence,	Orange G. Waldo.
Hammond's Port,	Steuben,	John W. Davis.
Hampton,	Washington,	Henry Martin.
Hancock,	Delaware,	George H. Hawk.
Hanford's Landing,	Monroe,	Jacob Smith.
Hannibal,	Oswego,	William H. Wiggins.
Hannibal Centre,	Oswego,	William W. Brackett.
Hardenburgh,	Ulster,	James Close.
Harford,	Cortland,	John H. Knapp.
Harlemville,	Columbia,	Peter Humphrey.
Harmony,	Chautauqua,	William W. Partridge.
Harpersfield,	Delaware,	Elias B. Penfield.
Harpersville,	Broome,	Darius W. Pearsall.
Harrisburgh,	Lewis,	Miss Angeline Bush.
Harris' Hill,	Erie,	Jacob Shassel.
Harrison,	Westchester,	Edward Willets.
Harrisville,	Lewis,	Frank B. Ward.
Hartfield,	Chautauqua,	Edward Hovey.
Hartford,	Washington,	Joseph D. Martin.
Hartland,	Niagara,	Jasper H. Moore.
Hart Lot,	Onondaga,	Julius Earll.
Hart's Village,	Dutchess,	William H. Merritt.
Hartwick,	Otsego,	Frederick Wilcox.
Hartwick Seminary,	Otsego,	Ann E. Miller.
Harvard	Delaware,	Charles S. Baxter.
Hasbrouck,	Sullivan,	William M. Hall.
sekell Flats,	Cattaraugus,	Morris N. Brown.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Haskinville,	Steuben,	Paul S. Burditt.
Hastings,	Oswego,	Richard F. Avery.
Hastings Centre,	Oswego,	Charlotte Law.
Hastings upon Hudson,	Westchester,	Daniel Perry.
Hauppauge,	Schuyler,	Moses R. Smith.
HAVANNA,	Schuyler,	Charles Harris.
Haverstraw,	Rockland,	Isaac Sherwood.
Haviland Hollow,	Putnam,	John Lawrence, Jr.
Hawkinsville,	Oneida,	Philip Graff.
Hawleyton,	Broome,	Abram Coon.
Haynerville,	Rensselaer,	Ira A. Button.
Hebron,	Washington,	John S. McFarland.
Hecla Works,	Oneida,	Alfred K. Seymour.
Hector,	Schuyler,	Edwin G. Wilcox.
Hedgesville,	Steuben,	Sanford Newell.
Helena,	St. Lawrence,	Joseph A. Jacobs.
Hemlock Lake,	Livingston,	Nelson W. Clark.
Hempstead,	Queens,	Comfort C. Rhodes.
Henderson,	Jefferson,	Loren B. Simmons.
Henrietta,	Monroe,	H. B. Hazeltine.
Hensonville,	Greene,	Edwin Brockett.
HERKIMER,	Herkimer,	Warren Caswell.
Hermitage,	Wyoming,	James L. Blodget.
Hermon,	St. Lawrence,	Harry Tanner.
Herrington's Corners, .	Chemung,	Amasa R. Herrington.
Hess Road,	Niagara,	Albert E. Perrigo.
Heuvelton,	St. Lawrence,	John Pickens, Jr.
Hibernia,	Dutchess,	James M. Welling.
Hickory Corners,	Niagara,	Hunt Farnsworth.
Hicksville,	Queens,	Henry Bannihr.
Higginsville,	Oneida,	J. Lee Tinker.
High Falls,	Ulster,	Frederick O. Norton.
Highland Mills,	Orange,	Morgan Shuit.
Highland Nurseries,	Schuyler,	Eli C. Frost.
Hillsborough,	Oneida,	Harvey W. Dana.
Hillsdale,	Columbia,	Joshua H. Bulkeley.
Hillside,	Oneida,	George Keech, 2d.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Hindsburgh,	Orleans,	Russell Williams.
Hinmansville,	Oswego,	Henry P. Ellis.
Hinsdale,	Cattaraugus,	William O. Leland.
Hoag's Corner,	Rensselaer,	Hiram L. Lester.
Hobart,	Delaware,	Frederic W. Foote.
Hoffman's Ferry,	Schenectady,	John A. Johnson.
Hogansburgh,	Franklin,	Alfred Fulton
Holbrook,	Suffolk,	Watson Wilson.
Holland,	Erie,	Perry D. Dickerman.
Holland Patent,	Oneida,	John Conde.
Holley,	Orleans,	Horatio N. Keys.
Holtsville,	Suffolk,	William Riker.
Homer,	Cortland,	George J. J. Barber.
Honowack,	Ulster,	Elias Newkirk.
Honeoye,	Ontario,	Anson Arnold.
Honeoye Falls,	Monroe,	Moses C. Davis.
Hooper,	Broome,	Robert Hooper.
Hooper's Valley,	Tioga,	Emanuel Coryell, 2d.
Hope Centre,	Hamilton,	Aaron S. Foote.
Hope Falls,	Hamilton,	Charles S. Smith.
Hopewell,	Ontario,	John Lewis.
Hopewell Centre,	Ontario,	Nathaniel G. Newton.
Hopkinton,	St. Lawrence,	King S. Chittenden.
Hoosick,	Rensselaer,	Jonat'n P. Armstrong.
Hoosick Falls,	Rensselaer,	Thomas P. Hewitt.
Horicon,	Warren,	Alonzo Davis.
Hornby,	Steuben,	Michael H. Sands.
Hornellsville,	Steuben,	Elon G. Durfy.
Horseheads,	Chemung,	Joseph S. Humphrey.
Houghton Creek,	Allegany,	Truman Hall.
Houseville,	Lewis,	George House.
Howard,	Steuben,	Albert T. Parkhill.
Howell's Depot,	Orange,	John T. Roe.
Howlett Hill,	Onondaga,	John Q. Robinson.
Hubbardsville,	Madison,	Clark R. Nash.
HUDSON,	Columbia,	Joseph G. Palen.
Hughson ville,	Dutchess,	Zachar'h V. Hasbrook.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Huguenot,	Orange,	John Vanton.
Hulburton,	Orleans,	John Moore.
Hull's Mills,	Dutchess,	Smith P. Tompkins.
Hume,	Allegany,	Milton W. Skiff.
Humphrey,	Cattaraugus,	Henry M. Bozard.
Humphreyville,	Columbia,	John S. Mellen.
Hunter,	Greene	James Douglass.
Hunter's Land,	Schoharie,	George W. Tippet.
Huntington,	Suffolk,	George H. Shepard.
Hunt's Corners,	Cortland,	Willard E. Stockwell.
Hunt's Hollow,	Livingston,	Horace Hunt.
Hurley,	Ulster,	Peter Crispell, Jr.
Huron,	Wayne,	John F. Curtis.
Hyde Park,	Dutchess,	Virgil Angevine.
Hyndsville,	Schoharie,	Philip P. Hitton.
Ilion,	Herkimer,	Lawrence L. Merry.
Independence,	Allegany,	John C. Green.
Indian Fields,	Albany,	Judson Lamoureux.
Indian Lake,	Hamilton,	Nathaniel Gilson.
Indian River,	Lewis,	George W. Bent.
Ingraham,	Clinton,	John Vaughan.
Ira,	Cayuga,	Henry B. Kenyon.
Ireland Corners,	Albany,	Elias H. Ireland.
Irondequoit,	Monroe,	John Bundy.
Irving,	Chautauqua,	E. Pierson Shores.
Irvington,	Westchester,	Charles A. Adams.
Ischua,	Cattaraugus,	William Smith.
Islip,	Suffolk,	Joseph Brown.
Italy Hill	Yates,	Luther B. Blood.
Italy Hollow,	Yates,	William Scott.
ITHACA,	Tompkins,	John H. Selkreg.
Jackson,	Washington,	John Salisbury.
Jackson Corners,	Dutchess,	Lewis M. Smith.
Jacksonville,	Tompkins,	James M. Stout.
Jack's Reef,	Onondaga,	Daniel D. Suits.
JAMAICA,	Queens,	Charles Welling.
Jamesport,	Suffolk,	Rogers Aldrich.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Jamestown,	Chautauqua,	Rob't V. Cunningham.
Jamesville,	Onondaga,	Samuel Hill.
Jasper,	Steuben,	Solomon Countryman.
Java,	Wyoming,	Lucius Peck.
Java Centre,	Wyoming,	Patrick O'Connor.
Java Village,	Wyoming,	Sylvester Griggs.
Jay,	Essex,	Byron R. Boynton.
Jeddo,	Orleans,	Philetus S. Bates.
Jefferson,	Schoharie,	James II. Merchant.
Jefferson Valley,	Westchester,	Ezekiel Hyatt.
Jeffersonville,	Sullivan,	Abraham C. Bogardus.
Jenksville,	Tioga,	Wm. H. Armstrong.
Jericho,	Queens,	George Tappan.
Jerusalem South,	Queens,	John B. Post.
Jerusalem Station,	Queens,	Edward Oberlander.
Jewett,	Greene,	Alfred Peck.
Jewett Centre	Greene,	West Chase.
Johnsburgh,	Warren,	Henry Phillips.
Johnsonburgh,	Wyoming,	C. M. Ballard.
Johnson's Creek,	Niagara,	Frd'k R. Montgomery.
Johnsonville,	Rensselaer,	Jacob L. Van Woert.
Johnstown,	Fulton,	William B. Comrie.
Johnsville,	Dutchess,	John N. Ladue.
Jonesville,	Saratoga,	Morgan L. Fineh.
Jordan,	Onondaga,	William C. Rodgers.
Jordanville,	Herkimer,	Rolden D. Wightman.
Joy,	Wayne	Wm. II Tinckelpaugh.
Junction,	Rensselaer,	Isaac T. Grant.
Junius,	Seneca,	John Carman.
Kanona,	Steuben,	John Ostrander.
Kasag,	Oswego	William J. Dodge.
Katonah,	Westchester,	Moses S. Benedict.
Kattelville,	Broome,	Calvin Shepherd.
Keck's Centre,	Fulton,	Joseph Keck.
Keefer's Corners,	Albany,	Peter Keefer.
Keene,	Essex,	Willard Bell.
Keeney's Settlement,	Cortland,	Alvin Brown.

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Office,	County.	Post-Master.
Keeseville,	Essex,	Willis Mould.
Kelloggsville,	Cayuga,	William F. Cooper.
Kendaia,	Seneca,	Amos Crane.
Kendall,	Orleans,	Augustus W. Barnett.
Kendall Mills,	Orleans,	Martin Webster.
Kennedy,	Chautauqua,	Harry Abbott.
Kensico,	Westchester,	Evander Odell.
Kenyonville,	Orleans,	Pulaski Merrill.
Kent,	Putnam,	James Foshay.
Kerhonkson,	Ulster,	Samuel Wilkinson.
Ketcham's Corners,	Saratoga,	John R. Myers.
Ketchumville,	Tioga,	Gershom A. Clark.
Kiantone,	Chautauqua,	Joshua Jenkins. •
Kidder's Ferry,	Seneca,	Peter Crise.
Killawog,	Broome,	John J. Wheaton.
Killbuck,	Cattaraugus,	Charles Burnside.
Kinderhook,	Columbia,	Lawrence Van Buren.
Kingsborough,	Fulton,	William S. Wooster.
Kingsbury,	Washington,	Charles B. Vaughan.
King's Ferry,	Cayuga,	Allen C. Purdy.
King's Settlement,	Chenango,	Elijah K. Buel.
KINGSTON,	Ulster,	Caleb S. Clay.
Kinney's Four Corners,	Oswego,	James Martin, Jr.
Kirkland	Oneida,	David Pixley.
Kirkville,	Onondaga,	William J. Överhiser.
Kirkwood,	Broome,	John H. Doubleday.
Kirkwood Centre,	Broome,	Eli W. Watrous.
Knowersville,	Albany,	Jacob Crounse.
Knowlesville,	Orleans,	John F. Sawyer.
Knox,	Albany,	Henry Barckley.
Knoxboro',	Oneida,	James C. Knox.
Kortright,	Delaware,	Wm. Y. McLaughry.
Kreischerville,	Richmond,	Nicholas Killmyer.
Kyserike,	Ulster,	John Alliger.
Kysorville,	Livingston,	E. M. Hungerford.
Lackawack,	Ulster,	An'w D.W. Hasbrouck
Lafargeville,	Jefferson,	James Bushnell.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Lafayette,	Onondaga,	Charles G. Robinson,
Larayetteville,	Dutchess,	Henry Killmer.
Lagrange,	Wyoming,	Henry B. Robinson.
Lagrangeville,	Dutchess,	Isaac C. Wickes.
Lairdsville,	Oneida,	Pomeroy Jones.
Lake,	Washington,	Walter G. Stewart.
Lakehill,	Ulster,	William H. Reynolds.
Lakeland,	Suffolk,	William P. Young.
Lakeport,	Madison,	David Larkin.
Lake Ridge,	Tompkins,	Freeman A. Perry.
Lake Road,	Niagara,	Jeptha W. Babcock.
Lakeville,	Livingston,	David Gray.
Lamb's Corners,	Broome,	Charles A. Clark.
Lamsons,	Onondaga,	M. S. Thompson.
Lancaster,	Erie,	Luther C. McNeal.
Langford,	Erie,	George Sippel.
Lansingburgh,	Rensselaer,	Edward P. Pickett.
Lansingville,	Tompkins,	Aaron L. Palmer.
Laona,	Chautauqua,	Sylvester A. Danforth.
Lapeer,	Cortland,	Royal Johnson.
La Salle,	Niagara,	John Mason.
Lassellsville,	Fulton	William Hutchinson.
Laurens,	Otsego,	Milton Gurney.
Lawrenceville,	St. Lawrence,	Elihu M. Dana.
Lawton,	Orange,	Peter S. Post.
Lawyersville,	Schoharie,	Jared Van Wagenen.
Lebanon,	Madison,	J. Dickson Avery.
Ledyard,	Cayuga,	Alfred Avery.
Lee,	Oneida,	Henry N. Farmer.
Lee Centre,	Oneida,	Eli S. Bearss.
Leeds,	Greene,	Silleck D. Smith.
Leedsville,	Dutchess,	William A. Benton.
Leesville,	Schoharie,	Charles D. Baker.
Lenox,	Madison,	Joseph Bruce.
Leon,	Cattarangus,	Rufus A. Kellogg. Nathan V. Brand.
Leonardsville,	Madison,	
Le Raysville,	Jefferson,	Albert P. Mosher.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Le Roy,	Genesee,	David R. Bacon.
Levanna,	Cayuga,	John L. Howe.
Levant,	Chautauqua,	Samuel M. Nickerson.
Lewis,	Essex,	Miss Sylvia S. Lee.
Lewisborough,	Westchester,	Cyrus M. Ferris.
Lewiston,	Niagara,	John L. Whitman.
Lexington,	Greene,	Ezekiel Thomas.
Leyden,	Lewis,	Marquis H. Miller.
Liberty,	Sullivan,	Alfred Messiter.
Liberty Falls,	Sullivan,	Robert T. Humphrey.
Libertyville,	Ulster,:	Andrew Dubois.
Lima,	Livingston,	Ira Godfrey.
Limerick,	Jefferson,	John W. Edwards.
Limestone,	Cattaraugus,	Daniel Smith.
Linden,	Genesee,	Alexander G. Perry.
Lindleytown,	Steuben,	William More.
Linklaen,	Chenango,	Horace Poole.
Linlithgo,	Columbia,	Thomas Miller.
Linn,	Onondaga,	Reuben Bryan, Jr.
Lisbon,	St. Lawrence,	Charles W. Dillingham.
Lisbon Centre,	St. Lawrence,	James Brown.
Lishas Kill,	Albany,	Peter Lansing.
Lisle,	Broome,	William H. Squires.
Litchfield,	Herkimer,	Seymour C. Gillett.
Lithgow,	Dutchess,	Newton D. Holbrook.
Little Britain,	Orange,	Daniel A. Shuart.
Little Falls,	Herkimer,	William M. Dorr.
Little Genesee,	Allegany,	Alfred Barber.
Little Neck,	Queens,	Edgar C. Poole.
Little Rest,	Dutchess,	Bennett Humeston.
Little Utica,	Onondaga,	Albert Harrington.
Little Valley,	Cattaraugus,	Miss Lydia C. Gaylord.
Little York,	Cortland,	James E. Cushing.
Liverpool,	Onondaga,	Jason M. Learned.
Livingston,	Columbia,	Samuel Cole, Jr.
Livingston,	Schoharie,	Stephen O. Hagadorn.
	DOILOILUI 10,	Diophon of Hugadoin.

Office, .	County.	Post-Master,
Livonia Station,	Livingston,	Jerome B. Patterson.
Loch Sheldrake,	Sullivan,	Jonathan W. Low.
Lock Berlin,	Wayne,	Nathan B. Gilbert.
Locke,	Cayuga,	Ambrose Culver.
LOCKPORT,	Niagara,	Isaac Marsh.
Locust Glen,	Dutchess,	Isaac Van Wagner.
Locust Valley,	Queens,	Samuel W. Thurston.
Lodi,	Seneca,	Samuel B. Mundy.
Lodi Centre,	Seneca,	Abram La Tourette.
Logan,	Schuyler,	George Howell.
Long Eddy,	Sullivan,	Hiram Levalley.
Long Island City,	Queens,	Charles Cornwall.
Long Lake,	Hamilton,	George R. Houghton.
Longneck,	Richmond	Freeman Wood.
Looneyville,	Erie,	Robert Looney.
Loon Lake,	Steuben,	James P. Clark.
Lordville,	Delaware,	Alva J. Lord.
Lorraine,	Jefferson,	Daniel B. Lockwood.
Lotville,	Fulton,	Jesse H. Ward.
Louisville,	St. Lawrence,	James Miller.
Louisville Landing,	St. Lawrence,	Jesse Bell Harris.
Lowell,	Oneida,	Martin Dennison.
Low Hampton,	Washington,	Levi E. Miller.
Lowville,	Lewis,	Ames K. Hedden.
Loyd,	Ulster,	George Saxton.
Ludingtonville,	Putnam,	George Ludington.
Ludlowville,	Tompkins,	John Ludlow.
Lumberland,	Sullivan,	Chas. C. P. Eldred.
Lumberville,	Delaware,	William H. Dickson.
Lutheranville,	Schoharie,	Henry C. Neer.
Luzerne,	Warren,	Chas. Schermerhorn.
Lyndonville,	Orleans,	James O. Stokes, Jr.
Lyons,	Wayne,	John Hano.
Lyonsdale,	Lewis,	Joel W. Ager.
Lyon's Falls,	Lewis,	Lyman R. Lyon.
Lysander,	Onondaga,	Richard L. Smith.
Mabbettsville,	Dutchess,	Richard T. Cornell.
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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
McClellan,	Franklin,	Almon Wright.
McConnellsville,	Oneida,	William D. Wood.
McDonough,	Chenango,	Jacob P. Hill.
McGrawville,	Cortland,	Moses G. Smith.
McKownsville,	Albany,	James F. McKown.
McLean,	Tompkins,	Daniel B. Marsh.
Macedon,	Wayne,	Elijah M. K Glen.
Macedon Centre,	Wayne,	Miss Susan Perry.
Machias,	Cattaraugus,	Gideon Tyrrel.
Macomb,	St. Lawrence,	David Day, 2d.
Madalin,	Dutchess,	Charles C. Champlin.
Madison,	Madison,	Edwin R. Barker.
Madrid,	St. Lawrence,	Noble Horsford.
Magee's Corners,	Seneca,	Albert Decker.
Mahopac,	Putnam,	Lewis H. Gregory.
Maine,	Broome,	Francis H. Marean.
Malden,	Ulster,	Hobart Bogardus.
Malden Bridge,	Columbia,	William C. Herrick.
Mallory,	Oswego,	Bishop Hoyt.
MALONE,	Franklin,	Calvin Skinner.
Malta,	Saratoga,	Charles Rogers.
Maltaville,	Saratoga,	Mrs. Julia A. Scaman.
Mamakating,	Sullivan,	William Jordan.
Mamaroneck,	Westchester,	Patrick Brennan.
Manchester,	Ontario,	Hiram Jennings.
Manchester Centre,	Ontario,	Martin Dean.
Mandana,	Onondaga,	Harvey Folts.
Manhasset,	Queens,	Robert H. Titus.
Manheim Centre,	Herkimer,	Clark H. Markell.
Manlius,	Onondaga,	Eben Duell.
Manlius Centre,	Onondaga,	Franklin W. Walrath
Manlius Station,	Onondaga,	Joseph Mead.
Mannsville,	Jefferson,	Leonard A. Martin.
Manorville,	Suffolk,	Moses II. Akerly.
Manor Kill,	Schoharie,	Giles H. Phelps.
Mansfield,	Dutchess,	Platt V. Hall.
Maple Grove,	_ '	Loring Barker.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Marathon,	Cortland,	Alanson Carley.
Marbletown,	Ulster,	Henry E. Dyer.
Marcellus,	Onondaga,	Joseph S. Platt.
Marcellus Falls,	Onondaga,	Edwin Steele.
Marcy,	Oneida,	William M. Mayhew.
Marengo,	Wayne,	John F. Sheldon.
Margarettville,	Delaware,	Cyrus Mead.
Mariaville,	Schenectady,	Hiram Hansett.
Marietta,	Onondaga,	James DeWitt.
Marilla,	Erie,	Harrison T. Foster.
Mariner's Harbor,	Richmond,	John P. Kohler.
Marion,	Wayne,	Philander Winslow.
Marlborough,	Ulster,	Charles D. Jackson.
Marshall,	Oneida,	Solomon A. Hitchcock
Marshfield,	Erie,	John Potter.
Marshland,	Richmond,	Isaac P. Lake.
Marshville,	Montgomery,	Willard Phelps.
Martindale Depot,	Columbia,	Martin Ham.
MARTINSBURGH,	Lewis,	George W. Locklin.
Martinsville,	Niagara,	William Dornfield.
Martville,	Cayuga,	Jonas E. Mason.
Marvin,	Chautauqua,	John Y. Rous.
Maryland,	Otsego,	Samuel H. Warner.
Masonville,	Delaware,	Alfred C. Bailey.
Maspeth,	Queens,	George M. Hyatt.
Massena,	St. Lawrence,	Henry S. Ransom.
Massena Centre,	St. Lawrence,	Ira Goodridge.
Matteawan,	Dutchess,	David Davis.
Mattituck,	Suffolk,	John Shirley.
Mayfield,	Fulton,	Abram B. Close.
MAYVILLE,	Chautauqua,	Jesse Brooks.
Mead's Creek,	Steuben,	William Winsor.
Mechanicsville,	Saratoga,	Edward Noble.
Mecklenburgh,	Schuyler,	Madison Treman.
Medina,	Orleans,	John Ryan.
^dusa,	Albany,	George Smith.
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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Mellenville,	Columbia,	Aaron W. Ostrander.
Memphis,	Onondaga,	Anson Dunham.
Mendon,	Monroe,	Timothy H. Holden.
Mendon Centre,	Monroe,	Samuel Cox.
Meredith,	Delaware,	Edward Douglas.
Meridian,	Cayuga,	Abel West.
Merrick,	Queens,	Carman Smith.
Merrillsville,	Franklin,	John Merrill.
Messengerville,	Cortland,	Bradley M. House.
Mexico,	Oswego,	Rawson A. Butler.
Middleburgh,	Schoharie,	Samuel B. Wells.
Middlefield,	Otsego,	Fayette L. Gilbert.
Middlefield Centre	Otsego,	George C. Allen.
Middle Granville,	Washington,	Abram Barker.
Middle Grove,	Saratoga,	Moses Ballou.
Middle Hope,	Orange,	Charles B. Clark.
Middle Island,	Suffolk,	B. T. Hutchinson.
Middleport,	Niagara,	William R. Torrey.
Middlesex,	Yates,	Eli Foote.
Middletown,	Orange,	James B. Hallock.
Middleville,	Herkimer,	George M. Thomas.
Milan,	Dutchess,	Herrick Thorn.
Milford,	Otsego,	David Wilber.
Mill Brook,	Warren,	Edwin A. Bush.
Millburn,	Broome,	Eldrige H. Watson.
Millens Bay,	Jefferson,	Henry C. Dodge.
Miller's Place,	Suffolk,	Ebenezer Miller.
Millerton,	Dutchess,	Edward W. Simmons.
Mill Grove,	Erie,	Tyler D. Burnham,
Millport,	Chemung,	Cyrenus G. Kelton.
Mill's Corners,	Fulton,	Asa Vandenburg.
Mill's Mills,	Allegany,	Alonzo Goodrich.
Milltown,	Putnam,	George Raymond.
Millville,	Orleans,	William P. Allen.
Milo,	Yates,	William S. Semans.
Milo Centre,	Yates,	William Hollowell.
	Ulster,	Theodore Quick.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Mina,	Chautauqua,	Thomas R. Coveney.
Minaville,	Montgomery,	Elias A. Brown.
Minden,	Montgomery,	Ira D. Hyde.
Mindenville,	Montgomery,	Henry Winne.
Mineola,	Queens,	George J. Dougherty.
Minetto,	Oswego,	Anthony Oot.
Minerva,	Essex,	Absalom P. Morse.
Minisink,	Orange,	Nathan E. Hulse.
Modena,	Ulster,	Abner Dubois.
Moffett's Store,	Columbia,	Ezra Waterbury.
Mohawk,	Herkimer,	Mrs. Ca'line Devendor
Mohawk Hill	Lewis,	Henry E. Smith.
Moira,	Franklin,	Ira Russell.
Molino.	Oswego	Eli Strong.
Mongaup,	Sullivan,	Henry F. West.
Mongaup Valley,	Sullivan,	Hiram Post.
Monroe,	Orange,	Chauncey B. Knight.
Monroe Works,	Orange,	Hudson Coffv.
Monsey,	Rockland,	Samuel G. Elsworth.
Montague,	Lewis,	Oliver E. Lindsley.
Montezuma,	Cayuga,	Eli Sherman.
Montgomery,	Orange,	George Eager, Jr.
Monticello	Sullivan,	John Waller, Jr.
Moodna	Orange,	David Carson, Jr
Mooere	Clinton,	Clitus P. Shedden.
Mooers' Forks,	Clinton,	Edwin P. Francis.
Moravia,	Cayuga,	Iliram H. Allev.
Moreau Station,	Saratoga,	James A. Warren.
Morehouseville,	Hamilton,	Havilla Winchell.
Moreland		Alanson Owen.
Moreland,	Schuyler	John Ferris.
Morganyilla	Delaware,	Robert Fisher.
Morganville,	Genesee,	Samuel D. Kidder.
Moriah,	Essex,	James M. Fanning.
Moriches,	Suffolk,	Lorenzo Fenton.
Morley,	St. Lawrence,	
Morris,	Otsego,	Asahel S. Avery.
risania,	Westchester,	James Byfeld.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Morrisonville,	Clinton,	John T. Finn.
Morristown,	St. Lawrence,	Henry Russell.
MORRISVILLE,	Madison,	Julius W. Hatch.
Morsston,	Sullivan,	Nathan Murdock.
Morton's Corners,	Erie,	Samuel A. Morton.
Mortonville,	Orange,	Charles F. Morton.
Moscow,	Livingston,	Erastus Brooks.
Mosherville,	Saratoga,	John S. Davis.
Mosholu,	Westchester,	John Warner.
Mott's Corners,	Tompkins,	George T. Sanders.
Mott Haven,	Westchester,	Theophilus M. Oliver.
Mottville,	Onondaga,	Henry Hunsiker.
Mount Hope,	Orange,	Daniel S. Jackson.
Mount Kisko,	Westchester,	Stephen F. Fenton.
Mount Lebanon,	Columbia,	Richard Bushnell.
Mount Morris,	Livingston,	George W. Barney.
Mount Pleasant,	Saratoga,	Henry C. Granger.
Mount Read,	Monroe,	James Fleming.
Mount Sinai,	Suffolk,	Charles Phillips.
Mount Upton,	Chenango,	Jay E. Truesdell.
Mount Vernon,	Westchester,	James S. Van Court.
Mount Vision,	Otsego,	William W. Robinson.
Mount Washington,	Steuben,	Hirah Chase.
Mumford,	Monroe,	James McQueen.
Munsville,	Madison,	Julius Treat.
Murray,	Orleans,	Edwin J. Spicer.
Nanuet,	Rockland,	William H. Snider.
Napanock,	Ulster,	Hermon Stevens.
Naples,	Ontario,	Josiah Porter.
Napoli,	Cattaraugus,	Easmon Prescott.
Narrowsburgh,	Sullivan,	Valencourt Seely.
Nashville,	Chautauqua,	Nathan Randall.
Nassau,	Rensselaer,	Michael H. Smith.
Natural Bridge,	Jefferson,	Chester Andrus.
Naumburgh,	Lewis,	Ernst Slater.
Navarino,	Onondaga,	Martin L. Gardner.
Nelson,	Madison,	Charles W. Covell.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Neperan,	Westchester,	Smith Miller.
Neversink,	Sullivan,	Nicholas Wakelee.
New Albion,	Cattaraugus,	George Hunton.
Newark,	Wayne,	Elias W. Ford.
Newark Valley,	Tioga,	William S. Lincoln.
New Baltimore,	Greene,	Irenius C. Sherman.
New Berlin,	Chenango,	Arthur R. Bates.
New Berlin Centre,	Chenango,	Avery Williams.
New Bremen,	Lewis,	John F. Mann.
New Brighton,	Richmond,	Theodore Wait.
NEWBURGH,	Orange,	Ezra Farrington.
New Castle,	Westchester,	William Banks.
New Centreville,	Oswego,	Allen Gilbert.
Newcomb,	Essex,	Daniel H. Bissell.
New Dorp,	Richmond,	Joseph P. Houseman
New Fane,	Niagara,	Henry Outwater.
Newfield,	Tompkins,	William W. Ayres.
New Hackensack,	Dutchess,	Philip B. Vanderbilt.
New Hamburgh,	Dutchess,	Samuel H. Jones.
New Hampton,	Orange,	Theodore V. Puff.
New Hartford,	Oneida,	George Best.
New Haven,	Oswego,	Samuel G. Merriam.
New Hope,	Cayuga,	Warren S. Clark.
New Hudson,	Allegany,	William Simpson, Jr.
New Hurley,	Ulster,	John Constable.
New Kingston,	Delaware,	Isaac Birdsill.
New Lebanon,	Columbia,	Philander E. Leonard
New Lebanon Centre.	Columbia,	Frederick W. Everest
New Lebanon Springs.	Columbia,	Henry D. Gav.
New Lisbon,		George J. Peck.
New London,	Otsego,	Orville Elmer.
New Milford,	Oneida,	David D. Demerest.
	Orange,	
New Ohio,	Broome,	Harvey Miller.
New Oregon,	Erie,	Sylvand'r B. Partridge
New Paltz,	Ulster,	Easton Van Waganen
New Paltz Landing,	Ulster,	Lewis Coe.
vort,	Herkimer,	Charles A. Barns.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
New Road,	Delaware,	Daniel Weed.
New Rochelle,	Westchester,	Albert Badeau.
New Russia,	Essex,	Lucius Bishop.
New Salem,	Albany,	Robert Taylor.
New Scotland,	Albany,	Joseph Hilton.
New Springville,	Richmond,	Isaac J. Simonson.
Newtown,	Queens,	Thomas Anderton.
Newtonville,	Albany,	Jacob Henry.
New Utrecht,	Kings,	Englebert L. Barre.
New Village,	Suffolk,	W. W. L'Hommedieu
Newville,	Herkimer,	Levi Ackerman.
New Woodstock,	Madison,	Truman A. Webber.
New York,	New York,	Abram Wakeman.
New York Mills,	Oneida,	Newcomb H. Hoag.
Niagara Falls,	Niagara,	William F, Evans.
Nichols,	Tioga,	Herman T. Joslin.
Nicholville,	St. Lawrence,	Mark White.
Nile,	Allegany,	Wash'n M. Steenrod.
Niles,	Cayuga,	George W. De Witt.
Nineveh,	Broome,	Franklin Edgerton.
Niskayuna,	Schenectady,	William M. Warner.
Niverville,	Columbia,	Edward Carr.
Norfolk,	St. Lawrence,	John Stoker.
Norman's Kill,	Albany,	Wm. H. Slingerland.
North Adams,	Jefferson,	Albert Rice.
North Almond,	Allegany,	Thornton F. Curry.
Northampton,	Fulton,	Stephen B. Jackson.
North Argyle,	Washington,	Theodore W. Clapp.
North Bangor,	Franklin,	Solon Reynolds.
North Barton,	Tioga,	Mrs. Cath. M. Reed.
North Bay,	Oneida,	Benjamin Pangborn.
North Bergen,	Genesee,	David R. Fuller.
North Blenheim,	Schoharie,	Freegift P. Martin.
North Bloomfield,	Ontario,	Henry B. Harford.
North Boston,	Erie,	John Stilwell.
North Branch,	Sullivan,	William McNair.
North Bridgewater,		John Golden.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
North Broadalbin,	Fulton,	Darius L. Stone.
North Brookfield,	Madison,	Henry House.
North Buffalo,	Erie,	Wm. D. Davis.
North Cambridge,	Washington,	Robison Edie.
North Cameron,	Steuben,	Elias Mason.
North Castle,	Westchester,	Hiram Finch.
North Chatham	Columbia,	Aaron Traver.
North Chemung,	Chemung,	Wm. Collson.
North Chili,	Monroe,	Wm. F. Campbell.
North Clarkson,	Monroe,	Warren Blossom.
North Cohocton,	Steuben,	Asa Adams.
North Colesville,	Broome,	William Lawton.
North Copake,	Columbia,	William Murray.
North Creek,	Warren,	Lyman West.
Northeast Centre,	Dutchess,	Abigail Roe.
Northeaston,	Washington,	Alex. H. B. Potter.
North Elba,	Essex,	Milo Merrill.
North Evans,	Erie,	William S. Sikes.
North Franklin,	Delaware,	David Foot.
North Gage,	Oneida,	Joel L. Perkins.
North Galway,	Saratoga,	Abel S. Whitlock.
North Granville,	Washington,	Nathaniel Mason.
North Greece,	Monroe,	Mrs. Mary Phelps.
North Greenfield,	Saratoga,	Allen Stever.
North Greenwich,	Washington,	William Reid.
North Guilford,	Chenango,	Hiram C. Thompson
North Hamden,	Delaware,	Hiram T. Benton.
North Hammond,	St. Lawrence,	Asa T. Barber.
North Harpersfield,	Delaware,	James H. Campbell.
North Hartland,	Niagara,	George B. Smith.
North Haverstraw,	Rockland,	William Knight. Franklin H. Smith.
North Hebron,	Washington,	
North Hector,	Schuyler,	Benjamin P. Sears.
North Hempstead, North Hoosick,	Queens,	Jesse P. Kelsey. George Chace.
North Hudson,	Rensselaer,	David Day.
North Huron,	Essex,	
(Wayne,	L. CACOLIGA IA PORTINI

Office,	County.	Post-Master.
North Jasper,	Steuben,	Sylvester Lamson.
North Java,	Wyoming,	Wolcott J. Humphrey.
North Kortright,	Delaware,	Joseph Rowland.
North Lansing,	Tompkins,	Roswell Beardsley.
North Lawrence,	St. Lawrence,	Lucius R. Townsend.
North Linklaen,	Chenango,	Eugene Wilbur
North Litchfield,	Herkimer,	Almeron Day.
North Manlius,	Onondaga,	David J. Dewey.
North Nassau,	Rensselaer,	James H. Ball.
North Norwich,	Chenango,	Lewis E. Carpenter.
North Parma,	Monroe,	Calvin Wood.
North Pembroke,	Genesee,	Webster McMurphy.
North Petersburgh,	Rensselaer,	Daniel J. Brimmer.
North Pharsalia,	Chenango,	Erasmus D. Brown.
North Pitcher,	Chenango,	John S. Blackman.
Northport,	Suffolk,	Joseph S. Lewis.
North Potsdam,	St. Lawrence,	John Raymond.
North Reading,	Schuyler,	Nathaniel C. Masters.
North Ridge,	Niagara,	Henry Thornton.
North Ridgeway,	Orleans,	Joel S. Morehouse,
North River,	Warren,	Warren W. Gleason.
North Rose,	Wayne,	James B. Aldrich.
North Rush,	Monroe,	Henry B. Hart.
North Russell,	St. Lawrence,	James Clark.
North Salem,	Westchester,	David Van Tassell.
North Sanford,	Broome,	Wesson Mosher.
North Scriba,	Oswego,	Delorma Marshall.
North Sheldon,	Wyoming,	Delos Hoard.
North Shore,	Richmond,	Thomas G. Cahill.
North Sparta,	Livingston,	Henry Havens.
North Stephentown,	Rensselaer,	Henry T. Douglass.
North Sterling,	Cayuga,	Curtiss M. Churchill
North Stockholm,	St. Lawrence,	Ira Hale.
Northumberland,	Saratoga,	Joseph Finne.
North Urbana,	Steuben,	Lewis Y. Folsom.
North Victory,	Cayuga,	James Kykindall.
Northville,	Fulton,	William F. Barker.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
North Volney,	Oswego,	Francis W. Squires.
North Western,	Oneida,	Nathaniel D. Bronson
North White Creek,	Washington,	Charles Porter.
North Wilna,	Jefferson,	Sanford Lewis.
North Winfield,	Herkimer,	Nathaniel M. Morgan.
Norton Hill,	Greene,	Luman Ramsdell.
Norton's Mills,	Ontario,	William Bryant.
Norway,	Herkimer,	Alonzo Rust.
Norwich,	Chenango,	Harmon Bennett.
Nunda,	Livingston,	Chauncey K.Saunders.
Nunda Station	Livingston,	Lyman Äyrault.
Nyack,	Rockland,	Aaron L. Christie.
Nyack Turnpike,	Rockland,	James J. Lydecker.
Oakfield,	Genesee,	Chas. H. Chamberlin.
Oakhill,	Greene,	William F. DeWitt.
Oakland,	Livingston,	Lawrence A. Hicks.
Oak Orchard,	Orleans,	Charles H. Rolph.
Oak Point,	St. Lawrence,	Henry V. R. Wilmot.
Oak's Corners,	Ontario,	Charles S. Wright.
Oaksville,	Otsego,	Hugh M. Seaton.
Oblong,	Dutchess,	Oliver Barrett.
Odessa,	Schuyler,	William V. Thompson.
Ogden,	Monroe,	John W. Byington.
Ogdensburgh,	St. Lawrence,	Roswell G. Pettibone.
Ohio,	Herkimer,	William Copernoll.
Ohioville,	Ulster,	Isaac Dubois.
Olcott,	Niagara,	Harman Outwater
Olean,	Cattaraugus,	Rufus L. Page.
Olive,	Ulster.	Abram C. Hull.
Olive Bridge,	Ulster,	Benjamin Turner, Jr.
Olmstedville,	Essex,	Henry Dornburgh.
Omar,	Jefferson,	Erwin S. Collins.
Oneida,	Madison,	Ephraim Beck.
Oneida Castle,	Oneida,	Billious Avery.
Oneida Lake,	Madison,	Benjamin Tanner.
Oneida Valley,	Madison,	George T. Kirkland.
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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Onondaga,	Onondaga,	Stephen Yielding.
Onondaga Castle,	Onondaga,	Samuel G. Clark.
Onondaga Valley,	Onondaga,	Charles Rowe.
Onoville,	Cattaraugus,	Stephen P. Willcox.
Ontario,	Wayne,	Charles P. Hopkius.
Oppenheim,	Fulton,	John P. Swartwout.
Oramel,	Allegany,	William E. Hammond.
Oran,	Onondaga,	Julius Candee.
Orange,	Schuyler,	Lorenzo Webber.
Orangeburgh,	Rockland,	Henry A. Blauvelt.
Orange Port,	Niagara,	Joshua Ketchum.
Orangeville,	Wyoming,	Alonzo Hutchinson.
Oregon,	Chautauqua,	David Ervin.
Orient,	Suffolk,	John B. Young.
Oriskany,	Oneida,	J. Lowell Williams.
Oriskany Falls,	Oneida,	Stephen R. Howe.
Orleans,	Ontario,	Charles Hatch.
Orleans 4 Corners,	Jefferson,	Uriel Graves.
Orwell,	Oswego,	Samuel D. Bentley.
Osborne Hollow,	Broome,	John W. Ganow.
Osborn's Bridge,	Fulton,	Ira H. Vanness.
Osceola,	Lewis,	Seymour Green.
Ossian,	Livingston,	James Voorhees.
Oswego,	Oswego,	Henry Fitzhugh.
Oswego Falls,	Oswego,	J. Gates Willard.
Oswego Viliage,	Dutchess,	Miss Amie Drury.
Otego,	Otsego,	Stephen W. Hendrix.
Otisco,	Onondaga,	Darius D. Tuttle.
Otisville,	Orange,	Charles Conkling.
Otsdawa,	Otsego,	Wesley A. Beeman.
Otselic,	Chenango,	Hiram D. Stanton.
Otto,	Cattaraugus,	William E. Hunt.
Quaquaga,	Broome,	Hurley Doolittle.
Ovid,	Seneca,	James Van Horn.
Owasco,	Cayuga,	David Tompkins.
Owasco Lake,	Cayuga,	Christopher G. Post.
Owasco Valley,	Cayuga,	David G. Merritt.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Owego,	Tioga,	Charles Stebbins.
Oxbow,	Jefferson,	Earl B. Green.
Oxford,	Chenango,	James W. Glover.
Oxford Depot,	Orange,	Samuel C. Van Vliet.
Oyster Bay,	Queens,	Harriet L. Minor.
Page's Corners,	Herkimer,	George N. House.
Paine's Hollow,	Herkimer,	Alexander Crim.
Painted Post,	Steuben,	Daniel Orcutt.
Palatine,	Montgomery,	Hannibal Fox.
Palatine Bridge,	Montgomery,	Abraham Hees.
Palenville,	Greene,	Charles H. Teal.
Palermo,	Oswego,	Freeman Waugh.
Palisades,	Rockland,	George M. Lawrence.
Palmyra,	Wayne,	William H. Southwick.
Pamelia 4 Corners,	Jefferson,	Solomon Baum.
Panama,	Chautauqua,	Franklin G. Steward.
Pantico,	Cayuga,	Erastus Mellen.
Paris,	Oneida,	Joseph M. Collins.
Parish,	Oswego,	Charles H. Edick.
Parishville,	St. Lawrence,	George S. Oliver.
Parishville Centre,	St. Lawrence,	Ryland F. Haywood.
Parksville,	Sullivan,	Edward Young.
Parma,	Monroe,	Joseph W. Brown.
Parma Centre,	Monroe,	Rodney P. Odell, Jr.
Partridge Island,	Delaware,	James Wheeler.
Patchin,	Erie,	Charles C. Riddle.
Patchogue,	Suffolk,	Samuel C. Hawkins.
Patten's Mills,	Washington,	Allen G. Goodman.
Patterson,	Putnam,	Robert N. Fletcher.
Pavilion,	Genesee,	William H. Gilmore.
Pavilion Centre,	Genesee,	Henry S. Halbert.
Pawling,	Dutchess,	J. Wesley Stark.
Pearl Creek,	Wyoming,	Thomas P. Miller.
Peconic,	Suffolk,	Franklin H. Overton.
Peekskill,	Westchester	Hackaliah D. Strang.
Pekin,	Niagara,	Peter F. Loucks.
°m,		Cornelius W. Creed.
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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Pembroke,	Genesee,	James Nutting.
Penataquit,	Suffolk,	Seth R. Clock.
Pendleton	Niagara,	William B. Lewis.
Pendleton Centre,	Niagara,	Ahira S. Taylor.
Penfield,	Mouroe,	John D. Scovil.
Penfield Centre,	Monroe,	Jacob F. Hardick.
Pennellville,	Oswego,	Ambrose Gregg.
PENN YAN,	Yates,	Gilbert Sherer.
Peoria,	Wyoming,	James Gordon.
Pepacton,	Delaware,	Townsend Shaver.
Perch River,	Jefferson,	Henry Spicer.
Perkinsville,	Steuben,	John Miller.
Perry,	Wyoming,	Jason Lathrop.
Perry Centre,	Wyoming,	Daniel Ball.
Perry City,	Schuyler,	John A. Potter.
Perrysburgh,	Cattaraugus,	Orrin Clark.
Perry's Mills,	Clinton,	Samuel F. Perry.
Perryville,	Madison,	Webster C. Hill.
Persia,	Cattaraugus,	Elbridge Eddy.
Perth,	Fulton,	William H. Ferguson.
Peru,	Clinton,	Richard C. McIntyre.
Peruville,	Tompkins,	Pliny Hall.
Peterborough,	Madison,	Andrew S. Douglass.
Petersburgh,	Rensselaer,	Justus Nolton.
Pharsalie,	Chenango,	Charles H. Browning.
Phelps,	Ontario,	Richard M. Green.
Philadelphia,	Jefferson,	Daniel H. Scofield.
Philip's Creek,	Allegany,	S. W. Cartwright.
Philipsport,	Sullivan,	Cyrus O. Deved.
Philmont,	Columbia,	John T. Snyder.
Phœnicia,	Ulster,	Sarah I. Vandevort.
Phœnix,	Oswego,	Joseph Hanchett.
Piermont,	Rockland,	David Clark.
Pierpont,	St. Lawrence,	Ansel B. Hamilton.
Pierrepont Manor,	Jefferson,	Oscar D. Allen.
Piffard,	Livingston,	William E. Smith.
Pike,	Wyoming,	Abraham P. Sherrill.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Pike Pond,	Sullivan,	Henry Wales.
Pikeville,	Allegany,	Sidney J. Pike.
Pillar Point,	Jefferson,	Henry J. Ward.
Pine Bush,	Orange,	Hezekiah W. Decker.
Pine Creek,	Schuyler,	John H. Rowley.
Pine Grove,	Schuyler,	Ellison Vanderhoof.
Pine Hill,	Ulster,	Jacob W. Cure.
Pine Plains,	Dutchess,	Richard Peck.
Pine Valley,	Chemung,	Asa D. Smith.
Pine Woods,	Madison,	Orlando Crandall.
Pine's Bridge,	Westchester,	Benson L. Tompkins.
Pinckney,	Lewis,	Ira A. Potter.
Pitcairn,	St. Lawrence,	Joel Manchester.
Pitcher,	Chenango,	. Alonzo D. Harrington
Pitcher Springs,	Chenaugo,	Cyrus V. Lewis.
Pittsfield,	Otsego,	Chester Card.
Pittsford,	Mouroe,	Eber Stone.
Pittstown,	Rensselaer,	Douglas W. Hyde.
Plainville,	Onondaga,	Benjamin B. Schenck
Plank Road,	Onondaga,	Ralph Hirsh.
Plato,	Cattaraugus,	Christopher Church.
Plattekill,	Ulster,	Aaron Raymond.
PLATTSBURGH,	Clinton,	Levi Platt.
Pleasant Brook,	Otsego,	Charles Eldred.
Pleasant Plains,	Dutchess,	Benj. I. Van Keuren
Pleasant Ridge,	Dutchess,	Albert Baker.
Pleasant Valley,	Dutchess,	Thomas Wiggins.
Pleasantville,	Westchester,	Joseph B. See.
Plesis,	Jefferson,	Morgan Augsburg.
Plymouth,	Chenango,	Dyar Monroe.
Poestenkill,	Rensselaer,	Edgar Greene.
Point Peninsula,	Jefferson,	William Holbrook.
Poland,	Herkimer,	James Beebe.
Poland Centre,	Chautauqua,	Ephraim Davenport.
Pompey,	Onondaga,	Samuel P. Haydon.
Pompey Centre,	Onondaga,	Judson Candee.
Pond Eddy	Sullivan,	James Thorn.

Pontiac Eri	npkins,	Alvalı Brown.
Pontiac, Eri	_	
Poolville Ma	c,	Rosalvo N. Candee.
	dison,	Nathan Peck.
	Lawrence,	Timothy Pope.
Poplar Ridge, Cay	yuga,	Franklin Raymond.
Portageville, Wy	oming,	Levi Truesdell.
Port Byron, Cay	zuga,	James C. Haight.
	stchester,	John W. Lounsbury.
Port Crane, Bro	ome,	James E. Waite.
	ter,	Philip A. Schryver.
	atoga,	Oren Peacock.
	tario,	Jesse Terry.
	yne,	Alphonso Ďavenport.
	ex,	Rollin E. Warner.
	ntgomery,	George Topping.
Port Jefferson, Suf	folk,	Holmes W. Swezey.
	uge,	Augustus B. Goodale.
Port Keut, Ess	sex,	Charles P. Allen.
Portland, Cha	autauqua,	Isaac Shattuck.
	ego,	Lewis Cronkhite.
	wis,	Joseph H. Wilcox,
	vego,	Lucius B. Cole.
	hmond,	Ludlum H. Haggerty.
	taraugus,	Thomas S. Jackson.
	eens,	Thomas McKee.
	emung,	George Fero.
	Lawrence,	John G. Hopkins.
	tes,	Cyrus Davies.
	nsselaer,	Perry W. Richmond.
	oany,	Valentine Treadwell.
Pottersville, Wa	rren,	James Wallace.
	tchess,	Albert Van Kleeck.
	tchess,	James S. Holmes.
	stchester,	Edwin Adams.
	uben,	Elias Wygant.
	dison,	Hugh Gillespie.
	ene,	Wm. F. Fenn.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Preble,	Cortland,	Chester Markham.
Preston,	Chenango,	Van Ess Glazier.
Preston Hollow,	Albany,	Abram Coon.
Prince's Bay,	Richmond,	Geo. R. Weir.
Princetown,	Schenectady,	Andrew Kelley.
Prospect,	Oneida,	Henry R. Kent.
Protection,	Erie,	Seymour D. Kingsley.
Providence,	Saratoga,	John C. Robertson.
Pulaski,	Oswego,	John B. Watson.
Pultney,	Steuben,	Russel R. Fargo.
Pultneyville,	Wayne,	Lorenzo Fish.
Pulver's Corners,	Dutchess,	Jacob Pulver.
Purdy Creek,	Steuben,	Hugh L Acker.
Purdy's Station,	Westchester	Isaac H. Purdy.
Purvis,	Sullivan,	James E. Sprague.
Putnam,	Washington,	William G. Corbet.
Quacken Kill,	Rensselaer,	Ralph Westervelt.
Quaker Hill,	Dutchess,	James Craft.
Quaker Springs,	Saratoga,	Francis K. Potter.
Quaker Street,	Schenectady,	Alonzo Macomber.
Quarryville,	Ulster,	Samuel F. Hommel,
Queens,	Queens,	Henry W. Rowland.
Queensbury,	Warren,	Daniel D. Scott.
Quogue,	Suffolk,	Jesse W. Halsey.
Racket River,	St. Lawrence,	Peter Vilas.
Ramapo Works,	Rockland,	Charles T. Pierson.
Randall,	Montgomery,	John E. Lounsbury.
Randolph,	Cattaraugus,	Addison Crowley.
Randolph Centre	Broome,	Alvin Griggs.
Ransomville,	Niagara,	Joseph L. Fowler.
Rapids,	Niagara,	Alonzo J. Mansfield.
Rathboneville,	Steuben,	Noah W. Gokey.
Ravenswood,	Queens,	Samuel H. Moore.
Rawson,	Cattaraugus,	Har'on Knickerbocker.
Raymertown,	Rensselaer,	William Carr.
Raymondville,	St. Lawrence,	Edgar T. Phelps.
Reading	Schuyler,	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Reading Centre,	Schuyler,	Isaac Conklin.
Red Creek,	Wayne,	Stephen S. Quivey.
Red Falls,	Greene,	Iretus D. Newton.
Redfield,	Oswego,	Charles McKinney.
Redford,	Clinton,	Rodney S. Lockwood.
Red Hook,	Dutchess,	Robt. C. Massonneau.
Red Mills,	Putnam,	Isaac Lounsbury.
Red Rock,	Columbia,	Cyprian Powell.
Redwood,	Jefferson,	Romeo W. Marshall.
Reed's Corners,	Ontario,	Samuel McPherson.
Reidsville,	Albany,	George Lawson.
Remsen,	Oneida,	Morgan Owen.
Rensselaer Falls,	St. Lawrence,	John W. Brown.
Rensselaerville,	Albany,	Chester Cook.
Reserve,	Erie,	Phillipp Schudt.
Rexford Flats,	Saratoga,	William E. Rogers.
Rexville,	Steuben,	James W. Smith.
Reynale's Basin,	Niagara,	Isaac N. Hurd.
Reynoldsville,	Schuyler,	Selah Searls.
Rhinebeck,	Dutchess,	John M. Keese.
Rhine Cliff,	Dutchess,	Isaac F. Russell.
Richburgh,	Allegany	John S. Rowley.
Richfield,	Otsego,	J. Monroe Hyde.
Richfield Springs,	Otsego,	Samuel S. Edick.
Richford,	Tioga,	Matthew Wescott.
Richland Station,	Oswego,	Hiram Sprague.
Richmond,	Richmond,	John A. Ridner.
Richmond Mills,	Ontario,	Philemon Wright.
Richmondville,	Schoharie,	Eleazer Osborn.
Richville,	St. Lawrence,	Calvin Baker.
Rider's Mills,	Columbia,	Jonathan B. Rider.
Ridge,	Livingston,	Andrew J. Sharp.
Ridgebury,	Orange,	Benjamin F. Bailey.
Ridge Road,	Niagara,	Milo N. Smith.
Ridgeway,	Orleans,	Wm. F. Mandeville.
Riften Glen,	Ulster,	William Smith.
Riga,	Monroe,	Niles H. Oathout.
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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Riker's Hollow,	Steuben,	Wesley A. Cornue.
Ripley.	. Chautauqua,	Austin Goodrich.
Ripley,	. Steuben,	John Richtmyer.
River Head,	. Suffolk,	Joshua L. Wells.
Riverside,	. Ulster,	David Wolley.
Robert's Corners,		Warren Youngs.
Robertsonville,		Henry Main.
ROCHESTER,		Scott W. Updike.
Rockaway,		James H. Jennings.
Rock City,		Alfred Hutchings.
Rock City Falls,		Harlow Van Ostrand
Rockdale,		John Willson, Jr.
Rockland,		Marvin Kimball.
Rockland Lake,	. Rockland,	Austin T. Fitch.
Rock Rift,	. Delaware,	Levi S. Chace.
Rock Stream,		Reuben B. Henderson
Rockville,		Samuel W. Martin.
Rockville Centre,		Hewlett Smith.
		Eli Dennis.
Rockwood,		
Rodman,		John P. Billings.
Rome,		Edward H. Shelley.
Romulus,		David Monroe.
Romulus Centre,		William Martin.
Rondout,		Rensselaer Acly.
Root,		John Bowdish.
Rose,		Charles S. Wright.
Roseboom,		Melvin M. Pelso.
Rosehill,		James D. Rogers.
Rosendale,	. Ulster	Wm. H. Snyder, Jr.
Roslyn,		Isaac C. Titus.
Rossie,	. St. Lawrence,	William W. Leonard.
Rossville,	. Richmond,	John C. Disosway.
Rouse's Point,		Thomas H. Slingsby.
Roxbury		Jonas M. Smith.
Royalton,	. Niagara,	Jacob W. Goodman.
Rulandville,	. Schoharie,	Sylvester Ruland.
Rural Hill,	. Jefferson	
Rural Hill,		Philo Hungerford.

Office,	County.	Post-Master.
Rush,	Monroe,	David Green.
Rushford,	Allegany,	Chas. W. Woodworth.
Rushville,	Yates,	Ira D. Bryant.
Russell,	St. Lawrence,	Julius M. Palmer.
Russia,	Herkimer,	Peter D. Betticher
Rutland,	Jefferson,	Addison W. Hardy.
Rye,	Westchester,	Henry W. Wheaton.
Sackett's Harbor,	Jefferson,	Sewall A. Barney.
SAGEVILLE,	Hamilton,	Henry A. Parslow.
Sag Harbor,	Suffolk,	Philander R. Jennings.
Saint Andrews,	Orange,	William Coe.
Saint Helena,	Wyoming,	Elisha Reynolds.
Saint James,	Suffolk,	Charles F. Smith.
Saint Johnsville,	Montgomery,	Walter A. Hough,
Saint Johnsburgh,	Niagara,	Charles Kroening.
Saint Lawrence	Jefferson,	George Safford.
Saint Regis Lake,	Franklin,	Apollos A. Smith.
Salamanca,	Cattaraugus,	William P. Crawford.
SALEM,	Washington,	Archibald Robertson.
Salem Centre,	Westchester,	Anson W. Lobdell.
Salina,	Ouondaga,	John Eastwood.
Salisbury,	Herkimer,	Frederick Ives.
Salisbury Centre,	Herkimer,	Daniel A. Northup.
Salisbury Mills	Orange,	Richard Caldwell.
Salmon River,	Oswego,	William C. Parker.
Salt Point,	Dutchess,	Gilbert T. Pearsall.
Salt Springville,	Otsego,	James Fish.
Sammonsville,	Fulton,	Eleazer C. Ely.
Samsonville,	Ulster,	Henry A. Samson.
Sandbank,	Oswego,	Franklin G. Comstock.
Sandburgh,	Sullivan,	Richard Henyan.
Sandlake,	Rensselaer,	Wm. H. Wickes.
Sandusky,	Cattaraugus,	Peter Williams.
Sandy Creek,	Oswego,	Manfred M. Tucker.
Sandyhill,	Washington,	Charles H. Cronkhite.
Sanford,	Broome,	Orren Jacobs.
Sanford's Corners,		Joseph C. Jewett

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Sangerfield,	Oneida,	Elias H. Mott.
Saranac,	Clinton,	Andrew Hull.
Saranac Lake,	Franklin,	William F. Martin.
Saratoga Springs,	Saratoga,	Waldo M. Potter.
Sardinia,	Erie,	Horatio W. Simons.
Saugerties,	Ulster,	Thomas S. Dawes.
Sauquoit,	Oneida,	David Seaton.
Savannah,	Wayne,	Richard W. Evans.
Savill,	Orange,	John Waring.
Savona,	Steuben,	Harry Cole.
Sayville,	Suffolk,	Samuel W. Green.
Scarsdale,	Westchester,	George N. Ullman.
Schaghticoke,	Rensselaer,	John D. Richards.
Schenectady,	Schenectady,	John W. Veeder.
Schenevus,	Otsego,	Samuel H. Gurney.
Schodack Centre,	Rensselaer,	Jacob W. Lewis.
Schodack Depot,	Rensselaer,	Stephen Becker.
Schodack Landing,	Rensselaer,	John Squire.
SCHOHARIE,	Schoharie,	George B. Badgley.
Schroon Lake,	Essex,	Don Carlos Bailey.
Schroon River,	Essex,	Russell Root.
Schultsville,	Dutchess,	Isaac V. Dorland.
Schuyler's Falls,	Clinton,	Henry Ketchum.
Schuyler's Lake,	Otsego,	Joshua R. Hull.
Schuylersville,	Saratoga,	Joseph T. Smith.
Scio,	Allegan y ,	Royal T. Howard.
Sciota,	Clinton,	John W. Pearl.
Scipio,	Cayuga,	Seymour J. Fordyce.
Scipioville,	Cayuga,	Francis Snow.
Sconondoa,	Oneida,	Samuel Butterfield.
Scotch Bush,	Montgomery,	Daniel Jeffers.
Scotchtown,	Orange,	Abram A. Fonda.
Scotia,	Schenectady,	Moses M. Howe.
Scott,	Cortland,	John H. Chandler.
Scottsburgh,	Livingston,	Alonzo T. Slaight.
Scottsville,	Monroe,	Otto Bennett.
Scriba,		

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Searsburgh,	Schuyler,	Charles Morgan.
Searsville,	Orange,	George Hunter.
Seely Creek,	Chemung,	Finla M. Jones.
Selden,	Suffolk,	Samuel Dare.
Sempronius,	Cayuga,	M. T. C. Brown.
Seneca,	Schuyler,	Edward Cleveland.
Seneca Castle,	Ontario,	George H. Hollett.
Seneca Falls,	Seneca,	Isaac Fuller.
Seneca River,	Cayuga,	William H. Mills.
Sennet,	Cayuga,	Dwight F. Butin.
Setauket,	Suffolk,	John R. Satterly.
Seward,	Schoharie,	Abram Diefendorf.
Seymour,	Allegany,	Samuel R. Ault.
Shandaken,	Ulster,	William D. Griffin.
Sharon,	Schoharie,	Robert W. Brown.
Sharon Centre,	Schoharie,	Gordon H. Wadsworth.
Sharon Springs,	Schoharie	Isaac B. Mallet.
Sharon Station,	Dutchess,	Conklin Haight.
Shavertown,	Delaware,	Levi B. McCabe.
Shawangunk,	Ulster,	Edward H. Bruyn.
Shawnee,	Niagara,	John Kline.
Shed's Corners,	Madison,	Alfred D. Gardner.
Shelby,	Orleans,	John T. Gillet.
Shelby Basin,	Orleans,	Jacob Swobe.
Sheldon,	Wyoming, :	Asa Baldwin.
Sheldrake,	Seneca,	John Harris.
Shelter Island,	Suffolk,	Archibald R. Havens
Sherburne,	Chenango,	Levi N. Smith.
Sheridan,	Chautauqua,	Wesley R. Rork.
Sherman,	Chautauqua,	Elmore Myrick.
Sherman's Hollow,	Yates,	Delanson Munger.
Sherwood's,	Cayuga,	Samuel W. Greene.
Shin Creek,	Sullivan,	Thomas Hardie.
Shingle Creek,	St. Lawrence,	A. Marcellus Vedder.
Shirley,	Erie,	Francis Leach.
	TY1-4	TT (1 T. J
Shokan,	Ulster,	Harvey S. Ladew. William Forrest.

	County.	Post-Master.
Shortsville,	Ontario,	Samuel N. Prentiss.
Short Tract,	Allegany,	Richard Groves.
Shrub Oak,	Westchester,	Lewis Purdy.
Shushan,	Washington,	Henry Cleveland.
Shutter's Corners,	Schoharie,	Egbert M. Gaige.
Sidney,	Delaware,	Edwin R. Wattles.
Sidney Centre,	Delaware,	Isaac Winans.
Sidney Plains,	Delaware,	Charles S. Rogers.
Siloam,	Madison,	Abel French.
Silver Creek,	Chantauqua,	Mrs. H. C. Van Duzei
Silver Lake,	Clinton,	Warren B. Mott.
Sing Sing,	Westchester,	Reuben Quimby.
Skaneateles,	Onondaga,	Horace Hazen.
Slate Hill,	Orange,	James L. Mills.
Slaterville,	Tompkins,	William J. Carn.
Sloansville,	Schoharie,	James H. Crandall.
Sloatsburgh,	Rockland,	Henry R. Sloat.
Smith's Basin,	Washington,	George W. L. Smith.
Smithsborough,	Tioga,	James W. Smith.
Smith's Mills,	Chautauqua,	John D. Hiller.
Smithtown,	Suffolk,	Sanford Newton.
Smithtown Branch,	Suffolk,	James Darling.
Smith Valley,	Schuyler,	Charles Seacord.
Smithville	Jefferson,	Charles A. Mills.
Smithville Flats,	Chenango,	Jerome B. Lewis.
Smoky Hollow,	Columbia,	Peter L. Decker.
Smyrna,	Chenango,	Andrew Shepardson.
Sodus,	Wayne,	Edwin A. Green.
Sodus Centre,	Wayne,	Miss Elvina A. Sturgis
Sodus Point,	Wayne,	George H. Case.
Solon,	Cortland	Lucius D. Stevens.
Solsville,	Madison,	Agur Gilbert,
Somers,	Westchester,	Charles II. Brown.
Somerset,	Niagara,	Samuel Kemp.
Somerville,	St. Lawrence,	Hiram Hall.
Sonora,	Steuben,	Abram C. Bryan.
South Addison,	Steuben,	George W. Carr.

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
South Alabama,	Genesee,	James Inguisbe.
South Albion,	Oswego,	Daniel V. Thomas.
South Amenia,	Dutchess,	Milo F. Winchester.
Southampton,	Suffolk,	Charles Parsons.
South Argyle,	Washington,	Eliza McCall.
South Avon	Livingston,	Josiah Chadwick,
South Ballston	Saratoga,	Jacob Bovee.
South Barre,	Orleans,	Ogden Sears.
South Berne	Albany,	James H. Cole.
South Berlin,	Reusselaer,	Hilton R. Jerome.
South Bolivar.	Allegany,	Gilbert Chapel.
South Bombay,		George T. Burgess,
South Bradford,		Lorenzo W, Chubb.
South Bristol,	Ontario,	Joseph A. Allen.
South Brookfield		J. Deloss Clarke.
South Butler,	Wayne,	Marvin H. Kelsey.
South Byron,	Genesee	James T. Boynton.
South Cairo,	Greene,	Zerah Ferry.
South Champion,	Jefferson,	Elam Brown.
South Colton,	St. Lawrence,	Charles D. Flint.
South Columbia,	Herkimer,	George Palmer.
South Corinth,	Saratoga,	Daniel Reily.
South Cortland,	Cortland,	Addison P. Rowley,
South Danby,	Tompkins,	John Van De Bogart,
South Dansville,	Steuben,	Albert Goodno.
South Dayton,		Ethan O. Beach.
South Dover,	We I	William A. Sheldon,
South Durham,	Greene,	Nehemiah Every.
South Easton,	NAC 1 1	Thomas D. Beadle,
South Edmeston,		Orrin Howard,
South Edwards,	St. Lawrence	Ira A. Hammond.
South Galway,	Saratoga,	Marcus W. Comstock.
South Gilbon,	Schoharie,	Calvin Stevens.
South Glens Falls	Saratoga,	Cornelius V. Kenyon,
South Granby,	Oswego,	Marcus J. Geer.
So th Grauville,		William W. Carpenter.
South Hamilton,		Salmon B; Munson.

Office,	County.	Post-Master.
South Hannibal,	Oswego,	Mrs. Theresa Case.
South Hartford,	Washington,	Edmund B. Doane.
South Hartwick,	Otsego,	Thomas Wilcox.
South Haven,	Suffolk,	Silas Homan.
South Hill,	Steuben,	William Knapp.
South Howard,	Steuben,	Nathaniel W. Bennet
South Kortright,	Delaware,	John S. Andrews.
South Lansing,	Tompkins,	Almon C. Ives.
South Lima,	Livingston,	William A. Cook.
South Livonia,	Livingston,	Alonzo N. Hastings.
South New Berlin,	Chenango,	Chancel'r H. Babcock
Southold,	Suffolk,	Jonath'n W. Huntting
South Onondaga,	Onondaga,	Jesse Salmons.
South Otselic,	Chenango,	David P. Parce.
South Owego,	Tioga,	Benjamin F. Hewitt.
South Oxford,	Chenango,	Ebenezer Park.
South Pekin,	Niagara,	Albert T. Deuel.
South Plattsburgh,	Clinton,	James McCarty.
South Plymouth,	Chenango,	Marenus Janes.
Southport,	Chemung,	Philetus P. Rathbun.
South Pultney,	Steuben,	Hiram L. Clark.
South Richland,	Oswego,	Edward H. Walworth
South Rutland,	Jefferson,	Allen Waldo.
South Salem,	Westchester,	Gould Hawley.
South Sandlake,	Rensselaer,	William Stevens.
South Schodack,	Rensselaer,	Henry P. Van Hoesen
South Side,	Richmond,	Gilbert A. Cole.
South Sodus,	Wayne,	Aldice P. Warren.
South Stephentown,	Rensselaer,	William Hand.
South Stockton,	Chautauqua,	Mrs. Fidelia Cowden.
South Thurston,	Steuben,	Henry Rising.
South Trenton,	Oneida,	Andrew A. Veer.
South Troupsburgh,	Steuben,	Levi Grinolds.
South Valley	Otsego,	Isaac Beeker.
Southville,	St. Lawrence,	Aaron Buskirk.
South Wales,	Erie,	Lewis L. Butler.
outh Westerlo,	Albany,	Geo. W. Robbins.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
South West Oswego,	Oswego,	Joseph J. Chase.
South Wilson,	Niagara,	Marcus F. Colt.
South Worcester,	Otsego,	Abraham Becker.
Spafford,	Onondaga,	William W. Legg.
Spafford Hollow,	Onondaga,	Charles W. Skeel.
Sparrow Bush,	Orange,	Nathaniel R. Higby.
Sparta,	Livingston,	John Culbertson.
Speedsville,	Tompkins,	Isaac L. Bush.
Spencer,	Tioga,	John P. Vose.
Spencerport,	Monroe,	Charles Brigham.
Spencertown,	Columbia,	Wm. Dickerman.
Speonk,	Suffolk,	James Tuthill.
Spooner's Corners,	Otsego,	Charles Spooner.
Spraker's Basin,	Montgomery,	Henry Cohen.
Spring Brook,	· Erie,	James H. Ward.
Springfield,	Otsego,	Zena E. Lay.
Springfield Centre,	Otsego,	James W. Shipman.
Spring Mills,	Allegany,	Luman H. Scovill.
Springs,	Suffolk,	David D. Parsons.
Spring Valley,	Rockland,	Andrew Smith.
Springville,	Erie,	Perrin Sampson.
Springwater,	Livingston,	Luther R. Hopkins.
Sprout Brook,	Montgomery,	Henry A. Van Deusen.
Sprout Creek,	Dutchess,	Oliver P. Montford.
Spuyten Duyvil,	Westchester,	David H. Kellogg.
Staatsburgh,	Dutchess,	David H. Mulford.
Stafford,	Genesee,	Harvey Crosby.
Stamford,	Delaware,	Ambrose Stevenson.
Stanard's Corners,	Allegany,	Simeon Wilcox.
Stanfordville,	Dutchess,	David Platt Ketcham
Stanley Corners,	Ontario,	Edward G. Cone.
Stanwix,	Oneida,	Jonathan R. Dunning.
Stapleton,	Richmond,	Edward Blake.
Starkey,	Yates	Andrew J. Kress.
Starkville,	Herkimer,	Daniel Shall.
Statebridge,	Oneida	James H. Burch.
State Road,	Chemung,	Alexander H. Per

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Steamburgh,	Cattarangus,	Ethel L. Lyon.
Stedman,	Chautauqua,	Phineas R. Davis.
Stephens' Mills,	Steuben,	Elisha G. Stephens.
Stephentown,	Rensselaer,	Lewis Brown.
Sterling,	Cayuga,	Sylvenus Ferris.
Sterling Bush,	Lewis,	Howard Sterling.
Sterling Valley,	Cayuga,	James C. Hunter.
Sterling ville,	Jefferson,	Elijah P. Daily.
Steuben,	Oneida,	Seymour Jones.
Stevensville,	Sullivan,	Alfred L. Stevens.
Stillwater,	Saratoga,	Samuel G. Eddy.
Stillwater Centre,	Saratoga,	Jacob Hammond.
Stittville,	Oneida,	John N. Draper.
Stockbridge,	Madison,	Hiram Wheden.
Stockholm,	St. Lawrence	George N. Culver.
Stockholm Depot,	St. Lawrence,	Philo Abbott.
Stockport,	Columbia,	H. S. Van De Carr.
Stockport Station,	Delaware,	William Knight,
Stockton,	Chautauqua,	Philip Lazell.
Stokes,	Oneida,	Ebenezer R. Tallman.
Stone Arabia,	Montgomery	Lawrence Marcellus.
Stone Church,	Genesee	Gilbert N. Buell.
Stone Mills,	Jefferson,	Elon G. Brown.
Stone Ridge,	Ulster,	Samuel O. Ketchum.
Stony Brook,	Suffolk,	Edward Oakes.
Stormville,	Dutchess,	Thomas Baldwin.
Stowell's Corners,	Jefferson,	Ira Hall.
Strait's Corners,	Tioga,	David Strait.
Stratford,	Fulton,	Thomas B. Stewart.
Stratton's Falls,	Delaware,	Nelson K. Dart.
Strykersville,	Wyoming,	Dan Hotchkiss.
Stuyvesant,	Columbia,	Edward Murrell, Jr.
Stuyvesant Falls,	Columbia,	Henry B. Salmon.
Success,	Suffolk,	Jabez Corwin.
Suffern,	Rockland,	Alanson Traphagen.
Suffolk,	Suffolk,	Eleazer Smith.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Sugar Loaf,	Orange,	Wm. Hallock.
Sugartown,	Cattaraugus,	Daniel W. McKoon.
Sullivanville,	Chemung,	Jeremiah Newton.
Summer Hill,	Cayuga,	Jonathan J. Hoxie.
Summit,	Schoharie,	Thomas Ferguson.
Summit Station,	Onondaga,	John J. Blaney.
Suspension Bridge,	Niagara,	William H. Wallace.
Swain,	Allegany,	Samuel Swain.
Swale,	Steuben,	Mark Jones.
Sweden,	Monroe,	William K. Bennett.
Syosset,	Queens,	Cornelius Van Sise.
SYRACUSE,	Onondaga,	Patrick H. Agan.
Taberg.	Oneida,	William H. Nelson.
Taglikanick,	Columbia,	Jacob Boice.
Tallman,	Rockland,	Henry T. Tallman.
Tannersville,	Greene,	James W. Layman.
Tappantown,	Rockland,	Sanilus Conklin.
Tarrytown,	Westchester,	James S. See.
Taylor,	Cortland,	Orrin Leonard.
Taylorsville,	Ontario,	William A. Emmons.
Terry's Corners,	Chemung,	Ezekiel Terry.
Texas,	Oswego,	Loren D. Loomis.
Texas Valiey,	Cortland,	Moseley C. Knight.
The Clove,	Ulster,	James Scutt.
The Corner,	Ulster,	William A Connolly.
The Glen,	Warren,	David Whitaker.
The Square,	Cayuga,	Thomas Hale.
Theresa,	Jefferson,	Isaac Thompson.
Thompson's Station,	Suffolk,	F. M. A. Wicks.
Thompsonville,	Sullivan,	Alby Stratton.
Thorn Hill,	Onondaga,	George F. Knapp.
Three Mile Bay,	Jefferson,	William H. Main.
Three River Point,	Onondaga,	Horace P. Eno.
Throopsville,	Cayuga,	Jonathan Foster.
Thurman,	Warren,	John Parker.
Thurston,	Steuben,	Samuel R. Creveling.
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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Tioga Centre,	Tioga,	David Earll.
Tivoli,	Dutchess,	Philip H. Lasher.
Toddsville,	Otsego,	Rufus Steere.
Tomhannock,	Rensselaer,	John E. May.
Tompkins Cove,	Rockland,	Warren Searing.
Tompkinsville,	Richmond,	Jacob B. Egbert.
Tonawanda,	Erie,	Stephen O. Hayward.
Tottenville,	Richmond,	Samuel L. Hopping.
Towlesville,	Steuben,	Isaac H. Ferris.
Towners,	Putnam,	James O. Towner.
Townline,	Erie,	Jesse Field.
Townsend,	Schuyler,	William Hardenburgh.
Townsendville,	Seneca,	Alfred Sears.
Tracy Creek,	Broome,	Wm. W. Davenport.
Transit Bridge,	Allegany,	Miss F. E. Goodrich.
Tremont,	Westchester,	Hiram Tarbox, 2d.
Trenton,	Oneida,	Owen E. Owens.
Trenton Falls,	Oneida,	Mrs. Harriet C. Bacon.
Triangle,	Broome,	Dolphus S. Whitney.
Tribe's Hill,	Montgomery,	Aaron W. Hull.
Troupsburgh,	Steuben,	Byron Jones.
Trout Creek,	Delaware,	Lebbeus L. Teed.,
Trout River,	Franklin,	James Black.
TROY,	Rensselaer,	Thomas Clowes.
Trumansburgh,	Tompkins,	Albert G. Stone.
Trumansburgh Landing	Seneca,	Chauncey P. Gregg.
Trumbull Corners,	Tompkins,	Herman J. Doolittle.
Truxton,	Cortland,	Ralph A. Chapman.
Tuckahoe,	Westchester,	Aaron M. Pederer.
Tully,	Onondaga,	Hiram Chapin.
Tully Valley,	Onondaga,	Avery P. Shue.
Turin,	Lewis,	Arthur Pond.
Turners,	Orange,	Anthony D. Vail.
Turnwood,	Ulster,	Amos Walmsley.
Tuscarora,	Livingston,	Aaron C. Hall.
Tuscarora Centre,	Steuben,	George W. Webb.
Tuthill,	Ulster,	Joseph O. Hasbrouck.

Office.	County.	Post Master.
Tyre,	Seneca,	Peter Van Ness.
Tyrone,	Schuyler,	Cyrus Arnold.
Ulsterville,	Ulster,	George Barnes.
Unadilla,	Otsego,	Charles N. Hughston.
Unadilla Centre	Otsego,	Henry F. Fairbanks.
Unadilla Forks,	Otsego,	Benjamin D. Brown.
Uuderwood,	Broome,	Orlando Monroe.
Union,	Broome,	Edward C. Mersereau.
Union Centre,	Broome,	John B. Smith.
Union Church,	Albany,	William H. Conger.
Union Corners,	Livingston,	Miner Palmer.
Union Falls,	Clinton,	John T. Duncan.
Union Grove,	Delaware,	Robert M. Hammer.
Union Mills,	Fulton,	Nelson W. Bacon.
Union Settlement,	Oswego,	Merritt Burgess.
Union Society,	Greene,	Thomas B. Holcomb.
Union Springs,	Cayuga,	Joseph B. Clarke.
Union Square,	Oswego,	Avery Skinner.
Union Valley,	Cortland,	Nelson L. Brooks.
Unionville,	Orange,	Dennis Clark.
Upper Aquebogue,	Suffolk,	William H. Wells.
Upper Jay,	Essex,	Benjamin Wells.
Upper Lisle,	Broome,	Orlo J. Pratt.
Upper Red Hook,	Dutchess,	Daniel A. Cuck.
UTICA,	Oneida,	Charles H. Hopkins.
Vail's Mills,	Fulton,	Thomas Simmons.
Valatie,	Columbia,	Charles B. Osborn.
Valcour,	Clinton,	David K. Day.
Valhalla,	Westchester,	Richard Vallant.
Valley Falls,	Rensselaer,	Chauncey B. Slocum.
Vallonia Springs,	Broome,	Robert M. Grant.
Van Buren,	Onondaga,	Mrs. Emeline Keller.
Van Buren Centre,	Onondaga,	Stephen W. Betts.
Van Etten,	Chemung,	Jacob Swartwood.
Van Ettenville,	Chemung,	Daniel B. Clark.
Van Hornesville,	Herkimer,	Joseph H. Shumway
Varick,		John G. Crane.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Varna,	Tompkins,	Oren T. Ellis.
Varysburgh,	Wyoming,	Salem Davis.
Venice,	Cayuga,	Wilson D. Divine.
Venice Centre,	Cayuga,	Horace Allen.
Verbank,	Dutchess,	Arthur M. Lyon.
Vermillion,	Oswego,	Horace Decker.
Vermont,	Chantauqua,	Sidney E. Palmer.
Vernon,	Oneida,	Francis C. Ney.
Vernon Centre	Oneida,	Elisha M. Foot.
Verona,	Oneida,	William S. Armitage.
Verplank,	Westchester,	James A. Whitbeck.
Versailles,	Cattarangus,	Elisha Brown.
Vesper,	Onondaga,	Eli H. Whitmore.
Vestal,	Broome,	Job B. Mersereau.
Vestal Centre,	Broome,	Samuel Chamberlin.
Veteran,	Chemung,	Isaac J. Hoag.
Victor,	Ontario,	William Gallup.
Victory,	Cayuga,	Addison B. Wetherby
Victory Mills,	Saratoga,	Robert S. Atwell.
Vienna,	Oneida,	Myron J. Tremain.
Villanova,	Chautauqua,	Amos Goldthwait.
Virgil,	Cortland,	Nathaniel R. Locke.
Vischer's Ferry,	Saratoga,	Gerardus D. Clute.
Vista,	Westchester,	Eleazer L. Fancher.
Voak,	Yates,	John Southerland.
Volney,	Oswego,	R. George Bassett.
Volusia,	Chautauqua,	Miss M. F. Bisbee.
Waddington,	St. Lawrence,	Seth J. Dewey.
Wadham's Mills,	Essex,	Daniel W. Braman.
Wading River,	Suffolk,	Sylvester Miller.
Walden,	Orange,	Ebenezer W. Knapp.
Wales,	Erie,	Clark Hudson, Jr.
Wales Centre,	Erie,	Samuel J. Searls.
Walesville,	Oneida,	Walter H. Olmstead.
Walker Valley,	Ulster,	Davis R. Bennett.
Wallace,	Steuben,	Smith Tucker.
Walmore,		

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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Weedsport,	Cayuga,	Charles C. Adams.
Wegatchie,	St. Lawrence,	Lewis Foster.
Wells,	Hamilton,	David H. Abrams.
Wellsburgh,	Chemung,	Mrs. Lydia Salisbury.
Wells Corner,	Orange,	David Everett.
Wellsville,	Allegany,	Luther F. Phillips.
Weltonville,	Tioga,	George W. Masten.
West Addison,	Steuben,	Chester B. Torrence.
West Albany,	Albany,	Joseph Mather.
West Almond,	Allegany,	Jonas G. Prentiss.
West Amboy,	Oswego,	George W. Ludington
West Bainbridge,	Chenango,	Timothy S. Lane.
West Bangor,	Franklin,	William L. Taylor.
West Barre,	Orleans,	Clement Bliss.
West Batavia,	Genesce,	William P. Nott.
West Bergen,	Genesee,	Rialto O. Arnold.
West Berne,	Albany,	Peter H. Clow.
West Bloomfield,	Ontario,	James H. Hall.
West Branch,	Oneida,	Stephen N. Williams.
West Brighton,	Monroe,	Miles S. Armstrong.
West Brook,	Delaware,	William A. Brasee.
West Brookville,	Sullivan,	George W. Denniston
West Burlington,	Otsego,	Lewis Breese.
Westbury,	Cayuga,	William Bates.
West Butler,	Wayne,	George Doolittle.
West Camden	Oneida,	Thomas W. McKee.
West Cameron,	Steuben,	Jesse Santee.
West Camp,	Ulster,	Jacob T. Crawford.
West Candor,	Tioga,	John R. Woodford.
West Carlton,	Orleans,	George Kuck.
West Charlton,	Saratoga,	John L. Pearse.
West Chazy,	Clinton,	Albert G. H. Wood.
Westchester,	Westchester,	Matson S. Arnow.
West Clarksville,	Allegany,	Jacob Larrabee.
West Colesville,	Broome,	John W. Booth.
West Conesville,		Artemas Brown.
	Schoharie,	
West Constable,		It zed by GOOGIC

Office,	County.	Post-Master.
West Danby,	Tompkins,	John Patchen, Jr.
West Davenport,	Delaware,	George H. Smith.
West Day,	Saratoga,	Isaac N. Scott
West Dresden,	Yates,	George W. Headley.
West Dryden,	Tompkins,	George W. Brown.
West Eaton,	Madison,	Isaac Hopkins.
West Edmeston,	Otsego,	Ira J. Ordway.
Westerlo,	Albany,	David Wooster.
Westernville,	Oneida,	Daniel R. Howe.
West Exeter,	Otsego,	Hîram A. Matteson.
West Falls,	Erie,	Truman A. Baker.
West Farmington,	Ontario,	Ira Smith.
West Farms,	Westchester,	Ralph H. Smith.
West Fayette,	Seneca,	Peter Kohler.
Westfield,	Chautauqua,	Byron Hall.
Westford,	Otsego,	Waldo H. Tyler.
West Fort Ann,	Washington,	Rufus Farrington.
West Fulton,	Schoharie,	John Holmes.
West Galway,	Fulton,	Robert Miller.
West Gilboa,	Schoharie,	Henry Wood, 2d.
West Granville Corners,	Washington,	Chas. D. Barbour.
West Greece,	Monroe,	Henry Pulis.
West Greenfield,	Saratoga,	James Gellan.
West Greenwood,	Steuben,	James W. Babcock.
West Groton,	Tompkins,	Perry W. Allen.
West Hamburgh,	Erie,	Gaius P. Baker.
West Hampton,	Suffolk,	Sidney B. Topping.
West Hebron,	Washington,	James A. Bockes.
West Henrietta,	Monroe,	Hiram Sherman.
West Hoosick,	Rensselaer,	Benajah Allen.
West Hurley,	Ulster,	John C. Hardenburgh.
West Jasper,	Steuben,	Allen W. Hayes.
West Junius,	Seneca,	John Phillips.
West Kendall,	Orleans,	John H. Thomas.
West Kill,	Greene,	Elijah P. Bushnell
West Kortright,	Delaware,	James Lawson.
West Laurens,	Otsego,	John Ford

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
West Leyden,	Lewis,	Albert Buel.
West Lowville,	Lewis,	Luther Hamblin.
West Macedon,	Wayne,	Joseph M. Kasson.
West Martinsburgh,	Lewis,	Van R. Leonard.
West Meredith,	Delaware,	Martin Leet.
West Milton,	Saratoga,	Robert Speir.
West Monroe,	Oswego,	James A. Baker.
Westmoreland,	Oneida,	Timothy D. Brockett.
West Newark,	Tioga,	Herbert Richardson.
Weston,	Steuben,	Ansel M. Williams.
West Oneonta,	Otsego,	Benjamin Culver.
West Perth,	Fulton,	Lawr'ce C. Van Allen.
West Plattsburgh,	Clinton,	Israel N. Ostrander.
West Point,	Orange,	Mrs. Mary Berard.
Westport,	Essex,	John H. Low.
West Potsdam,	St. Lawrence	Philander Simmons.
West Providence,	Saratoga,	Isaac Woodard.
West Richmondville, .	Schoharie,	Marvin Simmons.
West Rush,	Monroe,	E. S. Cookingham.
West Sandlake,	Rensselaer,	Jacob Wheeler.
West Schuyler,	Herkimer,	Charles Spain.
West Seneca,	Erie,	Nolson Reed.
West Seneca Centre,	Erie,	Ethan N. Allen.
West Shandaken,	Ulster,	Hiram D. Cook.
West Shelby,	Orleans	Morton A. Post.
West Somers,	Westchester,	Munson E. Frost.
West Somerset,	Niagara,	Francis H. Marshall.
West Stephentown,	Rensselaer,	Isaiah B. Coleman.
West Stockholm,	St. Lawrence,	George H. Eldridge.
West Taghkanick,	Columbia,	Robert A. Roraback.
Westtown,	Orange,	Jesse Van Fleet.
West Township,	Albany,	Foster F. Warrick.
West Troupsburgh,	Steuben,	George B. Baley.
West Troy,	Albany,	William H. Vosburgh.
West Union,	Steuben,	David Sherman.
West Valley,	Cattaraugus,	George N. West.
Vest Vienna,	Oneida,	Jonathan N. Conant.
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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
West View,	Livingston,	Luther G. Porter.
Westville,	Otsego,	David Hamilton.
West Walworth,	Wayne,	Sylvester L. Miller.
West Webster,	Monroe,	Joseph H. Welsher.
West Windsor,	Broome,	Daniel Phillips, Jr.
West Winfield,	Herkimer,	Sewell S. Morgan.
Westwood,	Erie,	Henry Burfeind.
West Yorkshire,	Cattaraugus,	Edwin L. Marsh.
Wethersfield,	Wyoming,	Freedom Merrill.
Wethersfield Springs, .	Wyoming,	Ormus Doolittle.
Wevertown,	Warren,	John Hodgson.
Whallousburgh,	Essex,	James S. Whallon.
Wheatville,	Genesee,	William Nichol.
Wheeler,	Steuben,	Ephraim Aulls.
White Creek,	Washington,	Dyer P. Sisson.
Whitehall,	Washington,	Rucard H. Winter.
White Haven,	Erie,	Morgan Cummings.
White Lake,	Sullivan,	David B. Kinne.
WHITE PLAINS,	Westchester,	Emory Palmer.
White's Corners,	Erie,	Philander Rathbone.
White's Store,	Chenango,	David Shippey.
Whiteside's Corners,	Saratoga,	William O. Sumner.
Whitestone,	Queens,	Alouzo B. Wright.
Whitestown,	Oneida,	Whiting Smith.
Whitesville,	Allegany,	Joseph S. Crandall.
Whitney's Crossings	Allegany,	Ezra Whitney.
Whitney's Point,	Broome,	Stephen Twiss.
Wilbur,	Ulster,	Henry H. Pitts.
Wileysville,	Steuben,	John Wiley.
Willet,	Cortland,	William Delavan.
William's Bridge,	Westchester,	John T. Briggs.
Williamsburgh,	Kings,	John S. Allen.
Williamson	Wayne,	Joseph S. Thompson.
Williamstown,	Oswego,	Chauncey S. Sage.
Williamsville,	Erie,	Lawrence Pond.
Willink,	Erie,	James F. Crandall.
Willsborough,	Essex,	Charles Sheldon.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Willseyville,	Tioga,	Edson L. Stevens.
Wilmington,	Essex,	George C. White.
Wilna,	Jefferson,	Nelson Lewis.
Wilson,	Niagara,	Ezra S. Holmes.
Wilson Creek,	Tioga,	Anson M. Kimball.
Wilton,	Saratoga,	Philip Varney.
Windham Centre,	Greene,	Richard P. Gorsline.
Windsor,	Broome,	James R. Belden.
Winfield,	Herkimer,	S. James McKee.
Wing's Station,	Dutchess,	William B. Ross.
Winspear,	Erie,	Lyman Cunningham.
Wiscoy,	Allegany,	Alfred B. Hopkins.
Wolcott,	Wayne,	Borden S. Booth.
Wolcottsville,	Niagara,	John J. Stoltz.
Wolf Hill,	Albany,	John Haight,
Woodbourne,	Sullivan,	Medad T. Morss.
Woodbury,	Queens,	John J. Whitney.
Woodhull,	Steuben,	Jerome S. Warner.
Woodland,	Ulster,	Henry D. H. Snyder.
Woodstock,	Ulster,	George W. Snyder.
Woodville,	Jefferson,	Marcellus A. Gray.
Woodward's Hollow	Erie,	Isaac Woodward.
Worcester,	Otsego,	John Cook.
Worthville,	Jefferson,	Albert S. Gillet,
Wright's Corners,	Niagara,	Solomon C. Wright.
Wrightvale,	Lewis,	James D. Wright.
Wurtsborough,	Sullivan,	William C. Cogswell.
Wynantskill,	Rensselaer,	Alfred Coon.
Wyoming,	Wyoming,	Alonzo P. Thompson.
Yaleville,	Chenango,	Birdsall Yale.
Yaphank,		John P. Mills.
Yates,	Orleans,	William M. Bennett.
Yatesville,	Yates,	Peleg Gardner.
Yonkers,	Westchester,	William H. Post.
York,	Livingston,	
Yorkshire,		
Yorkshire Centre,		
- CARBINO COUNTY	1 Canadarangas,	1 CTIMITOD TO TOWNER

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Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Yorktown, Young Hickory, Youngstown, Youngsville,	Westchester, Steuben, Niågara, Sullivan,	James H. Purdy. Thomas W. Bailey. Henry Stines. William E. Steele.

## DISTRIBUTING POST-OFFICES.

On 1st January, 1864.

Offices marked thus * suspended.



# EXCHANGE OFFICES UNDER THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

	•
On the side of the United States at	On the side of Canada at
Sault St. Mary, Mich.	Sault St. Mary.
Algonac do	Baby's Point.
Port Huron, do	Port Sarnia.
Detroit, do	Windsor.
do do	Chatham.
uo uo	(Toronto,
	Hamilton
Buffalo, N. Y.	London, By through bags.
•	
	Queenston,
	Fort Erie,
	Port Dover,
** m * · ·	Port Sincoe,
Buffalo, N. Y.	Port Rowan,
	Port Burwell,
	Port Vienna,
	Port Stanley.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Montreal.
Black Rock, do	Waterloo.
Suspension Bridge, do	Suspension Bridge,
	and Canada Route Agents.
Platteburgh, do	Montreal.
Mooers, do	Henningford.
Troy, do	Montreal, by through bag.
Lewiston, do	Queenston.
Youngstown, do	Niagara.
Rochester do	Coburg, by steamer in summer
Cape Vincent, do	Kingston.
Sackett's Harbor, do	, , ,
Oswego, do	Kingston, steamer in summer
Morristown, do	Brockville.
Ogdensburgh, do	Prescott.
Fort Covington, do	Dundee.
Whitehall do	)
Plattsburgh, do	l la
Rouse's Point, do	St. Johns.
Burlington, Vt.	
Franklin, do	Frelighsburgh.
Derby Line, do	Stanstead.
North Troy, do	South Patton.
Swanton, do	Phillipsburgh.
Caanan, do	Hereford.
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#### LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

Chicago, Ill.	(Railway Post Office, Great West- ern Railway on the side of Canada.
Island Pond, Vt.	Montreal. Sherbrooke. and Route Agents.
Richford, do	Abercorn.
Rutland, do	St. Johns, By through bags.
Portland, Me.	Montreal, By through bags.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Port Stanley.
New York, N. Y. Albany, do Boston, Mass.	Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Hamilton.
Boston         do           New York         N. Y.           Boston         Mass.           Portland         Me.           Route Agent, Portland to Canada	Sherbrooke.  Quebec, By through bags.  Canada Route Agents, and Mont-
line,	real.
Portland, Me.	Canada Route Agents on Atlan- tic & St. Lawrence R. R. Route Agents on Great Western
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	Railway, from Susp. Bridge to Detroit. Chicago (Ill.), with Railway Post Office on Great Western Railway.
Milwaukie, Wis.	Windsor.
Newport, Vt.	{ Magog. } Owl's Head.

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

	Data: 7.
PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM L	INCOLN, of Illinois, \$25,000
VICE-PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL I	HAMLIN, of Maine, 8,000
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
THE CA	BINET.
Secretary of State WILLIA	M H. SEWARD, of New York, \$8,000
Secretary of the Treamiry, SALMO!	P. CHASE, of Ohio
Secretary of the Navy GIDEON	WELLES, of Connecticut. 8,000
Secretary of War, EDWIN	M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, 8,000 D BATES of Missouri
Secretary of the Treasury SALMO's Secretary of the Interior, JOHN P. Secretary of the Movy Gibbon Secretary of the Movy Gibbon Secretary of War, EDWIN Attorney General, EDWAR Postmaster General, MONTG	OMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, 8,000
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LIST OF MEMBERS OF THIR	TV_EIGHTH CONGRESS 1863
TISI OF MEMDERS OF THIE	i - Eluli II Condidado, 1000.
STN	ATE.
	ILIN, PRESIDENT.
JOHN W. FORN	EI, SECRETARY.
Term exp.	Term exp.
Alabama.	Delaware.
Vacant. State secoded Jan-	Willard Saulsbury, 1865
uary 11, 1861.	James A. Bayard, 1869
Arkansas.	Florida.
Vacant. State secoded May	Vacant. State seceded Jan-
6, 1861.	uary 11, 1861.
California.	Georgia.
James A. McDougall, 1867	Vacant. State seceded Jan-
John Conness, 1869	uary 19, 1861.
Connecticut.  Lafavette S. Foster 1867	Illinois.
James Dixon, 1869	Lyman Trumbull, 1867

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## LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

Term exp.	Term ex
Indiana.	New Jersey.
Henry S. Lane, 1867	
Thomas A Hendricks, 1869	William Wright, 186
Iowa.	New York.
James W. Grimes, 1865	Ira Harris, 186
James Harlan, 1867	Ira Harris,
Kansas.	North Carolina.
James H. Lane, 1865	Vacant. Seceded May 21, 186
Samuel C. Pomeroy, 1867	Ohio.
Kentucky.	John Sherman, 186
Lazarus W. Powell, 1865	Benjamin F. Wade 186
Garrett Davis, 1867	Oregon.
Louisiana.	Benjamin F. Harding, 186
Vacant. State seceded Jan-	James W. Nesmith, 186
uary 26, 1861.	Pennsylvania.
Maine.	Edgar Cowan, 186
William Pitt Fessenden, 1865	Charles R. Buckalew, 186
Lot M. Morrill, 1869	Rhode Island.
Maryland.	Henry B. Anthony, 186
Thomas H. Hicks, 1867	William Sprague, 186
Reverdy Johnson, 1869	
Massachusetts.	South Carolina. Vacant. Seceded Dec. 20, 186
Henry Wilson, 1865	
Charles Sumner, 1869	Tennessee. Vacant.
Michigan.	Texas.
Jacob M. Howard, 1865	Vacant. Seceded March 4, 186
Zachariah Chandler, 1869	Vermont.
Minnesota.	Jacob Collamer, 186
Morton S. Wilkinson, 1865	Solomon Foot, 186
Alexander Ramsey, 1869	Virginia.
Mississippi.	John S. Carlile, 186
Vacant. State seceded Jan-	L. J. Bowden (deceased), . 186
uary 9, 1861.	
Missouri. B. Gratz Brown, 1867	West Virginia. Waitman T. Willey, 186
John B. Henderson, 1869	P. G. Van Winkle, 186
New Hampshire.	Wisconsin.
John P. Hale, 1865	Timouly U. Howe, 180
Daniel Clark, 1867	James R. Doublie, 180

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### COMMITTEES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations.—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Davis, Johnson, McDougal.

Finance.—Mr. Fessenden, Chairman; Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle, Conness.

Commerce.—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Morrill, Ten Eyck, Morgan, Sprague, Bowden, Saulsbury.

Agriculture.—Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Harlan, Wilson, Lane, of Kansas, Powell.

Military Affairs and the Militia.—Mr. Wilson, Chairman; Lane, of Indiana, Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague, Brown.

Naval Affairs.—Mr. Hale, Chairman; Grimes, Anthony. Willey, Ramsey, Harding, Hicks.

Judiciary.—Mr. Trumbull, Chairman; Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard, Powell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Mr. Collamer, Chairman; Dixon, Ramsey, Henderson, Bowden, Conness, Buckalew.

Public Lands.—Mr. Harlan, Chairman; Pomeroy, Foot, Harding, Carlile, Hendricks, Wright.

Private Land Claims.—Mr. Harris, Chairman; Sumner, Howard, Bayard, McDougall.

Indian Affairs.—Mr. Doolittle, Chairman; Wilkinson, Lane, of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith, Brown, Buckalew.

Pensions.—Mr. Foster, Chairman; Lane, of Indiana, Pomeroy, Bowden, Van Winkle, Saulsbury, Buckalew.

Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Wilkinson, Chairman; Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith, Wright.

Claims.—Mr. Clark, Chairman; Howe, Pomeroy, Anthony, Morrill, Hicks, Hendricks.

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District of Columbia.—Mr. Grimes, Chairman; Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Willey, Henderson, Richardson.

Patents and the Patent Office.—Mr. Cowan, Chairman; Ten Eyck, Sherman, Ramsey, Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Mr. Foot, Chairman; Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks.

Territories.—Mr. Wade, Chairman; Wilkinson, Hale, Lane, of Kansas, Carlile, Davis, Richardson.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Dixou, Chairman; Clark, Harding.

Engrossed Bills.--Mr. Lane, of Indiana, Chairman; Sumner, Willey.

#### JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

On the part of the Senate.—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Morgan, Powell.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

On the part of the Senate.-Mr. Howe, Chairman; Cowan, Hicks.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On the part of the Senate.—Mr. Collamer, Chairman; Fessenden, Johnson.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TRIBTY-Eigeth Congress, commercing March 4, 1863, and binding March 4, 1865.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, SPEAKER.
EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, CLERK,

Alabama-6. Vacant.

Arkansas-2. Vacant.

#### California-3.

- 1. Thomas B. Shannon.
- 2. William Higby.

3. Cornelius Cole.

#### Connecticut-4.

- 1. Henry C. Deming.
- 2. James E. English.

3. Augustus Brandegee.
4. John H. Hubbard.

## Delamare.

#### Detawa

Nathaniel B. Smithers.

Florida-1. Vacant.

Georgia-7. Vacant.

#### Illinois-14.

- 1. Isaac N. Arnold.
- 2. John F. Farnsworth.
- 3. Elihu B. Washburn.
- 4. Charles M. Harris.
- 5. Owen Lovejoy.
- 6. Jesse O. Norton.
- 7. John R. Eden.
- I4.

- 1. John Law.
- 2. James A. Cravens.
- & Henry W. Harrington.

- 8. John T. Stuart.
  - 9. Lewis W. Ross.
  - 10. Anthony L. Knapp.
- 11. James C. Robinson.
- 12. William R. Morrison.
- 13. William J. Allen.
- James C. Allen.

#### Indiana—11.

- 4. William S. Holman.
- 5. George W. Julian.
- 6. Ebenezer Dumont.

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- 7. Daniel W. Voorhees.
- 8. Godlove S. Orth.
- 9. Schuyler Colfax.

### Iowa-6.

- 1. James F. Wilson.
- 2. Hiram Price.
- 3. William B. Allison.
- 4. Josiah B. Grinnell.

10. Joseph K. Edgerton.

11. James F. McDowell.

- 5. John A. Kasson.
- 6. Asahel W. Hubbard.

### Kansas.

### A. Carter Wilder.

### Kentucky-9.

- Lucien Anderson.
   George H. Yeaman.
- z. George H. Yeaman
- Henry Grider.
   Aaron Harding.
- 5. Robert Mallory.

- 6. Green Clay Smith.
- 7. Brutus J. Clay. 8. William H. Randall.
- 9. William H. Wadsworth.

### Louisiana-4. Vacant.

### Maine-5.

- 1. Lorenzo D. M. Sweat.
- 2. Sidney Perham.
- 3. James G. Blaine.
- 4. John H. Rice.
  - Frederick A. Pike.

### Maryland—5.

- 4. Francis Thomas.
  - 5. Benjamin G. Harris.

# John A. J. Creswell. Edwin H. Webster. Henry Winter Davis.

- 1. Thomas D. Eliot.
- 2. Oakes Ames.
- 3. Alexander H. Rice.
- 4. Samuel Hooper.
- 5. John B. Alley.

- 1. Fernando C. Beaman.
- 2. Charles Upson.
- 3. John W. Longyear.

### Massachusetts—10.

- 6. Daniel W. Gooch.
- 7. George S. Boutwell.
- 8. John D. Baldwin.
- 9. William B. Washburn.
- 10. Henry L. Dawes.

### Michigan-6.

- 4. Francis W. Kellogg.
- 5. Augustus C. Baldwin.
- 6. John F. Driggs.

### Minnesota-2.

I. William Windom.

2. Ignatius Donnelly.

### Mississippi-4. Vacant.

### Missouri-9.

1. Francis P. Blair, jr.

2. Henry T. Blow.

3. John G. Scott.

4. Joseph W. McClurg.

5. Samuel H. Boyd.

6. Austin A. King.

7. Benjamin Loan.

8. William A. Hall.

9. James S. Rollins.

### New Hampshire-3.

1. Daniel Marcy.

1. John F. Starr.

2. Edward H. Rollins.

2. George Middleton.

3. William G. Steele.

3. James W. Patterson.

### New Jersey-5.

4. Andrew J. Rogers.

5. Nehemiah Perry.

1. Henry G. Stebbins.

2. Martin Kalbfleisch.

3. Moses F. Odell.

4. Benjamin Wood.

5. Fernando Wood.

6. Elijah Ward.

7. John W. Chanler.

8. James Brooks. 9. Anson Herrick.

10. William Radford.

11. Charles H Winfield.

12. Homer A. Nelson.

13. John B. Steele.

14. John V. L. Pruyn.

15. John A. Griswold.

16. Orlando Kellogg.

## New York-31.

17. Calvin T. Hulburd.

18. James M. Marvin.

19. Samuel F. Miller.

20. Ambrose W. Clark.

Francis Kernan.

22. De Witt C. Littlejohn.

23. Thomas T. Davis.

24. Theodore M. Pomeroy.

25. Daniel Morris.

26. Giles W. Hotchkiss.

27. Robert B. Van Valkenburgh.

28. Freeman Clarke.

29. Augustus Frank.

30. John Gauson.

31. Reuben E. Fenton.

North Carolina-7. Vacant.

- 1. George H. Pendleton.
- 2. Alexander Long.
- 3. Robert C. Schenck. 4. John F. McKinney.
- 5. Francis C. LeBlond. 6. Chilton A. White.
- 7. Samuel S. Cox.
- 8. William Johnson.
- 9. Warren P. Noble.
- 10. James M. Ashley.

### Ohio-19.

- 11. Wells A. Hutchins.
- 12. William E. Finck.
- 13. John O'Neill.
- 14. George Bliss.
- 15. James R. Morris.
- 16. Joseph W. White.
- 17. Ephraim R. Eckley.
- 18. Rufus P. Spaulding.
- 19. James A. Garfield.

### Oregon.

### 1. John R. McBride.

### Pennsylvania-24. Samuel J. Randall.

- 2. Charles O'Neill.
- 3. Leonard Mvers.
- 4. William D. Kelly.
- 5. M. Russell Thayer.
- 6. John D. Stiles.
- 7. John R. Broomall.
- 8. Sydenham E. Ancona.
- 9 Thaddeus Stevens
- Myer Strouse.
- 11. Philip Johnson.
- 12. Charles Dennison.

Thomas A. Jenckes.

- 13. Henry W. Tracy.
- 14. William H. Miller.
- 15. Joseph Baily.
- 16: Alexander H. Coffroth.
- 17. Archibald McAllister.
- 18. James T. Hale.
- 19. Glenni W. Scoffeld.
- 20. Amos Myers.
- 21. John L. Dawson.
- 22. James K. Moorhead.
- 23. Thomas Williams.
- 24. Jesse Lazear.

2. Nathan F. Dixon.

### Rhode Island-2.

- South Carolina-4. Vacant.
  - Tennessce-8. Vacant.

Texas-4. Vacant.

Vermont = 3.

- Frederick E. Woodbridge.
   Portus Baxter.
- 2. Justin S. Morrill.

## Virginia—11. Vacant. West Virginia—3.

- 1. Jacob B. Blair.
- 2. William G. Brown.
- Wisconsin-6.
- 1. James S. Brown.
- 2. Ithamar C. Sloan.
- 3. Amasa Cobb.

- Nisconsin---6.
  - 4. Charles A. Eldridge.

3. Kellian V. Whaley.

- 5. Ezra Wheeler.
- 6. Walter D. McIndoe.

### DELEGATES.

Arizona—Vacant.
Colorado—Hiram P. Bennet.
Dukota—William Jayne.
Idaho—William H. Wallace.
Nebraska—Samuel G. Daily.

Nevada—Gordon N. Mott. New Mexico—Francisco Perea. Utah—John F. Kinney. Washington—George E. Cole.

### STANDING COMMITTEES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committee of Elections.—Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Portus Baxter, of Vermont; Green Clay Smith, of Keutucky; John Ganson, of New York; Glenni W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania; Nathaniel B. Smithers, of Delaware; Charles Upson, of Michigan; James S. Brown, of Wisconsin.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Reuben E. Fenton, of New York; Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts; Robert Mallory, of Kentucky; Henry T. Blow, of Missouri; John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Henry G. Stebbins, of New York.

Committee of Claims.—James T. Hale, of Pennsylvania; William S. Holman, of Indiana; Edwin H. Webster, of Maryland; James M. Ashley, of Ohio; William J. Allen, of Illinois; Giles W. Hotchkiss, of New York; William G. Brown, of West Virginia; John V. L. Prnyn, of New York; Alexander Long, of Ohio.

Committee on Commerce.—Elihu B. Washburn, of Illinois; Thomas D. Eliot, of Massachusetts; Elijah Ward, of New York; Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island; John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland; Nehemiah Perry, of New Jersey; Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; John W. Longyear, of Michigan; Wells A. Hutchins, of Ohio.

Committee on Public Lands.—George W. Julian, of Indiana; James E. English, of Connecticut; William Higby, of California; William B. Alison, of Iowa; William H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky; Ithamar C. Sloan, of Wisconsin; Fernando Wood, of New York; John F. Driggs, of Michigan; Samuel F. Miller, of New York

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—John B. Alley, of Massachusetts; Jesse O. Norton, of Illinois; Aaron Harding, of Kentucky; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; James G. Blaine, of Maine; James Brooks, of New York; Cornelius Cole, of California; Josiah B. Grinnell, of Iowa; William E. Finck, of Ohio.

Committee for the District of Columbia. - Owen Lovejoy, of Illi-

nois; Ebenezer Dumont, of Indiana; John B. Steele, of New York; Lucien Anderson, of Kentucky; James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire; James R. Morris, of Ohio; Thomas T. Davis, of New York; Henry W. Tracy, of Pennsylvania; Ezra Wheeler, of Wisconsin.

Committee on the Judiciary.- James F. Wilson, of Iowa; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Francis Kernan, of New York; Francis Thomas, of Maryland; Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania; Austin A. King, of Missouri; Frederick E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Daniel Morris, of New York; George Bliss, of Ohio.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Hiram Price, of Iowa; John D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Jesse O. Norton, of Illinois; Martin Kalbfleisch, of New York; Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts: Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Ebenezer Dumont, of Indiana; William Johnson, of Ohio; John G. Scott, of Missouri.

Committee on Public Expenditures .- Calvin T. Hulburd, of New York; John M. Broomall, of Pennsylvania; Francis C. LeBlond, of . Ohio; George W. Julian, of Iudiana; Jesse Lazear, of Pennsylva-nia; Jacob B. Blair, of West Virginia; Edward H. Rollins, of New Hampshire; Andrew J. Rogers, of New Jersey; Charles M. Harris, of Illinois.

Committee on Private Land Claims .- M. Russell Thayer, of Pennsylvania; Giles W. Hotchkiss, of New York: Anthony L. Knapp, of Illinois; Daniel W. Gooch, of Massachusetts; John O'Neill, of Ohio; Charles H. Winfield, of New York; Ephraim R. Eckley, of Ohio; Lorenzo D. M. Sweat, of Maine; Henry W. Harrington, of Indiana.

Committee on Manufactures.—James K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania; Orlando Kellogg, of New York; Sydenham E. Ancona, of Pennsylvania; Isaac N. Arnold, of Illinois: Freeman Clarke, of New York; Chilton A. White, of Ohio; Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts: John F. Starr, of New Jersey; Benjamin G. Harris, of Marvland.

Committee on Agriculture .- Brutus J. Clay, of Kentucky; Kellian V. Whaley, of West Virginia; Joseph Baily, of Pennsylvania; Calvin T. Hulburd, of New York; John Law, of Indiana; William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Sidney Perham, of Maine; Augustus C. Baldwin, of Michigan; George Middleton, of New Jersey.

Committee on Indian Affairs .- William Windom, of Minnesota;

Walter D. McIndoe, of Wisconsin; James C. Allen, of Illinois; John R. McBride. of Oregon; A. Carter Wilder, of Kansas; Homer A. Nelson, of New York; Sempronius H. Boyd, of Missouri; Thomas B. Shannon, of California; Charles Dennison, of Pennsylvania

Committee on Military Affairs.—Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio; John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky; James A. Garfield, of Ohio; Benjamin Loan, of Missouri; Moses F. Odell, of New York; Henry C. Deming, of Connecticut; Francis W. Kellogg, of Michigan: Archibald McAllister, of Pennsylvania.

Committee on the Militia.—Robert B. Van Valkenburg, of New York; Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Sydenham E. Ancona, of Pennsylvania; Edwin H. Webster, of Maryland; Orlando Kellogg, of New York; William R. Morrison, of Illinois; James G. Blaine, of Maine: Amasa Cobb. of Wisconsin: John F. McKinney. of Ohio.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts; James K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania; John A. Griswold, of New York; Frederick A. Pike, of Maine; William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania: James S. Rollins, of Missouri; Rufus P. Spaulding, of Ohio; Augustus Brandegee, of Connecticut; Joseph K. Edgerton, of Indiana

Committee on Foreign Affairs .- Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland; Daniel W. Gooch, of Massachusetts; Samuel Cox, of Ohio; Theodore M. Pomeroy, of New York; Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, William H. Randall, of Kentucky; John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania; Asahel W. Hubbard, of Iowa; John T. Stuart, of Illinois.

Committee on the Territories.—James M. Ashley, of Ohio; Fer-

naudo C. Beaman, of Michigan; James A. Cravens, of Indiana; Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois; John H. Rice, of Maine; Henry Grider, of Kentucky; James M. Marvin, of New York; Joseph W. Mc-

Clurg, of Missouri; Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions .- Dewitt C. Littlejohn. of New York: John Law, of Indiana; Walter D. McIndoe, of Wisconsin; Anson Herrick, of New York; Rufus P. Spaulding, of Ohio; John R. Eden, of Illinois; Brutus J. Clay, of Kentucky; Daniel Marcy, of New Hampshire; Alexander H. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania.

Committee on Invalid Pensions .- Kellian V. Whaley, of West Virginia; Benjamin Wood, of New York; Sidney Perham, of Maine;

James F. McDowell, of Indiana: William B. Washburn, of Massachusetts; William H. Miller, of Pennsylvania; Freeman Clarke, of New York: Lewis W. Ross, of Illinois: John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Isaac N. Arnold, of Illinois: Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of New York; William A. Hall, of Missouri: Fernando C. Beaman, of Michigan; William B. Washburn, of Massachusetts; Elijah Ward, of New York; Ephraim R. Eckley, of Ohio; William B. Allison, of Iowa; Myer Strouse, of Pennsylvania,

Committee on Patents.—Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island: Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania; Warren P. Noble, of Ohio; John H. Hubbard, of Connecticut; John W. Chanler, of New York.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.—John H. Rice, of Maine; Jacob B. Blair, of West Virginia; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania: John F. Starr, of New Jersey: William Radford, of New York.

Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Sempronius H. Boyd, of Missouri; Homer A. Nelson, of New York; John F. Mc-Kinney, of Ohio; Charles Upson, of Michigan: James C. Allen. of Illinois.

Committee on Mileage. - James C. Robinson, of Illinois: Augustus Frank, of New York; Amos Myers, of Pennsylvania; Benja-

min Wood, of New York; Joseph W. White, of Ohio.

Committee on Accounts.—Edward II. Rollins, of New Hampshire; John M. Broomall, of Pennsylvania: William G. Steele, of New Jersey: Ambrose W. Clark, of New York: John R. Eden, of Illinois.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.-Frederick A. Pike, of Maine; James C. Robinson, of Illinois; Robert B. Van Valkenburgh, of New York; John D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; James E. English, of Connecticut.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department,-Amos Myers, of Pennsylvania; Martin Kalbfleisch, of New York: Joseph W. White, of Ohio; Thomas D. Eliot, of Massachusetts; James

W. Patterson, of New Hampshire.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.—Henry C. Deming, of Connecticut; John B. Steele, of New York; Charles M. Harris, of Illinois; Ithamar C. Sloan, of Wisconsin; Glenni W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Portus Baxter, of Vermont; William Higby, of California; Anson Herrick, of New York; Daniel Marcy, of New Hampshire; Henry W. Tracy, of Pennsylvania.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Theodore M. Pomeroy, of New York; Chilton A. White, of Ohio; Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania; William A. Hall, of Missouri; John H. Hubbard, of Connecticut.

Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.—Thomas B. Shannon, of California; George Middleton, of New Jersey; Alexander H. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; Augustus C. Baldwin, of Michigan.

Committee on the Expenditures on the Public Buildings .- John W. Longyear, of Michigan; Jesse Lazear, of Pennsylvania; John D. Baldwin, of Massachusetts: William Johnson, of Ohio; Augustus

Brandegee, of Connecticut.

Joint Committee on the Library.—Augustus Frank, of New York: Elihu B. Washburn, of Illinois: William H. Wadsworth. of Kentucky.

Joint Committee on Printing .- Ambrose W. Clark, of New York; Joseph Baily, of Pennsylvania; John D. Baldwin, of Massachusetts. Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Amasa Cobb. of Wisconsin: William G. Steele, of New Jersev.

### NAMES OF THE SPEAKERS

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### From 1789 to 1864.

1st Congress .- Frederick Augustus Muhlenburgh, of Pennsylvania. was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, April 1st, 1789, and served to March 3d, 1791.

2d Congress. - JONATHAN TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, was elected Speaker, and served from the 24th of October, 1791, to March

3d. 1793.

3d Congress.-Frederick Augustus Muhlenburgh, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker, and served from Dec. 2d, 1793, to 3d of March, 1795.

4th and 5th Congresses .- JONATHAN DAYTON, of New Jersey, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th of December, 1795, to 3d

March, 1799.

6th Congress.—Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from 2d December, 1799, to 3d March, 1801.

- 7th, 8th and 9th Congresses .- NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th December, 1801, to March 3d, 1807.
- 10th and 11th Congresses JOSEPH B. VARNUM, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from October 26th, 1807, to 3d March, 1811.

12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Congresses .- HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th November. 1811, to 3d March, 1821.

17th Congress.—PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1821, to 3d of March, 1823.

18th Congress.—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st of December, 1823, to March 3d, 1825.

19th Congress .- JOHN W. TAYLOR, of New York, was elected Speaker, and served from December 5th, 1825, to March 3d, 1827.

- 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Congresses.—Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1821, to 3d of June, 1834, and John Bell, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, 1834, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d Congress, which ended on the 3d of March, 1837.
- 24th and 25th Congresses.—James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th December, 1835, to March 3d. 1839.
- 26th Congress.—ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from the 16th of December, 1839, to March 3d, 1841.
- 27th Congress.—John White. of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 31st May, 1841, to March 3d, 1843.
- 28th Congress.—John W. Jones, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1843, to March 3d, 1845.
- 29th Congress.—John W. Davis, of Indiana, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st December, 1845, to March 3d, 1847.
  30th Congress.—ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, was
- 30th Congress.—ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from the 6th of December, 1847, to March 3d, 1849.
- 31st Congress.—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was elected Speaker, and served from 24th December, 1849, to March 3d, 1851.
- 32d and 33d Congresses.—LINN BOYD, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1851, to March 3d, 1855.
- 34th Congress.—NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from February 2d, 1856, to March 3d, 1857.
- 35th Congress.—James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was elected Speaker, and served from December 7th, 1857, to March 3d, 1859.
- 36th Congress.—WILLIAM PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, was elected Speaker February 1, 1860, and served to March 3d, 1861.
- 37th Congress.—Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker July 4, 1861, and served to March 3d, 1863.
- 38th Congress.—SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, was elected Speaker December 7, 1863.

### PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES. PRESIDENTS.

Year of qualificat'n	Name.	Where from,	Term of office.	
1789, 1797, 1801, 1800, 1817, 1834, 1829, 1841, 1841, 1841, 1845, 1845, 1846, 1868,	George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Baren, Wm. Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James Knox Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan,	Virginia, Virginia, Massachusetts, Tennessee, New York, Ohio, Virginia, Tenuessee, Louisiana, New York, New Hampshire, Pennsyivania,	8 years. 4 years. 1 month. 8 years 11 mos. 4 years. 1 yr. 4 m. 5 d. 2 yr. 7 m. 26 d. 4 years. 4 years.	
1841, 1841, 1845, 1849, 1850,	Wm. Henry Harrison,* John Tyler, James Knox Polk, Zachary Taylor,† Millard Filmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan,	Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania,	1 month, 8 years 11 4 years, 1 yr. 4 m. 2 yr. 7 m. 4 years, 4 years,	

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Year of qualification.	Name.	Where from.
1796,	John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, Daniel D. Tompkins, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson, John Tyler. Samuel L. Southard,‡, George M. Dallas, Millard Fillmore, William R. Klug,‡ John C. Breckinridge, Hannibal Hamlin,	New York. New York. Massachusetts. New York. South Carolina. New York. Kentucky. Virginia. New Jersey. Pennsylvania. New York. Alabama. Missouri. Indiana. Kentucky.

Died in office, April 4, 1941, when Vice-President Tyler succeeded him,
 Died in office, July 9, 1850, when Vice-President Fillmore succeeded him,
 En-officio as President pro tem, of Senate.

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

### AS ESTABLISHED BY CHAPTER 454, LAWS OF 1862, PASSED APRIL 23, 1862.

District.
First,The counties of Suffolk, Queens and Richmond, shall compose the first district.
SECOND, The sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, four- teenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards of the city of Brooklyn, and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht in the county of Kings, shall compose the second district.
THIRD,The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eleventh, thirteenth, fifteenth and nine-teenth wards of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, shall compose the third district.
FOURTH,The first ward (including Governor's Island), second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth wards of the city and county of New York, shall compose the fourth district.
FIFTH, The seventh, tenth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city and county of New York, shall compose the fifth district.
Sixth, The ninth, fifteenth and sixteenth wards of the city and county of New York, shall compose the sixth district.
SEVENTH, The eleventh and seventeenth wards of the city and county of New York, shall compose the seventh district.
EIGHTH,The eighteenth, twentieth and twenty-first wards of the city and county of New York, shall compose the eighth district.

MINTH,The twelfth ward (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island), nineteenth ward (including Blackwell's Island), and twenty-second ward of the city and county of New York, shall compose the ninth district.
TENTH,The counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam, shall compose the tenth district.
ELEVENTE,The counties of Orange and Sullivan shall compose the eleventh district.
Twelfth,The counties of Dutchess and Columbia shall compose the twelfth district.
THIRTHENTH,The counties of Ulster and Greene shall compose the thirteenth district.
FOURTEENTH,The counties of Albany and Schoharie shall compose the fourteenth district.
THEENTH, The counties of Rensselaer and Washington shall compose the fifteenth district.
SIXTERSTH,The counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton, shall compose the sixteenth district.

SEVENTEENTH, .....The counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin shall compose the seventeenth district.

EIGHTEENTH, .....The counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schenectady, shall compose the eighteenth district.

NINETEENTH, .....The counties of Delaware, Otsego and Chenango shall compose the nineteenth district.

Twentiere, .....The counties of Jefferson, Lowis and Herkimer shall compose the twentieth district.

Twenty-First, .... The county of Oneida shall compose the twenty-first district.

TWENTY-SECOND, ... The counties of Madison and Oswego shall compose the twenty-second district.

TWENTY-THIRD, ....The counties of Onondaga and Cortland shall compose the twenty-third district.

- TWENTY-FOURTH, ... The counties of Cayuga, Wayne and Sensor shall compose the twenty-fourth district.
- TWENTY-FIFTH, .....The counties of Ontario, Livingston an Yates shall compose the twenty-fifth ditrict.
- TWENTY-SIXTH, .... The counties of Tioga, Tompkins, Broome ar Schuyler shall compose the twenty-sixt district.
- TWENTY-SEVENTH, .. The counties of Chemung, Steuben and A legany shall compose the twenty-seveni district.
- TWENTY-EIGHTH, ... The counties of Monroe and Orleans sha compose the twenty-eighth district.
- TWENTY-NINTH, ....The counties of Genesee, Niagara and Wyon ing shall compose the twenty-ninth district
- THIRTIETH, ......The county of Erie shall compose the thirtied district.
- THIETY-FIRST, ..... The counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugu shall compose the thirty-first district.

### NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Salary: \$4,000

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor, \$4,000
DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, Lt.-Gov., \$6 for each day's attendance.
Diedrich Willers, Jr., Private Secretary.
John P. Russ, Messenger.

### GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

John T. Sprague, Adjutant-General.
Josish T. Miller, Inspector-General.
James A. Farrell, Commissary-General.
Isaac Vanderpoel, Engineer-in-Chief.
Nelson J. Waterbury, Judge-Advocate-General.
John V. P. Quackenbush, Surgeon-General.
8. Visscher Talcott, Quartermaster General.
John D. Van Buren, Puymaster-General.
Anthony Eickhoff, Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Bleecker Tibbits, Aid-de-Camp.
William Kidd, Jr., Military Secretary.

### CLERKS.

Daniel F. Tyler, B. Davis Noxon, Jr.

R. B. Miller, Jr.

### OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State.
RRASTUS CLARK, Deputy Secretary of State.
Charles Place, Chief Clerk.
George W. Demers, Book Clerk.
Edwin H. Lawrence, Land Office Clerk.
T. S. Gillett, Alten Clerk.
Michael O'Sullivan, Clerk Criminal Statistics.
S. R. Harlow, Clerk Poor Statistics.
Rufus A. Reed, General Clerk.

### COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

LUCIUS ROBINSON. Comptroller. PHILIP PHELPS. Deputu Comptroller. HENRY GALLIEN. Accountant and Transfer Officer.

Henry B. Burr, Entry Clerk. Brace Millard, Chief Tax Clerk. Franklin Slosson, Assis't Tax Clerk. Francis G. Fine, Entry Tax Clerk. John McMillau. Tax Clerk. Wm. H. Robinson, Corr. Tax Clerk. John Bronk, Stationery Clerk. L. Van Derkar, U. S. College Land Scrip.

S. W. Park, Tax Clerk. F. W. Deming, Tax Clerk. J. L. B. Silvester, Tax Clerk.

### TREASURER'S OFFICE.

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER. Treasurer. NICHOLAS BLEECKER, Jr., Deputy Treasurer. Isaac P. S. Briant, Finance Clerk. Enos Buckbee. Bookkeeper.

### ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Attorney-General. STEPHEN H. HAMMOND, Deputy Attorney-General. M. Hendrickson, Jr., Clerk. Addison G. Courtney. Messenger.

### OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor. SYLVANUS H. SWEET, Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor.

### CLERKS.

B. S. Van Rensselaer, Land Department. R. J. Cantwell, Engineer Department. Robert H. Shearman, Railroad Department. Henry A. Petrie,

### ENGINEERS EMPLOYED ON THE CANALS.

Daniel C. Jenne,	Engineer,			Eastern Division.
J. Platt Goodsell,		• • • • · ·		Middle Division.
Orville W. Story,				Western Division.
William B. Cooper,	Assistant	Enginee	r,	Eastern Division.
Morris S. Kimball,	"	-"		Middle Division.
Walter W. Jerome,	"	"		Western Division.

### CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Nathaniel S. Benton, Auditor. William McGourkey, Deputy Auditor.

### CLERKS.

H. C. Southwick, Jr., Accountant. Edmund Savage.
N. S. Benton, Jr.

John F. Smyth. Orin A. Fuller. David T. Nelligan.

### CANAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, Buffalo, Eric county, to hold one year.
WILLIAM I. SKINNNER, Little Falls, Herkimer Co., to hold two years.
Benjamin F. Bruce, Lenox, Madison county, to hold three years.

### CLERKS.

W. T. Loomis, Clerk of Board of Canal Commissioners. William W. Wight, Clerk of Contracting Board.

### CANAL APPRAISERS' OFFICE.

Ashbel H. Parmelee, Canal Appraiser, ... Malone, Franklin county.
William Wasson, " " ... Auburn, Cayuga county.
Thomas B. Carroll, " " ... Troy, Rensselaer county.
Henry W. Reynolds, Clerk.
Calvin O. Wasson, Assistant Clerk.

### OFFICE OF CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, Clerk of Court of Appeals.
CORNELIUS TEN BROECK, Deputy Clerk of Court of Appeals.

### CLERKS.

Daniel Shaw. Henry Faurot. Thomas J. Bishop.

### BANK DEPARTMENT.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK. Superintendent. EDWARD HAND. Deputy Superintendent.

### DEPARTMENT OF FREE BANKS

Nathaniel D. Hare, Bookkeeper. | Stephen Lush, Register. Henry L. Van Dyck, Ass't " Robert Dorlon, Register. James Taylor, " P. Platt Williams, "

Howard Holdridge, " Joseph L. Snow, Money Clerk. Clarence W. Olcott, numberer. Andrew W. Green, Clerk.

### DEPARTMENT OF INCORPORATED BANKS.

Alex. H. Dennis. Bookkeeper. Giles K. Winne. Register. Jas. Nichols, Principal Register. George D. Lyman, Agent in New York in charge of Bank Note Plates and Printing. David Newland. Agent for the Banks at Bank Department.

### OFFICE OF SUPERINTEND'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

VICTOR M. RICE, Superintendent. EMERSON W. KEYES, Deputy Superintendent.

### CLERKS.

James Cruikshank. M. P. Cavert.

E. R. Whiteside.

### INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM BARNES, Superintendent. CHARLES H. RAYMOND, Deputy Superintendent,

### CLERKS.

Lucien Barnes. M. H. Robertson. C. L. Skeels.

### INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS.

ABRAHAM B. TAPPAN, Fordham, to hold one year. GAYLORD J. CLARKE, Lockport, to hold two years. JAMES K. BATES, Watertown, to hold three years.

# SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. JOHN PATERSON.

# COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE, AND CUSTODIANS OF THE OLD STATE HALL.

Lieutenant-Governor Jones, Secretary of State Depew, Comptroller Robinson, Treasurer Schuyler, Attorney-General Cochrane, State Engineer and Surveyor Taylor, Speaker of Assembly Alvord.

### COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

Lieutenant-Governor Jones, Secretary of State Depew, Comptroller Robinson, Treasurer Schuyler, Attorney-General Cochrane.

### CANAL BOARD.

Lieutenant-Governor Jones,
Secretary of State Depew,
Comptroller Robinson,
Treasurer Schuyler,
Attorney-General Cochrane,
State Engineer and Surveyor Taylor,
Canal Commissioners Skinner, Alberger and Bruce.

### CONTRACTING BOARD.

(Under chan, 329, Laws of 1854, and chan, 195, Laws of 1857.)

The State Engineer and Surveyor,
The Auditor of the Canal Department, and
The Canal Commissioners.

CLERK - William W. Wight.

Contracts for all work to be done, under chap. 329, Laws of 1854, and for the repairs of the completed canals, under chap. 105, Laws of 1857.

### TRUSTEES OF THE CAPITOL.

Governor Seymour, Lieutenant-Governor Jones, Secretary of State Depew, Comptroller Robinson, Attorney-General Cochrane, Speaker of Assembly Alvord.

### TRUSTEES OF THE NEW STATE HALL

Governor Seymour, Lieutenant-Governor Jones, Secretary of State Depew, Comptroller Robinson, Attorney-General Cochrane, State Engineer and Surveyor Taylor, Speaker of Assembly Alvord.

### STATE ASSESSORS. (Under act of April 14th, 1859.)

THEODORE C. Peters, Darien,	1860
EBENEZER BLAKELY, Otego,	1861
PHILIP W. ENGS New York	

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When appointed,

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### SENATORS.

District Number One,	BOBERT CHRISTIE, JR.
District Number Two,	DEMAS STRONG.
District Number Three,	PENRY C. MURPHY.
District Number Four	CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF
District Number Five,	LUKE F COZANS.
District Number Six,	WILLIAM LAIMBERR, JR.
District Number Seven,	THOMAS C. FIELDS,
District Number Eight,	BAXTON SMITH.
District Number Nine,	ARCHIBALD C. NIVEN.
District Number Ten,	GEORGE BEACH.
District Number Eleven,	JOHN B. DUTCHER.
District Number Twelve,	FREDERICK H. HASTINGS
District Number Thirteen,	IRA SHAFER.
District Number Fourteen,	ORSON A. ALLABEN.
District Number Fifteen,	JAMES M. COOK.
District Number Sixteen,	PALMER E. HAVENS.
District Number Seventeen,	ALBERT HOBBS.
District Number Eighteen,	JAMES A. BELL.
District Number Nineteen,	ALEXANDER H. BAILEY.
District Number Twenty,	GEORGE H. ANDREWS.
District Number Tweuty-One,	CHENEY AMES.
District Number Twenty-Two,	ANDREW D. WHITE,
District Number Twenty-Three,	FREDERICK JULIAND.
District Number Twenty-Four,	EZRA CORNELL.
District Number Twenty-Five,	STEPHEN K. WILLIAMS.
District Number Twenty-Six,	CHARLES J. FOLGER.
District Number Twenty-Seven,	STEPHEN T. HAYT.
District Number Twenty-Eight,	GEORGE G. MUNGER,
District Number Twenty-Nine,	DAN II. COLE.
District Number Thirty,	WILKES ANGEL.
District Number Thirty-One,	JAMES M. HUMPHREY.
District Number Thirty-Two,	NORMAN M. ALLEN.

### SENATE DISTRICTS.

(As organized by Legislature, April 13, 1857.)

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE — Counties of Suffolk, Queens and Richmond.

DISTRICT NUMBER Two — First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Nineteenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

DISTRICT NUMBER THREE — Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Brooklyn, and of the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht, of the county of Kings.

DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR — First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth wards of New York city.

DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE — Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards of New York city.

DISTRICT Number Six — Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards of New York city.

DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN — Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards of New York city.

DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT — Counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

DISTRICT NUMBER NINE — Counties of Orange and Sullivan.

DISTRICT NUMBER TEN — Counties of Ulster and Greene.

 ${\tt DISTRICT}$  Number Eleven — Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWELVE — Counties of Rensselaer and Washington.

DISTRICT NUMBER THIRTEEN - County of Albany.

DISTRICT NUMBER FOURTEEN — Counties of Delaware, Schoharie and Schenectady.

DISTRICT NUMBER FIFTEEN — Counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Seratoga and Hamilton.

DISTRICT NUMBER SIXTEEN — Counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton.

DISTRICT NUMBER SEVENTREN — Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHTEEN - Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

DISTRICT NUMBER NINETEEN — County of Oneida.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY — Counties of Herkimer and Otsego.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-ONE - County of Oswego.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-TWO -- County of Onondaga.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-THREE —Counties of Madison, Chenango and Cortland.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR — Counties of Tompkins, Tioga and Broome.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE — Counties of Wayne and Cayuga.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-SIX — Counties of Ontario, Yates and Seneca.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-SEVEN — Counties of Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-EIGHT -- County of Monroe.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-NINE — Counties of Niagara, Orleans and Genesee.

DISTRICT NUMBER THIRTY — Counties of Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany.

DISTRICT NUMBER THIRTY-ONE - County of Erie.

DISTRICT NUMBER THIRTY-TWO — Counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus,

### MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

Elected November 3, 1863, with the Counties and Assembly Districts in which elected.

County.	Name.	District.
Albany,	Harris Parr,	1 2 3 4
Allegany,	Charles M. Crandall,	1 2
Broome,	Mulford Northrup.	
Cattaraugus,	Smith Parish,	1 2
Cayuga,	Benjamin M. Close, William P. Robinson,	1 2
Chautauqua,	John Steward Julien T. Williams,	1 2
Chemung,	William T. Post.	
Chenango,	George W. Sumner, Dyer D. Bullock,	1 2
Clinton,	George Hallock.	
Columbia,	Amos Miller,	. 1 . 2
Cortland,	Benjamin F. Tillinghast.	
Delaware,	Jerome B. Landfield, Francis R. Gilbert,	1 2

County.	Name.	District.
Dutchess,	James Howard,	1 2
Krie,	Walter W. Stanard, Frederick P. Stevens, Timothy A. Hopkins, Seth Fenner,	1 2 3 4
Essex,	William H. Richardson.	,
Franklin,	Albert Andrus.	
Fulton and Hamilton,	William A. Smith.	
Genesee,	Loren Green.	
Greene,	William W. Pettit.	
Herkimer,	John H. Wooster, Ezra D. Beckwith,	1 2
Jefferson,	George M. Hopkinson, Lewis Palmer, William Dewey,	1 2 3
Kings,	Philip S. Crooke, John O'Connor, Edward D. White, Andrew Walsh, John C. Perry, Angelo Newton, Jacob Worth,	2 3 4 5
Lewis,	John O'Donnell.	
Livingston,	Hamilton E. Smith, Jonathan B. Morey,	1 2
Madison,	John W. Lippitt,	1

## LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

County.	Name.	District.
Madison,	Daniel F. Kellogg,	2
Monroe,	Fairchild Andrus,	1 2 3
Montgomery,	John Kellogg.	
New York,	Jacob L. Smith,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
Niagara,	James Jackson, Jr., William Morgan,	1 2
Oneida,	Abram B. Weaver, Levi Blakeslee, Chauncey Brodock, John W. Douglas,	1 2 3 4
Onondaga,	Albert L. Green, Thomas G. Alvord, Conrad Shoemaker,	1 2 3

County.	Name.	District.
Ontario,	Perez H. Field,	1 2
Orange,	Nathaniel W. Howell, Charles S. Woodward,	1 2
Orleans,	Edmund L. Pitts.	
Oswego,	Abner C. Mattoon,	1 2 3
Otsego,	James Young,	1 2
Putnam,	Jeremiah Sherwood.	
Queens,	Charles T. Duryea,	1 2
Rensselær,	James McKeon,	1 2 3
Richmond,	William H. Rutan.	
Rockland,	James S. Haring.	
St. Lawrence,	George Parker,	1 2 3
Saratoga,	Ira Brockett, Edward Edwards,	1 2
Schenectady,	Charles Stanford.	
Schoharie,	Peter P. Schoolcraft.	
Schuyler,	Lorenzo Webber.	

### LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

County.	Name.	District.
Seneca,	William T. Johnson.	
Steuben,	William E. Bonham, Alexander Olcott, J. Harvey Stephens,	1 2 3
Suffolk,	William H. Gleason, Henry C. Platt,	1 2
Sullivan,	James Matthews.	
Tioga,	Jerome Thompson.	
Tompkins,	Henry B. Lord.	
Ulster,	Jesse F. Bookstaver, Jacob Lefever, Thomas Hill,	1 2 3
Warren,	Robert Waddle.	
Washington,	R. King Crocker, Andrew G. Meiklejohn,	1 2
Wayne,	Thaddeus W. Collins, Lemuel Durfee,	1 2
Westchester,	Franklin W. Gilley, Alsop H. Lockwood, George A. Brandreth,	1 2 3
Wyoming,	Byron Healy.	
Yates,	Oren G. Loomis.	

### ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

(Apportioned by Legislature, April 13, 1857.)

### ALBANY COUNTY - Four Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT — First ward of the city of Albany, towns of Rensselaerville, Westerlo, Coeymans, New Scotland and Bethlehem.

SECOND DISTRICT — Ninth and Tenth wards of the city of Albany, and towns of Bern, Knox and Guilderland.

THIRD DISTRICT - Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and

Eighth wards of the city of Albany.

FOURTH DISTRICT — Seventh ward of the city of Albany, and town of Watervliet.

### ALLEGANY COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Almond, West Almond, Allen, Angelica, Burns, Birdsall, Belfast, Centreville, Caneadea, Granger, Grove, Hume, New Hudson and Rushford.

SECOND DISTRICT—Towns of Alfred, Andover, Amity, Alma, Bolivar, Cuba, Clarksville, Friendship, Genesee, Independence, Scio, Wirt, Willing, Wellsville and Ward.

### BROOME COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Allegany, Ashford, Carrolton, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Ischua, Machias, Elgin, Olean, Postville and Yorkshire.

SECOND DISTRICT—Towns of Bucktooth,* Coldspring, Connewango, Dayton, Ellicottville, East Otto, Great Valley, Little Valley, Leon, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Perrysburgh, Persia, Randolph and South Valley.

### * Name changed to Salamanca.

### CAYUGA COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Sterling, Victory, Ira, Conquest, Cato, Mentz, Brutus, Sennett and the First and Fourth wards of

the city of Auburn, and towns of Throop and Montezuma.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Aurelius, Owasco, Fleming, Ledyard, Springport, Scipio, Niles, Venice, Moravia, Sempronius, Genoa, Locke, Summer Hill and the Second and Third wards of the city of Auburn.

### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY — Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Busti, Chautauqua, Clymer, Ellery, French Creek, Harmony, Mina, Portland, Ripley, Sherman, Stockton and Westfield.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Arkwright, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Dunkirk, Ellicott. Ellington, Gerry, Hanover, Kiantone, Poland, Pomfret, Sheridan and Villenova.

### CHEMUNG COUNTY -ONE DISTRICT.

### CHENANGO COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT—Towns of Columbus, Lincklaen, New Berlin, North Norwich, Norwich, Otselic, Pharsalia, Pitcher, Plymouth, Sherburne and Smyrna.

SECOND DISTRICT—Towns of Afton, Bainbridge, Coventry, German, Guilford, Greene, McDonough, Oxford, Preston, Smithville.

### CLINTON COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

### COLUMBIA COUNTY — Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Ancram, Claverack, Clermont, Copake, Gallatin, Germantown, Greenport, Hudson City, Livingston, Taghkanick.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Austerlitz, Canaan, Chatham, Ghent, Hillsdale, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, Stockport, Stuyvesant.

### CORTLAND COUNTY-ONE DISTRICT.

### DELAWARE COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT —Towns of Colchester, Delhi Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Masonville, Sidney, Tompkins and Walton.

SECOND DISTRIOT — Towns of Andes, Bovina, Davemport, Harpersfield, Kortright, Meredith, Middleton, Roxbury and Stamford.

### DUTCHESS COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

First District — Towns of Amenia, Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill, Fishkill, La Grange, Northeast, Pawling, Pine Plains, Stanford, Union Vale and Washington.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Clinton, Hyde Park, Milan, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, city of Poughkeepsie, Red Hook

and Rhinebeck.

### ERIE COUNTY - Four DISTRICTS.

First District — First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Thirteenth wards of the city of Buffalo.

SECOND DISTRICT - Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth,

Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Buffalo.

THIRD DISTRICT—Towns of Grand Island, Tonawanda, Amherst, Clarence, Newstead, Alden, Lancaster, Elma, Chicktowaga, West Seneca, Marilla and Hamburgh.

FOURTH DISTRICT — Towns of Evans, Brandt, Collins, North Collins, Concord, Sardinia, Holland, Boston, Eden, Aurora, Colden,

Wales and East Hamburgh.

ESSEX COUNTY -- ONE DISTRICT.

FRANKLIN COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES - ONE DISTRICT.

GENESEE COUNTY -- ONE DISTRICT.

GREENE COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

### HERKIMER COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Fairfield, Herkimer, Little Falls, Manheim, Norway, Newport, Ohio, Russia, Salisbury and Wilmurt.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Columbia, Danube, Frankfort, German Flats, Litchfield, Schuyler, Stark, Warren and Winfield.

### JEFFERSON COUNTY - THREE DISTRICTS.

First District — Towns of Adams, Brownville, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman and Worth.

SECOND DISTRICT - Towns of Antwerp, Champion, Le Ray,

Philadelphia, Rutland, Watertown and Wilna.

THIRD DISTRICT—Towns of Alexandria, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Lyme, Orleans, Pamelia and Theresa.

### KINGS COUNTY - SEVEN DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of New Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatlands, Flatbush, New Lots, and the Eighth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

SECOND DISTRICT - First, Sixth and Twelfth wards of the city

of Brooklyn.

THIRD DISTRICT — Fourth and Tenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

FOURTH DISTRICT - Second, Third and Fifth wards of the city of

Brooklyn.

FIFTH DISTRICT - Ninth and Eleventh wards of the city of Brooklyn.

SIXTH DISTRICT - Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city

of Brooklyn.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Seventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

### LEWIS COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

### LIVINGSTON COUNTY — Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT - Towns of Avon, Caledonia, Conesus, Geneseo,

Groverland, Leicester, Lima, Livonia and York.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Mount Morris, North Dansville, Nunda, Ossian, Portage, Sparta, Springwater and West Sparta.

### MADISON COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

First District — Towns of De Ruyter, Nelson, Eaton, Georgetown, Lebanon, Madison, Hamilton and Brookfield.

Second District — Towns of Cazenovia, Fenner, Lenox, Smithfield, Stockbridge and Sullivan.

### MONROE COUNTY .- THREE DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT - Towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit. Mendon, Penfield, Perrinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster.

SECOND DISTRICT - The city of Rochester.

THIRD DISTRICT - Towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece. Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden, Hamlin and Wheatland.

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY -- ONE DISTRICT.

### NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY -- SEVENTEEN DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT - First Aldermanic District. SECOND DISTRICT - Second Aldermanic District. THIRD DISTRICT - Third Aldermanic District. FOURTH DISTRICT - Fourth Aldermanic District. FIFTH DISTRICT - Fifth Aldermanic District. SIXTH DISTRICT - Sixth Aldermanic District. SEVENTH DISTRICT - Seventh Aldermanic District. EIGHTH DISTRICT — Eighth Aldermanic District.
NINTH DISTRICT — Ninth Aldermanic District.
TENTH DISTRICT — Tenth Aldermanic District. ELEVENTH DISTRICT - Eleventh Aldermanic District. TWELFTH DISTRICT - Twelfth Aldermanic District. THIRTEENTH DISTRICT - Thirteenth Aldermanic District. FOURTEENTH DISTRICT - Fourteenth Aldermanic District. FIFTEENTH DISTRICT - Fifteenth Aldermanic District. SIXTRENTH DISTRICT - Sixteenth Aldermanic District.

### SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT - Seventeenth Aldermanic District. NIAGARA COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT - Towns of Lockport, Pendleton, Wheatfield and Royalton.

SECOND DISTRICT - Towns of Hartland, Somerset, Newfane, Wilson, Porter, Lewiston, Niagara and Cambria,

### ONEIDA COUNTY - Four DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT - Towns of Whitestown, Deerfield and Utica city.

SECOND DISTRICT - Towns of New Hartford, Kirkland, Augusta. Vernon, Westmoreland, Paris, Marshall, Sangerfield and Bridgewater.

THIRD DISTRICT - Towns of Rome, Verona, Vienna, Camder and Florence.

FOURTH DISTRICT - Towns of Annaville, Lee, Western, Ave Floyd, Boonville, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton and Marcy.

### ONONDAGA COUNTY - THREE DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT - Towns of Clay, Lysander, Van Buren, Elbridge Camillus, Marcellus, Skaneateles and Spafford.

SECOND DISTRICT - Towns of Salina and Cicero, and the city of

Syracuse.

THIRD DISTRICT — Towns of Manlius, De Witt, Pompey, Fabius La Fayette, Tully, Otisco, Onondaga and Geddes.

### ONTARIO COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT -- Towns of Seneca, Gorham, Hopewell, Man chester. Phelps and Farmington.

SECOND DISTRICT - Towns of East Bloomfield, West Bloomfield Bristol, South Bristol, Canandaigua, Canadice, Naples, Richmon and Victor.

### ORANGE COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT - Towns of Newburgh, New Windsor, Cornwal Monroe, Blooming Grove, Chester and Montgomery.

SECOND DISTRICT - Towns of Mount Hope, Deer Park, Green ville, Minisink, Wawayanda, Wallkill, Crawford, Hamptonburgl Goshen and Warwick.

### ORLEANS COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

### OSWEGO COUNTY - THREE DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT - Towns of Oswego, Scriba, Hannibal and th city of Oswego.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Constantia, Hastings, Palermo

Schroeppel, Granby, Volney and West Monroe.

THIRD DISTRICT - Towns of Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Mexico Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, New Haven an Williamstown.

### OTSEGO COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Plainfield, Richfield, Exeter, Otsego Springfield, Cherry Valley, Middlefield, Roseboom, Decatur, West ford, Worcester and Maryland.

# LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Unadilla, Butternuts, Otego, On SECOND DISTRICT — TOWNS OF Unadmis, Dutternuts, Otego, Uncentral Morris, Laurens, Edmeston, Burlington, Hartwick, Milford,

# PUTNAM COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

QUEENS COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead and Flushing. town.

Second District — Towns of Hempstead, Jamaica and New-

RENSSELAER COUNTY - THREE DISTRICTS. FIRST DISTRICT - City of Troy.

SECOND DISTRICT — City of Livy.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Berlin, Grafton, Hoosick, Lansingburgh, Petersburgh, Pittstown and Schaghticoke. THIRD DISTRICT Towns of Brunswick, Sand Lake, Poestenkill,

Nassau, Greenbush, North Greenbush, Stephentown, Schodack and RICHMOND COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

ROCKLAND COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY — THREE DISTRICTS. FIRST DISTRICT - Towns of Morristown, De Peyster, De Kalb, Hammond, Gouverneur, Rossie, Macomb, Oswegatchie, Fowler, Pitcairn and Fine.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Lisbon, Madrid, Waddington, Norfolk, Canton, Russell, Hermon, Edwards, Pierpont and Colton. THIRD DISTRICT — Towns of Brasher, Massena, Potsdam, Pa-THIRD DISTRICT— Towns of Linear, Massena, Polsrishville, Stockholm, Lawrence, Louisville and Hopkinton.

# SARATOGA COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT - Towns of Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, alway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Stillwater, and Waterford. SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenld, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Providence, Saratoga, Sara-

SCHENECTADY COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

numbers, Google

SCHOHARIE COUNTY -- ONE DISTRICT.

SCHUYLER COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

SENECA COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

STEUBEN COUNTY - THREE DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Cohocton, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler and Savona.*

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Addison, Caton, Campbell, Camoron, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Rathbone, Thurston, Tuscarora and Woodhull.

THIRD DISTRICT — Towns of Canisteo, Dansville, Fremont, Greenwood, Hornellsville, Howard, Hartsville, Jasper, Troupsburgh, West Union and Wayland.

### SUFFOLK COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of East Hampton, South Hampton, Shelter Island, Southold and Riverhead.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Brookhaven, Smithtown, Huntington and Islip.

SULLIVAN COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

TIOGA COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

TOMPKINS COUNTY -- ONE DISTRICT.

### ULSTER COUNTY - THREE DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Kingston, Saugerties and Hurley. SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Esopus, Marlborough, Shawangunk, New Paltz, Lloyd, Plattekill, Gardiner, Rosendale and Marbletown. THIRD DISTRICT — Towns of Wawarsing, Shandaken, Rochester, Denning, Olive, Woodstock and Hardenburgh.

WARREN COUNTY -- ONE DISTRICT.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Jackson, Salem and White Creek.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Dresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kingsbury, Putnam and Whitehall.

### WAYNE COUNTY - Two DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Rose, Sodus. Savannah and Wolcott.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Arcadia, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Walworth and Williamson.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY - THREE DISTRICTS.

First District — Towns of Eastchester, West Farms, Morrisiana. Westchester and Yonkers.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale and White Plains.

THIRD DISTRICT — Towns of Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro, New

Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Somers and Yorktown.

### WYOMING COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

YATES COUNTY - ONE DISTRICT.

### COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

[Under Chap. 223, Laws of 1862.]

Name,	Residence.	When app	ointed.
William J. Groo, Washington Smith, Benjamin Nott,	Monticello,	April, April, June,	1862 1862 1863

# COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

NAME.	From what taken.	Date of erection.		
Onondaga,	Herkimer,	March 5, 1794		
Ontario,	Montgomery,	January 27, 1788		
Orange,	(Original),	November 1, 1683		
Orleans,	Genesee,	November 12, 1824		
Oswego,	Oneida and Onondaga,	March 2, 1816		
Otsego,	Montgomery,	February 16, 1791		
Putnam,	Dutchess,	June 12, 1812		
Queens,	(Original),	November 1, 1683		
Rensselaer,	Albany,	February 7, 1791		
Richmond,	(Original),	November 1, 1683		
Rockland,	Orange,	February 23, 1798		
St. Lawrence, 2	Clinton,	March 3, 1802		
Saratoga,	Albany	February 7, 1791		
Schenectady,	Albany,			
Schoharie,	Albany and Otsego,	March 7, 1809 April 6, 1795		
Schuyler	Chemung, Steuben	.,		
,	and Tompkins,	April 17, 1854		
Seneca,	Cayuga,	March 29, 1804		
Steuben,	Ontario,	March 18, 1796		
Suffolk,	(Original),	November 1, 1683		
Sullivan,	Ulster,	March 27, 1809		
Tioga,	Montgomery,	February 16, 1791		
Tompkins,	Cayuga and Seneca,	April 17, 1817		
Ulster,	(Original),	November 1, 1683		
Warren,	Washington,	March 12, 1813		
Washington,	Albany,	March 12, 1772		
Wayne,				
Westchester,	(Original),	November 1, 1683		
Wyoming,	Genesee,	May 14, 1841		
Yates,				

As Tryon; changed April 2, 1784.
 Parts of Montgomery, Herkimer and Oneida, provisionally annexed.
 As Charlotte; changed April 2, 1784.

### GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

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* Military Governors during the Revolutionary War, not recognized by the State of New York.

### STATE.

Nathaniel Woodhull, President of the Provincial Congress,	1775
George Clinton, Governor,	1777
John Jay,	1795
George Clinton,	1801
Morgan Lewis,	1804
Daniel D. Tompkins,	1807
John Tayler, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor,	1817
De Witt Clinton,	
Joseph C. Yates,	
De Witt Clinton, Nathaniel Pitcher, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor,	1000
Martin Van Buren.	
Enos T. Throop, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor.	1990
Enos T. Throop,	
William L. Marcy,	1888
William H. Seward	
William C. Bouck,	1848
Silas Wright	
John Young,	1847
Hamilton Fish,	
Washington Hunt,	
Horatio Seymour,	1853
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### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

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Nathaniel Pitcher,         18           Enos T. Throop,         18           William M. Oliver, President pro tem. of Senate,         18           Edward P. Livingston,         18           John Tracy.         18           Luther Bradish.         18           Daniel S. Dickinson,         18           Addison Gardiner,         18           Addison Gardiner, to June,         18           Hamilton Fish,         18           George W. Patterson,         18           Sanford E. Church,         18           Sanford E. Church,         18           Henry J. Raymond,         18           Henry R. Selden,         18		
Nathaniel Pitcher,         18           Enos T. Throop,         18           William M. Oliver, President pro tem. of Senate,         18           Edward P. Livingston,         18           John Tracy.         18           Luther Bradish.         18           Daniel S. Dickinson,         18           Addison Gardiner,         18           Addison Gardiner, to June,         18           Hamilton Fish,         18           George W. Patterson,         18           Sanford E. Church,         18           Sanford E. Church,         18           Henry J. Raymond,         18           Henry R. Selden,         18	James Tallmadge	182
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Henry R. Selden		
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	Henry R. Selden,	185'
Robert Campbell, 18	Robert Campbell,	1850
David R. Floyd Jones, 18	David R. Floyd Jones,	186

# NAMES OF SPEAKERS

# ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

FROM 1777 TO 1864.

Ber	sion.	Name.	When el	ected	1.
1,		Walter Livingston,	September	10,	1777
2,		Walter Livingston,	October	13,	
3,		Evert Bancker,	August	18,	1779
		Evert Bancker,	September		1780
5.		Evert Bancker,	October	24,	1781
6,		Evert Bancker,	July	11,	1782
7.		John Hathorn,	January	21,	1784
		John Hathorn,	October	15.	1784
9.		John Lansing, Jr.,	January	13,	1786
		Richard Varick,	January	12,	1787
		Richard Varick,	January	9,	1788
		John Lansing, Jr.,	December	11,	1788
		Gulian Ver Planck,	July	6,	1789
14,		John Watts,	January	5,	1791
15,		John Watts,	January	4,	1792
		John Watts,	November	6,	1792
17,		James Watson,	January	7,	1794
18,	<b></b> .	William North,	January	6,	1795
19,		William North,	January	6,	1796
20,		Gulian Ver Planck,	November	1,	1796
21,		Dirck Ten Broeck,	January	2,	1798
22,		Dirck Ten Broeck,	August	9,	1798
23,		Dirck Ten Broeck,	January	28,	1800
24,		Samuel Osgood,	November	4,	1800
25,		Thomas Storm,	January	26,	1802
26, .		Thomas Storm,	January	25,	1803
27,		Alexander Sheldon,	January	31,	1804
28,		Alexander Sheldon,	November	6,	1804
29.		Alexander Sheldon,	January	28,	1806

# NAMES OF SPEAKERS-(CONTINUED).

Session.	Name.	When elected.		
30,	Andrew McCord,	January		1807
31,	Alexander Sheldon,	January		1808
32,	James W. Wilkin,	November		1808
33,	William North	January		1810
34,	Nathan Sanford	January	29,	1811
35,	Alexander Sheldon	January	28,	1812
36,	Jacob Rutsen Van Reusselaer,	November	3,	1812
37,	James Emot,	January	25,	1814
38,	Samuel Young,	September	26,	1814
39,	Daniel Cruger,	January	13,	1816
40,	David Woods,	November	5,	1816
41,	David Woods,,,,,,	January	27,	1818
42,	Obadish German,	January	6,	1819
43, ,	John C. Spencer,	January	4.	1820
44	Peter Sharp	November	7,	1820
45,	Samuel B. Romaine,	January	1,	1822
46,	Peter R. Livingston,	January	27,	1823
47,	Richard Goodell,	January	G.	1824
48,	Clarkson Crolius,	January	4.	1825
49,	Samuel Young,	January	3.	1826
50,	Erastus Root	January	2.	1827
51,	Erastus Root,	Junuary	1.	1828
52,	Peter Robinson	January	ű.	1829
53,	Erastus Root	January	5.	1830
54	George R. Davis,	January	4.	1831
55,	Charles L. Livingston,	January	3,	1832
56,	Charles L. Livingston,	January	1.	1833
57,	William Baker.	January	7.	1834
58,	Charles Humphrey,	January	5.	1835
59,	Charles Humphrey,	January	5.	1836
60,	Edward Livingston,	January	3,	1837
61,	Luther Bradish,	January	2,	1838
62,	George W. Patterson,	January	1,	1839
63		January	7.	1840
00, ,	George W. LHMerson,	o amana y	12	Tüdber

# NAMES OF SPEAKERS - (CONTINUED).

pession.	Name,	When elected.		
64,	Peter B. Porter, Jr.,	January	5.	1841
65,	Levi S. Chatfield,	January	4,	
66,	George R. Davis,	January		1843
67,	Elisha Litchfield,	January		1844
68,	Horatio Seymour,	January		1845
69,	William Crain,	January	6,	
70,	William C. Hasbrouck,	January		1847
71		January		1848
72,	Amos K. Hadley,	January	2.	1849
73,	Noble S. Elderkin,	January		1850
74		January	7,	
74,	J. B. Varnum, Jr. (extra session),	June		1851
75,	Jonas C. Heartt,	January		1852
76,	William H. Ludlow,	January	4,	
77,	Robert H. Pruyn,	January		1854
78,	De Witt C. Littlejohn,	January		1855
79,	Orville Robinson,	January		
80,	De Witt C. Littlejohn,	January		1857
81,	Thomas G. Alvord,	January		1858
82,	De Witt C. Littlejohn,	January	4.	
83,	De Witt C. Littlejohn,	January		1860
84,	De Witt C. Littlejohn,	January		1861
85,		January		1862
86,	Theophilus C. Callicot,	January		1863
87,	Thomas G. Alvord,	January		1864

# NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

### Officers for 1864.

### JAMES O. SHELDON, of Ontario County, President. Vice-Presidents.

Dist.

Dist. 1st. SIMON R. BOWNE, New York. 2d. SAMURI, THORNE, Dutchess. 3d. HERMAN WENDELL, Albany. 4th. T. L. HARRISON, St. Lawrence.

5th, Solon D. Hungerford, Jefferson, 6th. RALPH NEWELL, Delaware. 7th. H. T. E. FOSTER, Seneca. 8th. WM. A. BIRD. Erie.

Corresponding Secretary ..... BENJAMIN P. JOHNSON, Albany. Recording Secretary ..... ERASTUS CORNING, JR., Albany, Treasurer.... LUTHER H. TUCKER, Albany.

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S. CAMPBELL, Oneida. T. C. PETERS, Genesee.

ELON COMSTOCK, New York. R. H. AVERY, Madison. S. R. PINCKNEY, New York.

### NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y.

### M. R. PATRICK, President.

Chairman Trustees...... Hop. JOHN A. KING. Secretary, ..... B. P. JOHNSON. Treasurer..... ARAD JOY.

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ALEX. THOMPSON, M. D., E. P. PRENTICE. M. R. PATRICK.

E. G. FAILE. Hon, SAMUEL CHEEVER, Hon, JAMES O. PUTNAM. ARAD JOY. Hon. A. B. JAMES.

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RUFUS K. DELAPIELD.

JAMES O. SHELDON.

# OFFICERS OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

1863.

Name of Society.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
Albany	Jurian Winne.	Wm. C. McHarg.	John McHarg.
Allegany,	W. H. King	E. M. Alba	Jas. Lockhart.
Broome,	O. C Crocker,	Joseph E. Ely	Wm. M. Ely.
Cuttarangus,	Yamuel Wm. Johnson, .	Horace S. Huntley,	C. V. B. Beane.
Caynga	H. W. Dwight,	Edwards Todd,	
Challendua,	Daring Knapp,	Iohn A Randall	
Clinton.	F L. Saillev	John H. Bailey.	=
Columbia.	Peter T. Mesick.	E Backne.	
Cortland,	Stephen D. Freer,	A. D. Blodgett,	Morgan L. Webb.
Delaware,	Peter G. Northrup,	R. E. Davis,	Geo. W. Hanford.
Dutchess,	Abram Stants,	Geo. Sweet	Win. M. Haxton.
Frie,	Bonney,	Warren Granger,	Geo. W. Scott.
E-wex.	Wm. E. Calkins	Orlando Kellogg, Jr., .	Charles N. Williams.
Franklin,	C. C. Whittlesey,	Sidney Raymond,	D. N. Huntington.
Eniton,	Wm. Logan,	Isalah Yanney	Mortimer Wade.
Genesee,		H. M. Warren,	₩,
Greene	_	Horatio L. Day	۰,
Transliton,		Joseph W. Firm.	
Toffareon	Whomas V Maron	A D STREET,	
Lawis		F R Morse	A. H. Lee
Livington,	Jasper Barber,	George J. Davis.	Hezekiah Allen.
Madieon,	_	C. Carskaddan,	Theodore F. Hand.
Monroe,	~	I. S. Hobble,	F. W. Lay.
Montgomery,	Levi Howe,	Abner II. Burtch,	Richard II. Cushney.
Ning Ira,	Win. Robinson,	Henry Shaft	P. D. Walter.
Oneida,	Geo. Benedict,	Roderick Morrison,	H. S. Armstrong,

Dominado Google

John II. Morse. Win. M. Sayre. Paul Pratt. L. H. Conklin. G. P. Reese. Saxton Smith.	H. W. Knickerbocker. Erastus Johnson. E. Miner. Milo J. Jonnings. Tharlos A. Goodycar. Thomas Evans.	John D. Coe. A. Brown. T. I. Chatfield. O. B. Curran. Wm. Townsend. W. H. Wells.	
		Charles Scinter, John S. Taylor. A N. Bungerford, A. Schoomaker, H. M. Harris.	Jas. S. McCall, James Wood, II A. Dudley, Wm. S. Judd Thomas McEirath,
David Pickert Thomas Edsul, Abara B. Railey, Hisma Walker, Affred Clarke. Thatcher II Theil, John C. Lacken	John B. Tibbits, M. D. Bogert, H. G. Foote. Sammel J. Nott, Tobias Bouck, Timothy Owen.	O. W. Withison, W. Withison, David Taylor, Henry Brewer, J. P. Myers, Quartus Curtis,	James Rogers. Simeon Lchaid. Ephraim Wheeler. Geo. Wagener. William Hall,
<u> </u>	::::::	Senera, Senera, Tioga, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warten,	Wayne. Westcheeter, Wyoning, Yates, American Institute,

# OFFICERS OF TOWN AND UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. 1962.

		1202		
Name of Society.	Countles.	President	Becretary.	Treasurer.
Afton, New.	Chenango,	S. T. Donache, H. C. Young,	G. M. Champlin, Geo. H. North,	J.C. Chamberlain W. P. Mosher.
Aurora Union Fair Association, Bainbridge,	Erie,	Danfel D. Stiles,	John P. Bartlett, . Jos. Juliand, 2d, .	Wm. D. Jones. J. Juliand, 2d.
bannoriage rarmers Club	Chenango,	A. J. Sands,	John Banks,Jas. S. Murray,	J. Juliand, 2d. S. Whitaker.
Brookfield,	Westchester,	J. J. Wood,	James Wood,	James Wood.
Canaseraga,	Oncida, Allegany, Madiaon	T. D. Penfield, H. McCartney,	Geo. A Landon,	F. F. Fiffeld. T. R. Grant. C. I. Channell.
Connewango,	Cattarangus,	A. Aldrich, R. Merritt,	G. A. Seager, J. Sibley.	W. M. Seager. E. M. Nutting.
Constantia,		W. P. Dickinson,	James Dickie, M. S. Parker,	Stephen Taff. D. Beecher.
Columbus, Danby,		J. N. Holt,	M. Ludington E. L. B. Curtis,	W. H. Purdle. Josiah Hawes.
Mechanics' Soc'y. Dryden,	Delaware, Tompkins Yates,	Edmund Rose, John Mincah, Jr., Uriah Hair,	Norwood Bowne, Simeon Snyder, V. T. Bronvere,	Anth'y N. Paine. Ell A. Spear. D. Disbrow.
De Witt Farmers' Club,	Onondaga,	V. V. Nottingham,	J. Henry Smith,	Rufus A. Kinnie.
and Henderson,	Jefferson,	P. J. Hnyck,	J. L. Hunting,	James E. Green. C. W. Barrett

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P. Reed. Edson Lawrence. B. Richardson. S. A. Glement.		ಜ ≽್ಲೇ≽ ಗ್ರಾಜ್	A. M. Foller. W. R. Keith. Geo. Sherman. J. L. Monler.
J. F. Hardoc. X. A. Willard, Edson Lawrence,. B. Richardson, J. C. Mullett,	W. McKinstry, S A. Haviland, Joseph Watson, H. M. Dake, H. F. Allen, A. B. Cutting. G. B. Lord, E. B. Penfeld	E P. Northrup, Dr. Peter Wilson. N. Crittonden Stophen J. Tyler, T. B. Miner, L. Hayward, J. N. Messenger, J. Van Horne W. Manlins Smith.	E. Owen, E. B. Titus,
D. Schoolcraft, S. B. Lansing, J. Williamson, Davis Norton, G. D. Hinckley,		F. H Perry.  Dr. Peter Wilson, J. T. Treadwell, Dr. T. J. Sawyer, S. Baker, F. M. Whitman, C. B. Vesceulins, N. Seward,	Charles Lawrence. Prof. L. De Wolfe, J. A. Lee,
Onondaga  Herkimer,  Westchester,  Madison,  Chautauqua,	Chautauqua, Westchester, Wayne, Gundeec, Olnario, Erie & Cattaraug's St. Tawrence, Madison,		
Far'rs and Mechan- ies' Club, Clay, Farmers' Club, Lit- the Falls. Farmers' Club, Lew- isbones' Club, Nel- Son, Farmers' Club, Nel- Son, Farmers' and Mech.	Club, Fredonin, Far'rs' Club, White Phins, Calen. Galen. Genece Valley, Gorbam, Gowanda, Gowanda, Mech. Society. Harpurafield.	Harpersfield Union Iroquois Agricult'i Association. Ithaca Fa'rs' Ciub, Jeferson. Kirkland, Lebanor Farmers and Mechanics' Ciub, Mechanics' Ciub, Methanics' Ciub, Methanics' Ciub, Methanics' Ciub, Methanics' Ciub,	Middlebury, priab,

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Aame of Society.	Counties.	President.	Secretary.	Tressurer,	
Orwego City, Otisco, Oxford	Oswego. Onondaga, Chenango,	J. H. Bedway,	J. A. Davis, S. Bundy,	C. E. Niles. J. S. Sherwood.	
Perry and Castile Rosendale Farm's	Wyoming,	T. J. Patterson,	J. S. Sanford,	SE CO	
Club. Rushville Union, Sandy Creek, Rich-	Ulster, Yates,	Hiram Hasbrook,. M. L. Catlin,	Simon P. Keater,. C. L. Brown,	Peter D.LeFever. A. Lathrop.	
land, Orwell and Boylston.	Овжедо,	John Davis,	E H. Sargent,	Owen R. Earl.	<b></b>
shall,	Oneida,	J. Candee,	G. H. Church, Squire M. Brown,		
Smyrna, Susquehanna Val'y, Summit.	Chenango, Otsego, Schoharie.	L. B. Collins, S. G. Cone,		HO	
Thorn Hill Farm ers, Club,	Onondaga,	Sidney Smith,	Lewis Spanlding	S. A.Vanderberg. V. C. Barross.	
renton Umon Ag- ricultural Society Union, Ad'ms, Rod	Oneida,	M. A. Blue,	Storr: Barrow,	C. M. Gouge.	_
man and Lorraine. Union, Somerset,	Jefferson,	T. V. Maxon,	A. W. Ingraham, .	W. M. Johnson.	
alton, Drockport, Union, Brockport, Union, Otselle, Pit-	Niagara	C. Shelden, F. P. Root,	O. H. Francis, H. N. Beach,	Thomas Brown. G. B. Whiteside.	
cher, Pharsalia & Lincklacu Uniou, Moravia,	Cherango.	John Stoyell,	M. L. Everson,	Thomp'n Keeler.	

Onion, Ischua Val.,	Cattarangus,	J. Willover,	J. Willover, J. H. Gould A. McVcy.	A. McVcy.
nga, Tuga, Union, Palmyra		C Wheeler,	T. Gould,	S. S. Coverly. G. W. Cuyler.
Union, Springville, Union, Winfield,		L. C. Vanghan, Isaac L. Moore,	Russell Huntley	F Smith. Hiram Brown.
Union, Tompkins, Hancock and Mi-	-			
Daville	ware.			
Ridgeway, Hoo	Orleans,	G. C. Cook,	S. C. Bowen,	B. M. Anthony,
tor and Ulysses,.	kins,	L. Porter,	J. H. Biggs,	Wm. Pierson,
Freetown, Lapeer and Willett.	Cortland	G. Penover.	L. A. Burgess	C. Whitford.
Union, Centerville, Rushford, Canes-		•	•	
des and Hume,	Allegany,	H. H. Lyman,	C. N. Flanagan,	J. P. Bristol.
& Mech Associ'n,	Delaware,	Edmund Rose,	Norman Bonne,	Anth'y M. Paine.
der Farm's' Club,	Onondaga,	Rufus Sears,	A. M. White,	A. Cunningham.
Vernon,	Oneida,	Josiah Case,	L. T. Marshall,	E. Case. L. L. Stedman.
Victory,	Caynga,	Geo. P Lockwood,	D. L. Halsey,	J. Rumsey, Jr.
Wilson	Niagara	C. A. Hotchkiss,	A. Manan, E. S. Holmes	N. Watrous. B. Dearborn.
Wiscoy,	Wyoming,	J. Ingham,	G. F. Lucas,	J. B. Smith.
Toungstown Farm.				
and Gard'rs Club.	Niagara,	A. G Sherman,	Daniel Holmes,	David Burge.
Hort, Associa'n,		H. S. Vandekar,	F. A. Gifford,	R. B. Shephard.
Penn Yan,	Xates,	H. M. Stewart, C. F. Dickinson.	C. F. Dickinson.	
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### GENERAL PROVISIONS

### CONCERNING THE

Erection and Alterations of Counties, Cities, Villages and Towns.

[ Title 6, Chap. 2, Part 1st, Revised Statutes. ]

§ 1. All persons intending to apply to the Legislature for the erection of a new county, or for the incorporation of a city or village, or for any alteration of the bounds of any county, city or village, shall cause notice to be published of such intended application, as required by law, 1 and shall also procure an accurate survey and map of the territory described in such application.

§ 2. Such survey and map shall be duly verified by the oath of the surveyor making the same, and shall be laid before the Legis-

lature before any such application shall be acted on.

§ 3. In case any law shall be passed by the Legislature pursuant to such application, the aforesaid survey and map shall be filed in the office of the [state engineer and surveyor] of this state.

### [From Chap. 194, Laws of 1849.]

\$1. The boards of supervisors of the several counties in this state, the county of New York excepted, at their annual meeting, shall have power, within their respective counties, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to divide or alter in its bounds any town or erect a new town,—but they shall not make any alterations that shall place parts of the same town in more than one assembly district—upon application to the board, as hereinafter provided, of at least twelve freeholders of each of the towns to be affected by the division, and upon being furnished with a map and survey of all the towns to be affected, showing the proposed alterations; and if the application be granted, a copy of said map, with a certified statement of the action of said board thereunto annexed, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state,

¹ See chap. 7, first part R. S., title 3, sec, 1.

and it shall be the duty of the secretary to cause the same to be printed with the laws of the next Legislature after such division takes place, and cause the same to be published in the same manner as other laws are published.

§ 2. Notice in writing of such intended application, subscribed by not less than twelve freeholders of the town or towns to be affected, shall be posted in five of the most public places in each of the towns to be affected thereby for four weeks next previous to such application to the board of supervisors, and a copy of such notice shall also be published, for at least six weeks successively immediately before the meeting of the board of supervisors at which the application is to be made, in all the newspapers printed

in the county, not exceeding three in number.

8 3. Whenever the board of supervisors shall erect a new town in any county, they shall designate the name thereof, the time and place of holding the first annual town meeting therein, and three electors of such town, whose duty it shall be to preside at such meeting, appoint a clerk, open and keep the polls, and exercise the same powers as justices of the peace when presiding at town meetings, and in case any of the said electors shall refuse or neglect to serve, the electors of said town, present at such meeting, shall have power to substitute some elector of said town for each one so refusing or neglecting to serve. Notice of the time and place of such town meeting, signed by the chairman or clerk of the board of supervisors, shall be posted in four of the most public places in said town, by the persons so designated to preside [at] such town meeting, at least fourteen days before holding the same. They shall also lix the place for holding the first town meeting in the town or towns from which such new town shall be taken. But nothing in this act shall affect the rights or abridge the term of office of any justice of the peace or other town officer in any such town, whose term of office has not expired.

### Of Application to the Legislature.

[ Title 8, Chap. 7, Part 1st, Revised Statutes.]

§ 1. All persons applying to divide or alter the bounds of any county, city or village, or to erect any new county, or to incorporate a new city or village, and all persons applying for the removal of any court-house, or the imposing of a tax for making or improving a road, or for any other local purpose in any county where all or any of the inhabitants of such county are proposed to be taxed, shall give notice of such intended application by advertisement, to be published for at least six weeks successively immediately before such application, or before the first day of the seasion at which the same is to be made, in a newspaper printed in the county, or in each of the counties where the objects of such application are intended to be carried into effect, and also in case of intended application from the imposition of any tax as aforesaid, in the state paper.

48. Every association intending to apply to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, and every corporation intending to apply for an alteration, amendment or extension of its charter, shall cause the like notice of such application to be published in the state paper, and also in a newspaper printed in the county in which such corporation is intended to be or shall

have been established.

§ 3. Every person hereafter applying to the Legislature for a release of lands escheated to the state shall give the like notice of such application in the county where such lands may be situate, and in the state paper, as a required by the third title of the seventh chapter of the first part of

the Revised Statutes.

§ 4. In all cases of applications to the Legislature for the passage of laws authorizing the construction of dams in or across the streams and waters of this state which are by law public highways. like notices shall be given and published as are required to be given and published by the third title of the seventh chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes in cases of applications for acts of incorporation and in other cases therein specified.

§ 5. If no newspaper be printed in a county in which any notice is required to be published, such notice shall be published in like manner in

the place nearest thereto in which a newspaper shall be printed.

§ 6. If the application be for an act of incorporation, the notice shall specify the amount of capital stock requisite to carry the objects of such incorporation into effect; and if the application be for an alteration in an other carrier and granted, the notice shall state specifically the alteration intended to be applied for.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

### JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, CLASSIFIED.

Class.	Names and Residences.	Salary.	Torm Expires.
" 2,	Hiram Denio, Utica,	3,500	" 1867
" 3,		3,500	" 1869

Selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court, to serve until December 31, 1864, by virtue of § 2, art. 6, of Constitution.

Daniel P. Ingraham. Henry Hogeboom. Joseph Mullin. Thomas A. Johnson.

E. Peshine Smith, Pittsford, State Reporter, Frederick A. Tallmadge, New York City, Clerk, Cornelius Ten Broeck, Albany, Deputy Clerk.

### JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, CLASSIFIED.

Class.	Names and Residences.	Salary.	Term Expires.
No.1,	George G. Barnard, New York	\$3,500 3,500 3,500 3,500 3,500	Dec. 31, 1865 4 1867 4 1868 4 1869
	SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.	. '	
No. 1, .	John W. Brown, Newburgh,	3,500	" 186 <b>5</b>
" 2, .	William W. Scrugham, Yonkers, .	3,500	" 1867
" 3, .	John A. Lott, Brooklyn,	3,500	" 1869
"4,.	Joseph F. Barnard, Poughkeepsie,		" 1871

Class.	Names and Residences.	Selary.	Term Expires.
-			
	THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		l
No. 1, .	Henry Hogeboom, Hudson,	\$3,500	Dec. 31, 1865
" <b>2</b> , .	Rufus W. Peckham, Albany,	3,500	" 1867
4 3, .	Theodore Miller, Hudson,	3,500	" 18 <b>6</b> 9
" 4,.	Charles R. Ingalls, Troy,	3,500	" 1871
	FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		ļ
" 1,.	Platt Potter, Schenectady,	3,500	" 1868
<b>"</b> 2, .	Augustus Bockes, Sar'ga Springs,	3,500	" 1867
<b>4</b> 3,.			" 1869
" 4,.	Enoch H. Rosekrans, Glens Falls,	3,500	" 1871
3	PIPTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.	1	-
<b>"</b> 1,.	Joseph Mullin, Watertown,	3,500	" 1860
" 2,.	Leroy Morgan, Syracuse,	3,500	" 186
<b>4</b> 3, .		3,500	" 186
u 4,.	Henry A. Foster, Rome,	3,500	4 1871
	SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.	١.	j
" 1,. " 2,.	Wm. W. Campbell, Cherry Valley,	3,500	" 186
· 4 2	John M. Parker, Owego,	3,500	" 186
# 3	l Charles Mason Hamilton	3,500	" 1869
· 4 4,.	Ransom Balcom, Binghamton,	3,500	" 1871
	SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		ł
<b>4</b> 1,.	Thomas A. Johnson, Corning,	3,500	" 1864
" 2, .	James C. Smith, Canandaigua,	3,500	" 186
" 3,.	Henry Welles, Penn Yan,	3,500	" 1869
" <b>4</b> ,.	E. Darwin Smith, Rochester,	3,500	" 1871
-	RIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		1
<b>"</b> 1, .	Noah Davis, Jr., Albion,	3,500	" 1864
" 2,		3,500	" 1863
4 3, .	James G. Hoyt, Buffalo,	3,500	" 1869
4 4	Richard P. Marvin, Jamestown	3 500	" 1871

# COUNTY JUDGES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

1864.
[Elected for a term of four years.]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When e	lected.
Albany,	Jacob H. Clute,	Guilderland,	Nov.,	1863
Allegany,	Wolcott Hatch,	Belmont,	"	1863
Broome,	Horace S. Griswold, .	Binghamton,	"	1863
Cattaraugus, .	David H. Bolles,	Ellicottville,	"	1863
Cayuga,	William E. Hughitt, .	Auburn,	"	1863
Chautauqua, .	Orsell Cook,	Jamestown,	"	1863
Chemung,	Elijah P. Brooks,	Elmira,	ш	1860
Chenango,	Horace G. Prindle,	Norwich,	"	1863
Clinton,	Peter S. Palmer,	Plattsburgh,	"	1863
Columbia,	Darius Peck,	Hudson,	"	1863
Cortland,	Hiram Crandall,	Cortlandville, .	"	1863
Delaware,	William Murray, Jr., .	Delhi,	"	1863
Dutchess,	Charles Wheaton,	Poughkeepsie,	"	1863
Erie,	James Sheldon,	Buffalo,	"	1860
Essex,	Robert S. Hale,	Elizabethtown,	"	1860
Franklin,	Henry A. Paddock,	Ft. Covington, .	"	1863
Fulton,	John Stewart,	Johnstown,	"	1863
Genesee	Moses Taggart,	Batavia,	"	1863
Greene,	John A. Griswold,	Catskill,	"	1863
Hamilton,	Richard Peck,	Wells,	"	1863
Herkimer,	Volney Owen,	Herkimer,	"	1863
Jefferson,	Charles D. Wright,	Watertown,	"	1863
Kings,	John Dikeman,	Brooklyn,	"	1863
Lewis,	Carlos P. Scovel,	Martinsburgh,	"	1863
Livingston,	Solomon Hubbard,	Dansville,	"	1863
Madison,	Joseph Mason,	Hamilton,	"	1863
Monroe,	John C. Chumasero,	Rochester,	"	1863
Montgomery,	George Yost,	Fort Plain,	"	1863
New York,	Abraham D. Russell,*	New York,	"	1864
Niagara,		Lockport,	ш	1861
	# Appointed by Gov		ı	

* Appointed by Governor.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When ele
Oneida,	George W. Smith,	Utica,	Nov., 1
Onondaga,	Henry Riegel,	Syracuse,	" ′ 1
Ontario,	George B. Dusinberre,	Geneva,	" ]
Orange,	David F. Gedney,	Goshen,	" 1
Orleans,	Edwin R. Reynolds, .	Albion,	" ]
Oswego,	Ransom H. Tyler,	Fulton,	" 1
Otsego,	Elijah E. Ferry,	Schenevus,	" ]
Putnam,	Edward Wright,	Carmel,	" 1
Queens,	Elias J. Beach,	Glen Cove,	" 1
Rensselaer,	Gilbert Robertson, Jr.,	Troy,	" 1
Richmond,	Henry B. Metcalf,	Richmond,	" 1
Rockland,	Andrew E. Suffern	Haverstraw,	" 1
St. Lawrence,	Henry L. Knowles,	Potsdam,	" 1
Saratoga,	John C. Hulbert	Saratoga Spr., .	" 1
Schenectady, .	Stephen H. Johnson, .	Schenectady, .	" 1
Schoharie,	William C. Lamont,	Richmondville.	" 1
Schuyler,	George C. Shearer,	Watkins,	" 1
Seneca,	Josiah T. Miller,	Seneca Falls,	" 1
Steuben,	Guy H. McMaster	Bath,	" 1
Suffolk,	J. Lawrence Smith,	Smithtown Branch	" 1
Sullivan,	Isaac Anderson,	Jeffersonville, .	" 1
Tioga,	Thomas Farrington,	Owego,	" 1
Tompkins,	Henry S. Walbridge, .	Ithaea,	" 1
Ulster,	Aug. Schoonmaker, Jr.	Kingston,	" 1
Warren,	Stephen Brown,	Glens Falls,	" 1
Washington, .	Joseph Potter	Whitehall,	" 1
Wayne,	George W. Coles,	Clyde,	" 1
Westchester, .	William H. Robertson.	Katonah,	" 1
Wyoming,	Harlow L. Comstock, .	Warsaw,	" 1
Yates,	William S. Briggs,	Penn Yan,	" 1

# JUSTICES OF SESSIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 1864.

County.	Names.	Residence.	When elected,
Albany,	Peter H. Bradt,	Bethlehem,	Nov., 1863
	Joseph B. Bogardus, .	Berne,	" 1863
Allegany,	Ebenezer W. Ewers, .	Almond,	" 1863
	Samuel Remington,	Oramell,	" 186 <b>3</b>
Broome,	Aaron De Lano,	Maine,	" 186 <b>3</b>
·	John R. Boswell,	Union,	" 1863
Cattaraugus,	David Lang,	Leon,	" 1863
	Erastus Dickinson,	Ellicottsville,	" 1863
Cayuga,	William Hosford,	Port Byron,	" 1863
• 0 /	Ulysses A. Wright	Throopsville,	" 1863
Chautaugua, .	Harmon G. Mitchell, .	Busti,	" 186 <b>3</b>
- '	Job Davis,	Jamestown,	" 1863
Chemung,	Noble Weller,	Chemung,	" 1863
0,	Andrus Gere,	Chemung,	" 1863
Chenango,	Ezra T. Webb,	South Otselic, .	" 1863
0.,	Charles T. Ackley	McDonough,	" 1863
Clinton,	Reuben W. Smith,	Clinton,	" 1863
,	Russell B. Fuller,	Ellenburgh,	" 1863
Columbia,	Henry Shear,	Livingston,	" 1863
,	William Kip,	Kinderhook,	
Cortland,	Fredus Howard,	Preble,	" 18 <b>63</b>
	Nathaniel Bouton,	Marathon,	1863
Delaware,	Sluman L. Wattles,	Sidney Centre,	" 1863
,,	Lewis L. Steele,	Walton,	" 18 <b>63</b>
Dutchess,	John W. Vincent,	Poughkeepsie,	" 1863
<b>=</b> 4.0.100.0,	Jacob Benner,	Red Hook	" 18 <b>63</b>
Erie,	Bernhard Wende,	Millgrove,	" 1863
23.20,	Thomas S. King,	Holland,	" 18 <b>63</b>
Essex,	William H. H. Hull,	Keene,	" 1863
	Melchoir S. Hoffnagle,	Essex,	" 1863
Franklin,	James H. Holland,	Brandon	" 18 <b>63</b>
	Hiram N. Walker,		
	man N. Walker,	Domnay,	1 . 1000

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County.	Name.	Residence.	When elect-
Rulton,	Wyant Lepper,	Stratford,	Nov., 18
	Daniel B. Shattuck	Oppenheim,	" 18
Genesee,	Hallock Stillwell	Elba,	" 18
,	William Barnett,	Stafford,	" 18
Greene,	Franklin Graham,	Durham,	" 18
	William Conine	Athens,	" 18
Hamilton,	Cyrus H. Kellogg,	Long Lake,	· " 18
	Alexander B. Hyer,	Wells,	" 18
Herkimer,	Wyllys Avery,	Salisbury,	" 18
*	Asahel I. Carpenter, .	Russia,	" 18
Jefferson,	Reuben H. Potter	Carthage,	" 18
,	George F. Bartlett,	Cape Vincent,.	" 18
Kings,	William H. Hoyt,	Canarsie	" 18
,	Nicholas J. Stillwell,	Gravesend,	" 18
Lewis,	George D. Moffatt,	Montague,	" 18
	Roswell Bingham,	New Bremen,	" 18
Livingston,	Utley Spencer,	Nunda,	" 18
	Charles H. Randall,	Oakland,	" 18
Madison,	Martin Spear	Cazenovia	" 18
	Thomas F. Petrie,	Peterborough, .	" 18
Monroe,	George Wright,	Irondequoit,	" 18
	James Twayne,	Irondequoit,	" 18
Montgomery,	Austin Fish	Fultonville,	" 18
	George G. Johnson,	Palatine Br'ge,	" 18
Niagara,	Peter Greiner,	Tonawanda,	<b>" 18</b>
:	Henry B. Miller,	Somerset,	" 18
Oneida,	Charles F. D. Jones, .	New Hartford,	" 18
	James Woodward,	Whitestown, .	" 18
Onondaga,	Uriah Roundy,	Spafford,	" 18
	Charles G. McGowan,	Elbridge,	" 18
Ontario,	Bolivar Ellis,	Victor,	" 18
	Ulysses Warner,	Orleans,	" 18
Orange,	Stewart T. Durland, .	Minisink,	" 18
	Morgan Shuit,	Highland Mills,	
Orleans,	Orange A. Eddy,		" 18
	William Noble,	Albion,	<b>" 18</b>
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County.	Name.	Residence.	When e	lected,
Oswego,	Alvin Richardson,	Colosse,	Nov.	, 1863
0 /	Fowler H. Berry,	Amboy,	"	1863
Otsego,	Perry P. Rogers,	Unadilla,	"	1863
	Chas. H. Williamson, .	Plainfield,	"	1863
Putnam,	Thomas J. Brevoort, .	Kent,	- "	1863
	Platt R. Parker,	Kent,	**	1863
Queens,	John J. Burroughs,	Newtown,	**	1863
<b>4</b> ,	Francis Skillman	Roslyn,	46	1863
Rensselaer, .	Alson G. Niles,	Berlin,	"	1863
	Nathan N. Seaman,	Castleton,	ш	1863
Richmond,	Frederick Groshon,	Port Richmond	66	1863
	Israel Oakley,	Rossville,	"	1863
Rockland,	John I. Cole,	Haverstraw,	"	1863
200021111111111111111111111111111111111	John B. Gurnee,	Spring Valley,	"	1863
St. Lawrence,		Canton,	"	1863
Da Danied,	William E. Tanner,	Hermon,	"	1863
Saratoga,	Tilly Houghton,	Corinth,	"	1863
~ a	Malcom McNaughton,	Saratoga,	"	1863
Schenectady,.	H. Maynard Akin,	Schenectady	"	1863
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Harman Seymour,	Schenectady,	u	1863
Schoharie,	Stephen B. Richmond,	Conesville,	"	1863
Domondine,	Freegift P. Martin,	N. Blenheim,	44	1863
Schuyler,	John Hollett,	Watkins,	- "	1863
	Orrin Baker,	Tyrone,	44	1863
Seneca,	John G. Tubbs,	Tyre,	"	1863
Doncom,	James Foster,	Ovid,	"	1863
Steuben,	Asem Eddy,	Hornby,	"	1863
Sucuson,	George McLean,	Prattsburgh, .	"	1863
Suffolk,		Southold,	"	1863
bunoin,	John H. Huntting,	Smithtown B'h,	"	1863
Sullivan,	Elisha A. Green,	Tusten,	"	1863
Dumitum,	Darius M. Stewart,	Neversink,	16	1863
Tioga,	William E. Gee	Berkshire,	"	1863
±105a,	Luther B. West,	Halsey Valley,	u	1863
Tompkins,	Samuel Rolfe,	Enfield Centre.	l .	1863
zompano,	Samuel W. Smith	Ithaca		1863

County.	Name.	Reildence.	When eld	
Ulster,	Isaac Staples,	Marlborough, .	"	7
	John J. Snyder,	Accord,	"	3
Warren,	Columbus Gill,	Stony Creek	"	1
,,,	Henry H. Harrison,	Hague,	"	3
Washington,	Eli Skinner, Jr.,	Fort Ann,	"	1
	Loomis W. Gunn,	N. W. Creek, .	"	1
Wayne,	Simon V. W. Stout	Huron,		1
	George E. Dill	Wolcott,	"	1
Westchester,	L. Leonce Coudert,	Pelham,	"	i
*** ****************	James Williamson	South Salem	111	1
Wyoming,	Henry O. Brown,	Portageville,	"	1
w Journe,	Moses S. Durfey,			1
- Line				3
Yates,	Benson Smith,	Dundee,		
	Caleb J. Legg,	West Dresden,		J

# LOCAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

### SPECIAL JUDGES.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When e	lected.
Cayuga, Cliautauqua, Clienango, Jefferson, Oneida, Orango, Oswego, St. Lawrence, St. Lawrence, Sullivan, Tiogna, Tompkins, Washington,	Edward H. Neary, John G. Childs, Alanson Munger, Arthur S. Johnson,	Sherwood's, Dunkirk, Sherburne, Bellville, Rome, Goshen, Pulaski, Canton, Gouverneur, Neversink, Owego, Ithaca, Granville,	Nov.,	1863 1861 1863 1862 1861 1863 1863 1863 1863 1863 1863
	SPECIAL SURRO	GATES.		
Cayuga, Chautauqua,	John T. M. Davie, Austin Smith, Azariah H. Sawyer, David T. Jenkins, Frederick A. Hoyt, William W. Scribner, Leonard Wells,	Weedsport, Westfield, Vatertown, Vernon, Goshen, Hannibal, Cambridge,	Nov.,	1861 1863 1863 1861 1862 1863

# SURROGATES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

### 1864.

### [Elected for a term of four years.]

County.	ity. Name, Post-Office, Elected		led.	
Albany,	Israel Lawton,	Albany,	Nov.,	1863
Allegany,	Wolcott Hatch,	Belmont,	"	1863
Broome,	Horace S. Griswold,	Binghamton,	46	1863
Cattaraugus, .	Allen D. Scott,	Ellicottville,	~4	1861
Cayuga,	William B. Wooden,	Auburn,	"	1863
Chautauqua, .	Theodore Brown,	Jamestown,	46	1863
Chemung,	Elijah P. Brooks,	Elmira,	"	1860
Chenango,	Horace G. Prindle,	Norwich,	4	1863
Clinton	Peter S. Palmer,	Plattsburgh,	66	1863
Columbia,	Charles Esselstyne,	Hudson,	44	1863
Cortland,	Hiram Crandall,	Cortlandville, .	u	1863
Delaware,	William Murray, Jr., .	Delhi,	"	1863
Dutchess,	Peter Dorland,	Poughkeepsie, .	ш	1863
Erie,	Jonathan Hascall	White's Corn'rs	"	1863
Essex,	Robert S. Heale,	Elizabethtown,.	"	1860
Franklin,	Henry A. Paddock,	Fort Covington,	"	1863
Fulton,	John Stewart,	Johnstown,	"	1863
Genesee,	Moses Taggart,	Batavia,	"	1863
Greene,	John A. Griswold,	Catskill,	- 16	1863
Hamilton,		Wells,	"	1863
Herkimer,	Volney Owen	Herkimer,	"	1863
Jefferson,	David M. Bennett,	Watertown,	"	1863
Kings,	Roswell C. Brainard, .	Brooklyn,	1 "	1862
Lewis,	Carlos P. Scoville,	Martinsburgh, .	"	1863
Livingston,		Dansville,	"	1863
Madison,		Hamilton,	"	1863
Monroe,	William P. Chase,	Fairport,	21	1863
Montgomery,		Fort Plain,	**	1863
New York,		New York,	"	1863
ra,			"	1863

County.	Name.	Post-Office.	Elec	ted.
Oneida,	Joseph S. Avery,	Clinton,	Nov.,	1863
Onondaga,	Oscar L. Sprague,	Fabius,	"	1863
Ontario,	Elihu M. Morse,	Canandaigua, .	"	1861
Orange,	David A. Scott,	Newburgh,	44	1863
Orleans,	Edwin R. Reynolds,	Albion,	44	1863
Oswego,	Timothy W. Skinner, .	Mexico,	44	1863
Otsego	Edward M. Card,	Hartwick,	66	1863
Putnam,	Edward Wright,	Carmel,	**	1863
Queens,	Morris Fosdick	Jamaica,	"	1861
Rensselaer	Moses Warren,	Troy,	"	1863
Richmond,	Henry B. Metcalf,	Richmond	u	1863
Rockland,	Andrew E. Suffern,	Haverstraw	"	1863
St. Lawrence,	Stillman Foote	Ogdensburgh, .	"	1863
Saratoga,	Cornelius A. Waldron.	Waterford,	**	1863
Schenectady,	Stephen H. Johnson,	Schenectady	"	1863
Schoharie,	William C. Lamont,	Richmondville,.	44	1863
Schuyler,	George C. Shearer,	Watkins,	"	1862
Seneca,	Josiah T. Miller	Seneca Falls,	**	1863
Steuben,	Guy H. McMaster	Bath,	46	1863
Suffolk,	J. Lawrence Smith,	Smithtown B'h,	44	1861
Sullivan,	Isaac Anderson,	Jeffersonville, .	4	1862
Tioga,	Thomas Farrington,	Owego,		1863
Tompkins,	Henry S. Walbridge,	Ithaca,	"	1863
Ulster,	Jacob Westbrook, Jr.,	Rosendale	66	1863
Warren,	Stephen Brown,	Glens Falls,	44	1863
	Urias G. Paris,			1863
Washington, .	George W. Coles,	Sandy Hill, Clyde,	**	1863
Wayne, Westchester, .	John W. Mills,	White Plains,	46	1862
	Harlow L. Comstock.		44	1863
Wyoming,		Warsaw,	**	1863
Yates,	William S. Briggs,	Penn Yan,		1903

## CORONERS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

1864.

[Elected for a term of three years.]

. County.	Name.	Residence.	When e	lecte
Albany,	John Harrigan,	Albany,	Nov.,	186
	Henry Brennan,	West Troy,	"	186
	John Murtaugh,	Albany,	"	186
	John Metz,	Albany,	"	186
Allegany,	Benjamin Crandall,	Belmont,	"	186
	William W. Crandall.	Andover,	"	186
	Amasa S. Ladd,	Belfast,	"	186
	Edward F. Willetts, .	Belvidere,	"	186
Broome,	Elmer W. Brigham,	Binghamton, .	"	186
•	William B. Relyea,	Union,	"	186
	Humphrey D. Gilbert,	Sandford,	"	186
	Michael Bauder,	Nanticoke,	"	186
Cattaraugus, .	Rufus L. Whitcher,	Machias,	**	186
5 ., .	Levi W. Stroke,	Persia,	44	186
	Corydon Mason,	Sandusky,	"	186
	Allen B. Rice,	Salamanca,	"	186
Cayuga,	Dwight Lee,	Kelloggsville, .	"	186
	Henry R. Filley,	Weedsport,	".	186
	George Bruce,	Victory,	"	186
	John G. Hosmer,	Auburn,	"	186
Chautauqua, .	William L. Carpenter.	Dunkirk,	44	186
out a trace of the first	Charles G. Maples,	Ellery Centre, .	- "	186
	Glover P. Wattles,	Ripley,	"	186
	William H. Fenton,	Jamestown	"	186
Chemung,	John Benedict	Chemung,	4:	186
Onomang,	Patrick H. Flood,	Elmira,	":	186
	Horace Seaman,	Millport,	•(1	186
	Hollis S. Chubbuck,	Elmira,	"	186
Chenango,	Thomas J. Bailey,	Norwich,	"	186
отопапао,	Russell B. Prindle,	Coventry,	"	136

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County.	Name.	Residence.	When electe	đ.
Chenango,	James V. Lewis,	N. Norwich,	Nov., 186	
	Marcus M. Wood,	Greene,	" 186	_
Clinton,	Moss Kent Platt,	Plattsburgh,	" 186	_
	Charles Carron,	Ellenburgh,	" 186	
	John Clark,	Saranac,	" 186	-
Columbia,	James Dingman,	Stockport,	" 186	
	Ab'hm G. Vosburgh,.	Hudson,	" 186	_
	Elias H. Ray,	Chatham,	" 186	
	Gilbert R. George,	Ancram,	" 186	
Cortland,	Caleb Green,	Homer,	" 186	
	John Knapp,	Harford,	" 186	
	Elizur H. Barnes,	Marathon,	" 186	
	Henry C. Gasley,	Homer,	" 186	33
Delaware,	Oliver T. Bundy, Jr.,.	Deposit,	" 186	31
	Stephen Forman,	Bloomville,	" 186	31
	James S. McLaury,	Walton,	" 186	32
	Sherman Streets,	Margaretville, .	" 186	33
Dutchess,	F. W. Van Wagner, .	Po'keepsie,	" 186	31
·	David Norris,	Rhinebeck,	" 186	31
	Adolph's Vandewater,	Fishkill,	" 186	3
	John Ferris,	Pawling,	" 186	33
Erie,	Nelson Randall,	Buffalo,	" 186	31
,	Abram Foster,	North Collins, .	" 186	31
	George Filsted,	Tonawanda,	" 186	31
	James J. Edwards,	Buffalo,	" 186	33
Essex,	Willett E. Rogers,	Whallonsb'rgh,	" 186	31
•	Adam McKane,	Keene,	" 186	31
	Alanson Wilder,	Lewis,	" 186	33
	Eretus S. Edgerton,	Moriah,	" 186	33
Franklin,	Theodore Gay,	Malone,	" 186	32
	Hiram Paddock,	Chateaugay,	" 186	52
	Job Corydon,	Ft. Covington, .	" 186	32
•	Ira Lamson,	Franklin,	" 186	32
Fulton,	Henry G. Hawley,	Broadalbin,	" 186	31
<b>,</b>	George Beck,	Ephratah,	" 186	32
	Archelaus H. Stone, .		" 186	2
	,	Digitized by Google	•	Ī

County.	Name.	Residence.	When e	lecte
Fulton,	Augustus L. Coleman,	Osborn's Br'ge,	Nov.,	186
Genesee,	John Root,	Batavia,	"'	186
, i	Orlando R. Croff,	Bethany Ce'tre,	"	186
	Stewart Chamberlain,	Le Roy,	"	186
	John L. Curtis,	Elba,	"	186
Greene,	John H. Wheeler, William H. Marsh,*	Athens,	"	186
	Bradley S. McCabe,	Greenville,	"	186
	Ebenezer R. Mackey,	Catskill,	"	186
Hamilton,	Daniel Rudes,	Sageville,	44	186
·	Gideon G. Porter,		"	186
	Wesley G. Lobdell,	Hope Centre, .	"	186
	Robert Cochrane,	Welles,	"	186
Herkimer,	Benjamin Bushnell,	Little Falls,	"	186
	Isaac Piper,	Frankfort,	"	186
	William Howell, Jr., .	Herkimer,	"	186
	Eli Fox,	Mohawk,	"	186
Jefferson,	Robert G. Angel,	Clayton,	"	186
•	Valentine Parker,	Henderson,	"	186
	William D. Lewis,	Carthage,	"	186
	Moses Piersons,	Smithville,	"	186
Kings,	Thomas P. Norris,	Brooklyn,	"	186
٠,	John Barrett,	Williamsb'rgh,	"	186
Lewis,	Asa W. Spaulding,	Croghan,	"	186
•	Samuel P. Sears,	West Leyden,.	"	186
	Henry E. Smith,	Montague,	"	186
	Elisha Crofoot,	Turin,	"	186
Livingston,	Zara H. Blake,	Dansville,	"	186
• ,	James A. Bennett,	Geneseo,	"	186
	John C. Patterson,	South Livonia, .	"	186
	Loren J. Ames,	Mount Morris, .	"	186
Madison,	A. Clark Baum,	Peterboro,'	"	186
•	Uri W. Rhoades,	Hubbardsville,	"	186
	Thomas N. Jarvis,	Canastota,	"	186
	Andrew S. Douglass, .	Peterboro',	44	186
Monroe,	James Buckley,	Rochester,	"	186
,	Appointed by Governor, vice	Rogers, deceased.	•	

County.	Name.	Residence.	When e	lected.
Monroe,	Samuel M. Olden,	Brockport,	Nov.,	1861
· ·	Ellery S. Treat,	Rochester,	"	1862
	Teunis V. P. Pullis,	Rochester,	"	1862
Montgomery,.	Henry H. Belding	Amsterdam,	"	1862
•	Alexander Ayres,	Fort Plain,	"	1862
	William H. Biggam,	Charleston,	"	1862
	George C. Raynor,	St. Johnsville, .	"	1863
New York,	Edward Collin,	New York,	""	1861
·	Louis Nauman,	New York,	"	1861
	James W. Ranney,	New York,	"	1861
	John Wildey,	New York,	"	1861
Niagara,	William Jones,	Lockport	"	1861
٠, ١	Sylvester Olney,	Youngstown	"	1863
	Daniel C. Jacobs	Tonawanda	"	1863
	Samuel F. Symonds, .	Niagara Falls, .	"	1863
Oneida,	John Van Ness,	Utica,	"	1861
	Jabez V. Cobb,	Rome,	"	1861
\	Hugh H. Roberts,	Utica,	"	1863
	Newton Graves,	Alder Creek	"	1863
Onondaga,	Henry D. Didama,	Syracuse,	"	1861
	Lyman L. Rose,	La Fayette,	"	1861
	John P. Shumway,	Baldwinsville, .	"	1863
Ontario,	John F. Rogers,	Canandaigua, .	"	1862
	Aaron Young,	Geneva,	""	1863
	Daniel Durgan,	Bristol Centre,	"	1863
	Marcus Persons,	Clifton Springs,	"	1863
Orange,	William Seaman,	Monroe,	"	1861
0.14.1gc,	Jacob May,	Deerpark,	"	1861
	Lewis Little,	Middletown,	. "	1862
1	Robert E. Ring,	Cornwall,	"	1862
Orleans,	William Noble,	Albion,	"	1861
01100000,	Truman S. Shaw,	Medina,	"	1862
	Jeptha G. Dolley,	Albion,	"	1862
	William P. Dunning,	Holly,	"	1862
Oswego,	Norris G. Dodge,	Fulton,	"	1861
OBH ORU,	Frank S. Lowe.	Pulaski,	u	1861

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County.	Name.	Residence.	When ele
Oswego,	Frederick W. Miles,	Constantia,	Nov.,
_	George Skinner,	Oswego City, .	"
Otsego,	Thomas S. Blodgett, .	Cooperstown, .	" ]
	Stephen W. Hendrix,	Otego,	" ]
	Myron J. Hubbard,	Westford,	"
	Charles W. Fox,	Morris,	"
Putnam,	Stephen Minor,	South East,	ш
1	Ebenezer Lickly,	Putnam Vall'y,	
1	J. Hazen Perry,	Philipstown,	"
i	Edwin Fowler,	Carmel,	"
Queens,	Walter Franklin,	Norwich,	"
· .	William H. Nichols,	Merrick,	п
4	Edmund Tilton,	Newtown,	и
	Wm. C. Hendrickson.	Jamaica,	"
i	Frederick Trunk,	Stratton Post, .	и -
İ	Robert H. Titus,	Roslyn,	"
Rensselaer,	William Madden,	Troy,	"
	Sewall W. Hall,	Troy,	"
	Charles S. Allen,	Greenbush,	"
	John D. Smith,	Castleton,	"
	Daniel D. Bucklin,	Bruns'k Cen're,	"
Richmond,	James Dempsey,	Factoryville,	п
	Joseph Smith,	Stapleton,	77
	Edwin A. Hervey,	Rossville,	£4
	Henry B. Gould,	Stapleton,	"
Rockland,	William Skelly,	Piermont,	"
250011111111111111111111111111111111111	Wm. S. House,	Spring Valley	"
i	John Stephens,	Clarkstown,	"
į.	Wm. Goram	Haverstraw,	11
St. Lawrence.	Fayette P. Sprague,	Hopkinton,	"
2 2	James R. Furness,	Ogdensburgh, .	"
	Samuel C. Wait,	Gouverneur,	"
	Charles B. Fisher,	Colton,	"
Saratoga,	Nanning V. Fort,	Clifton Park,	"
	Cyrus F. Rich,	Saratoga,	" "
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County.	Name.	Residence.	When e	lected.
Saratoga,	N. W. Buckmaster,	Corinth,	Nov.,	1862
Schenectady,.	Peter A. Brumaghim,	Duanesburgh, .	"'	1861
•••	Gilbert G. Van Zandt.	Schenectady	"	1861
	James Caw,	Glenville,	- 48	1861
	H. Guerdendorff,	Schenectady,	"	1862
Schoharie,	John B. Judson,	Livingstonville,	"	1861
•	George M. Teeple,	Sloansville	"	1861
	S. M. Van Alstine,	Richmondville,.	"	1862
	Volney Danforth,	Middleburgh, .	"	1863
Schuyler,	Matthias D. Hause,	Hector,	"	1861
• •	Manson Owen,	Dix,	"	1863
	Gilbert D. Baley,	Havanna,	"	1863
	Thomas Couch,	Catharine,	"	1863
Seneca,	Samuel R. Welles,	Waterloo,	"	1861
• ,	George S. Conover,	Varick,	"	1862
	William A. Swaby,	Seneca Falls,	"	1863
	Nathaniel N. Hayt,	Ovid,	**	1863
Steuben,	James B. Green,	Prattsburgh, .	"	1861
•	Alexis H. Cruttenden,	Bath,	"	1861
	John D. Collin,	Hornellsville, .	"	1861
	Fred. R. Wagoner,	Addison,	"	1863
Suffolk,	Ebenezer D. Jarvis,	Cen. Moriches,		1862
	D. B. Van Scog	Amogansett,	"	1862
	Wm. H. Van Mater, .	Southold,	46	1863
	Wm. T. Woodend,	Huntington,	"	1863
	O. F. Collins,	Fisher's Island,	66	1863
Sullivan,	Gabriel V. Moore,	Wurtsboro,	*	1861
·	Thomas S. Ward,	North Branch,.	"	1861
	Lewis Quick,	Barryville,	"	1861
	Robert Lecompte,	Monticello,	"	1863
Tioga,	William E. Johnson, .	Waverly,	"	1861
<del>-</del> ·	Seymour Churchill,	Owego,	"	186 <b>2</b>
	Edward C. Coryell,	Candor Centre,		1862
	Lucius H. Allen,	Owego,	"	1863
Tompkins,	Lyman Congdon,	Ulysses,	"	18 <b>62</b>
	Solon P. Sackett,	Ithaca,	"	1863

County.	Name,	Residence.	When el
Tompkins,	Edward H. Eldridge, .	Caroline,	Nov.,
	John M. Farrington, .	Ulysses,	" "
Ulster,	J. D. Hasbrouck,	Rondout,	"
	Cornelius P. Brink,	Saugerties,	"
	Daniel Coe,	Lloyd,	"
	Edward McKenzie,	Port Ewen,	"
Warren,	Linas B. Barnes,	Glens Falls,	"
	Luman Pendell,	Thurman,	"
	William J. Smith,	Horicon,	"
	Nelson B. Mallory,	Chester,	"
Washington, .	Henry S. Root,	Fort Ann,	"
	Paul C. Wells	Whitehall	"
	Cortland Skinner	Cambridge,	"
	James Savage,	Argyle,	16 -
Wayne,	Joseph F. Case,	Savannah,	"
	Henry C. Rice,	Wolcott,	"
	Russell Allyn,	Macedon,	"
	Henry R. Taber,	Marion,	"
Westchester, .		Peekskill	"
,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Lewis F. Petton,	Mount Kisko,.	п
	Zar. H. Robinson,	Westchester	"
	Thomas Smith	Hast. upon Hud-	. "
Wyoming,	Abner W. Blackmer, .	Wyoming,	
,, Journe,	Alonzo B. Cooley,	Perry,	
	Elias C. Holt.	Bennington,	
	Chauncey C. Buxton,	Warsaw,	
Yates,	Richard Y. Brown,	Kinney's Cor's,	
1 avos,	Aaron R. McLain,	Dresden,	
	Samuel H. Wright,	Dundee,	
	Lyman Munger,	Penn Yan,	

# COUNTY CLERKS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

[Elected for a term of three years.]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When elected.		
Albany,	Smith A. Waterman, .	Albany,	Nov., 1861		
Allegany,	George W. Green,	Belmont,	" 1861		
Broome,	Charles A. Root,	Binghamton, .	" 1861		
Cattaraugus, .	Thomas A. E. Lyman,	Ellicottville,	" 1861		
Cayuga,	Benjamin B. Snow,	Auburn,	" 1861		
Chautauqua, .	Sidney Jones,	Mayville,	" 1861		
Chemung,	Solomon B. Tomlinson,	Elmira,	" 1861		
Chenango,	James G. Thompson,	Norwich,	" •1863		
Clinton,	Miner Chamberlain	Plattsburgh,	" 1861		
Columbia,	Henry P. Heermance,	Hudson,	" 1861		
Cortland,	De Witt C. McGraw.	Cortlandville, .	" 1861		
Delaware,	Robert S. Hughston,	Delhi,	" 1861		
Dutchess,	Wilson B. Sheldon,	Poughkeepsie,	<b>4</b> 1861		
Erie,	Charles R. Durkee	Buffalo,	" 1861		
Essex,	William E. Calkins,	Elizabethtown,	" 1863		
Franklin,	Claudius Hutchins,	Malone,	" 1861		
Fulton,	Mortimer Wade,	Johnstown,	" 1862		
Genesee,	George H. Holden,	Batavia,	" 1861		
Greene,	Elijah P. Bushnell,	Catskill,	" 1861		
Hamilton,	Samuel Call	Sageville,	" 1862		
Herkimer,	Zenas Green,	Herkimer,	" 186 <b>1</b>		
Jefferson,	Dexter Wilder,	Watertown,	4 1861		
Kings,	John N. Stearns,	Brooklyn,	" 1861		
Lewis,	David A. Stewart,	Martinsburgh,	" 1861		
Livingston,	Harvey G. Baker,	Geneseo,	" 1861		
Madison,	Loring Fowler,	Morrisville,	" 1861		
Monroe,	Joseph Cochrane,	Rochester,	4 1861		
Montgomery,	Darius V. Berry,	Fonda,	" 1861		
New York,	Henry W. Genet,	New York,	<b>4</b> 1861		
Niagara,	William S. Wright,	Lockport,	44		

County.	Name.	Residence.	When e
Oneida,	Dan. P. Buckingham,	Utica,	Nov.,
Onondaga,	Elijah S. Payne,	Syracuse,	"
Ontario,	Jefferson J. Whitney,	Canandaigua, .	"
Orange,	David C. Winfield,	Goshen,	"
Orleans,	Edwin F. Brown,	Albion,	u ·
Oswego,	Edward N. Rathbun, .	Oswego,	14 ··
Otsego,	David A. Avery	Cooperstown, .	".
Putnam,	John K. Wyatt,	Carmel,	
Queens,	Elisha B. Baldwin,	Jamaica,	".
Rensselaer,	Edwin Brownell	Troy,	# -
Richmond	A. Van Vech'n Connor	Richmond	
Rockland,	Abram A. Demarest, .	Clarkstown,	. #
St. Lawrence.	James F. Pierce,	Canton,	. "
Saratoga,	James W. Horton,	Ballston,	и
Schenectady	John McShea,*	Schenectady,	Jan.,
Schoharie.	Henry Kingsley,	Schoharie,	Nov.
Schuyler	Devalson G. Weaver, .	Havanna,	\ ~~
Seneca,	Jared Sandford,	Ovid,	и
Steuben,	Oscar J. Averell,	Bath,	"
Suffolk,	John Wood,	Riverhead,	"
Sullivan,	Henry R. Osborn	Monticello,	"
Tioga,	Horace A. Brooks,	Owego,	"
Tompkins,	Martin S. De Lano,	Ithaca,	**
Ulster,	Henry W. Tibbals,	Kingston,	"
Warren,	Westel W. Hicks,	Caldwell,	e:
Washington, .	Philan. C. Hitchcock, .	Argyle,	"
Wayne,	Clark Mason,	Lyons,	. "
Westchester,	Hiram P. Rowell	White Plains.	"
Wyoming,	Charles W. Bailey	Warsaw,	. "
Yates,	Alexander Bassett,	Penn Yan,	"

^{*} Appointed by the Governor.

# COUNTY TREASURERS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 1864.

# [Elected for a term of three years.]

County.	Name.	Official Residence.	When e	lected.
Albany,	Thomas Kearney,	Albany,	Nov.,	1863
Allegany,	Daniel D. Gardiner,	Angelica	"	1863
Broome,	Alonzo C. Matthews, .	Binghamton, .	"	1863
Cattaraugus, .	J. K. Skinner,	Ellicottville,	"	1863
Cayuga,	Horace T. Cook	Auburn,	. "	1863
Chautauqua, .	Byron Ellsworth,	Mayville,	"	1863
Chemung,	Samuel B. Strang,	Elmira,	"	1863
Chenango,	Nathan P. Wheeler, .	Norwich,	"	1863
Clinton,	William P. Movers,	Plattsburgh,	"	1863
Columbia,	Richard F. Clark,	Hudson,	и.	1863
Cortland,	Daniel H. Burr,	Cortlandville, .		1863
Delaware,	Charles A. Foote,	Delhi,	. "	1863
Dutchess,	John F. Hull,	Poughkeepsie,	."	1863
Erie,	Francis C. Brunck	Buffalo,	.44	1863
Essex,	Charles N. Williams.	Elizabethtown,	"	1863
Franklin,	William G. Dickinson,	Malone,	"	1863
Fulton,	Burnet H. Dewey,	Johnstown,	u	1863
Genesee,	N. A. Woodward,	Batavia	ш	1861
Greene,	Frederick Hill,	Catskill,	"	1862
Hamilton,	Silas Call.	Lake Pleasant,	[ ,4	1863
Herkimer,	Floyd C. Shepard,	Ilion,	и.	1868
Jefferson,	Benjamin F. Hotchkin,	Watertown,	<u> </u>	1863
Kings,	Thomas A. Gardiner,	Brooklyn,	ш	1862
Lewis,	Alpheus D. Pease,	Martinsburgh, .	14	1862
Livingston,	Chauncey Metcalfe	Genesee,	"	1863
Madison,	Alexander M. Holmes.	Morrisville,	"	1863
Monroe,	Samuel Scofield,	Scottsville,	"	1863
Montgomery,	John C. Smith	Canajoharie,		1863
Niagara,		Lockport,		1863

County.	Name.	Official Residence.	When elect
Oneida,	John J. Parry, Jr.,	Rome,	Nov., 18
Onondaga,	Dudley P. Phelps,	Syracuse,	" 18
Ontario,	Spencer Gooding,	Canandaigua, .	" 18
Orange,	Henry S. Beakes,	Middletown,	" 18
Orleans,	Ezra T. Coann,	Albion,	<b>4</b> 18
Oswego,	Luther H. Conklin,	Mexico,	<b>4</b> 18
Otsego,	James J. Hendryx,	Cooperstown, .	" 18
Putnam,	James J. Smalley,	Carmel,	" 18
Queens,	Lewis W. Angevine, .	Hempstead,	" 18
Rensselaer, .	Roger A. Flood,	Troy,	# 18
Richmond,	Peter S. Wandell,	Stapleton,	4 18
Rockland,	Matthew D. Bogart,	Clarkstown,	" 18
St. Lawrence,	Harvey N. Redway, .	Potsdam,	" 18
Saratoga,	Henry A. Mann,	Ballston Spa,	" 18
Schenectady	Simon V. Swits,	Schenectady,	" 18
Schoharie,	John Pinder,	Schoharie C. H.	
Schuyler,	Jacob Fitzgerald,	Cayuta,	" 18
Seneca,	Reuben D. Hulbert,	Waterloo,	n 18
Steuben,	John T. Allen,	Bath,	" 18
Suffolk,	Jarvis R. Mowbray,	Islip,	" 18
Sullivan,	James Williams,	Monticello,	" 18
Tioga,	John B. Brush,	Owego,	" 18
Tompkins,	Edward C. Seymour, .	Ithaca,	" 18
Ulster,	Calvin Hoornbeck	Wawarsing,	" 18
Warren,	Samuel T. Richards, .	Warrensburgh,	
Washington,	Nelson G. Moor,	Greenwich,	" 18
Wayne,	Smith A. Dewey,	Lyons,	" 18
Westchester,	Gilbert S. Lyon,	White Plains, .	" 18
Wyoming,	Leonard W. Smith,	Warsaw,	" 18
Yates,	James Burns,	Penn Yan,	" 18

### LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

# COMMISSIONERS FOR LOANING UNITED STATES FUN.

[Appointed by the Governor and Senate - vacancies filled by Governor.

County.	. Name.	Residence.	Appointe
Albany,	Henry Bailey,	Bethlehem Cen.	1861
• •	William M. Bender,	Albany,	1861
Allegany,	James Lockhart,	Angelica,	1859
	John B. Smith,	Wellsville,	1861
Broome,	Martin Stone,	Binghamton,	1860
•	James B. Frasier,	Harpersville, .	1861
Cattaraugus, .	Thomas White	Sandusky,	1861
0 .	Elisha Brown,	Perrysburgh, .	1862
Cayuga,	Alanson M. Clark,	Fleming,	1861
• 0 ,	George R. Rich,	Ira,	1861
Chautauqua, .		French Creek, .	1861
•	Henry H. Hawkins	Hanover,	1861
Chemung,	Alonzo J. Wynkoop, .	Chemung,	1861
O,	De Witt C. Curtiss,	Horseheads,	1861
Chenango,	David Bedford,	Norwich,	1861
٠,	Thomas W. Shapley.	Oxford,	1861
Clinton,	Putnam Lawrence,	Chazy,	1861
•	Joseph W. Tuttle,	Plattsburgh	1861
Columbia,	Henry S. Van Decar,	Stockport,	1859
•	Lemuel Holmes	Hudson,	1863
Cortland,	Alexander W. Clark,	Scott,	1861
•	Septimus Tripp,	Freetown,	1863
Delaware,		Franklin,	1861
	Abijah G. Boomhower,	Delhi	1861
Dutchess	Richard C. Southwick,	Poughkeepsie, .	1861
	John K. Mead.*	Amenia,	1861
Erie,	Thomas J. Sizer,	Buffalo,	1861
	Allen Potter,	E. Hamburgh, .	1863
Essex,	George W. Baker	North Hudson,	1861
,	Wm. H. Richardson, .	Westport	1862

* Declined, place not filled.

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County.	Name.	Residence.	Appointe
Franklin,	William W. Paddock,.	Constable,	1861
Fulton	Edwin J. Rice,	Dickinson,	1861
Genesee,	Nathan A. Woodward.	Batavia	1861
Genesee,	Albert Rowe,	Alexander	1861
Greene,	Samuel P. Ives	Windham,	1861
around,	Liberty P. Moore,	Durham,	1861
Hamilton,	None.	Durman,	
Herkimer,	James Wheeler,	West Winfield.	1861
,	Cornelius Ackerman,	Little Falls,	1862
Jefferson,	Jesse E. Willis,	Antwerp,	1861
	Alexander C. Moffat, .	Brownville,	1861
Kings,	Wm. M. Harris,	Brooklyn,	1863
Lewis,	Edwin S. Cadwell,	Martinsburgh, .	1861
· '	Alfred H. Lee,	Turin,	1862
Livingston,	Lewis Coe,	South Livonia,	1859
	George W. Branch,	Mount Morris, .	1860
Madison,	William W. Hare,	Georgetown,	1861
	Benjamin T. Clark,	Cazenovia,	1862
Monroe,	Caleb B. Corser,	Gates,	1861
	William R. Mudge,	Rochester,	1861
Montgomery, .	George C. Simpson,	Fonda,	1861
	Seymour Sexton,	Gloversville,	1861
New York,	Edgar Ketchum,	New York City,	1862
	John Vanderpoel,	New York City,	1862
Niagara,	Thomas Scovill,	Cambria,	1861
	John McNall,	Royalton,	1861
Oneida,	Orson Carpenter,	Vernon,	1861
	William E. Griffith,	Boonville,	1862
Onondaga,*	John G. Mosher,	Euclid,	1862
0	James H. Wheelock,	Summit Station,	1862
Ontario,	Jedediah Dewey, Jr., . W. Scott Hicks,	Phelps, Bristol,	1861 18 <b>62</b>

^{*} Elected by the people.

County.	Name.	Residence.	Appointed.
Orange,	John J. Heard,	Goshen,	1862
J ,	Richard Caldwell	Bloom'g Grove.	1862
Orleans,	Cyrus Thompson,	Carlton,	1861
Í	Benjamin N. Anthony,	Medina,	1861
Oswego,	Pitt M. Newton,	Sandy Creek, .	1861
٠,	Hiram Hubbell,	Oswego,	1861
Otsego,	David Kelso,	Westford,	1861
0,	Sheffield Harrington,.	Hartwick	1861
Putnam,	Augustus S. Doan,	Brewster,	1863
•	George M. Belden	Carmel,	1863
Queens,	M. P. Black,	Jamaica	1863
,	Ebenezer Kellum,	Hempstead,	1863
Rensselaer,	Henry Robbins,	Troy,	1861
•	Thomas B. Simmons, .	E. Greenbush, .	1862
Richmond	Edward Blake,	Southfield	1862
•	Israel Oakley,	Westfield,	1862
Rockland,	Andrew E. Suffern,	Haverstraw,	1863
•	John B. Wandle,	Piermont,	1861
St. Lawrence.	Jason Brush	Hopkinton,	1861
·	Horace W. Hale,	Canton,	1861
Saratoga,	Seymour Gilbert,	Sara. Springs, .	1861
٠,	Nathaniel Mann,	Milton,	1861
Schenectady,.	John G. Van Voast	Schenectady	1861
• ,	Charles Mathews,	Schenectady, .	1861
Schoharie,	Reuben Merchant	Jefferson,	1861
,	Weidman Dominick,	Gallupville,	1861
Schuyler,	Robert Burge,	Burdett,	1861
• •	Alonzo Gaylord,	Orange,	1863
Seneca,	John B. Bliss,	Ovid,	1861
•	Charles L. Hoskins,	Seneca Falls,	1861
Steuben,	William H. Reed	Bath,	1861
	Samuel S. Seeley,	Bath,	1862
Suffolk,	Nathaniel W. Foster,	Riverhead,	1861
•	Edward T. Moore,	Patchogue,	1861
Sullivan,	Seth H. Royce,	Thompson,	1861
•	Thomas Hardenbergh,	Fallsburgh,	1861

h, Fallsburgh, ...

County.	Name.	Residence.	Appointed
Tioga,	David Goodrich,	Owego,	1861
	Forman S. Higbie	Owego,	1861
Tompkins,	John S. Tichenor,	Ithaca	1861
	Christopher C. Cook, .	Newfield,	1862
Ulster,	Peter Crispell, Jr.,	Hurley,	1861
	William H. Romeyn, .	Kingston,	1861
Warren,	Daniel Stewart	Luzerne	1862
	William B. Farlin,	Warrensburgh,	
Washington, .	Alex. P. Robinson	Argyle,	1861
· · anmagevar, ·	Augustus S. Frank	Mid. Granville.	
Wayne,	John F. Packard	Macedon,	1861
таушо,	John Dratt.	Butler,	1861
Wootobooton			1861
Westchester, .	James McCord,	Ossining,	
Y17	Nathaniel B. Holmes,	Tarrytown,	
Wyoming,	George C. Dutton,	Eagle,	1861
	Luther Foster,	Warsaw,	
Yates,	David J. McMaster,	Potter,	1861
	George Van Osdol,	Milo,	1861

# CLERKS OF BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

## 1864.

# [Appointed annually by the Supervisors.]

Counties.	Name.	Residence.
Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Kings, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery,	George V. Thacher, William T. Barnes, E. D. Robinson, Sidney S. Marsh, John G. Hosmer, Lucius Hurlbut, Jesse L. Cooley, B. Gage Barry, John Crowley, John Whitbeck, B. B. Andrews, B. F. Gerawe, John F. B. Stoutenburg, George P. Banker, George P. Banker, George P. Banker, George S. Nicholson, Benjamin S. W. Clark, John J. Davidson, Charles Henshaw, E. D. Ingersoll, James H. Brownell, J. G. Burrill, J. Stevens, Jr., Edward B. Cadley, R. L. Rogers, James B. Adams, L. B. Kern, Charles P. Achilles, James M. Adams,	Albany. Wellsville. Binghamton. Little Valley. Auburn. Fredonia. Elmira. Norwich. Plattsburgh. Livingston. Cortland Village. Delhi. Schultzville. Buffalo. Elizabethtown. Malone. Johnstown. Batavia. Catskill. Hope Center. Herkimer. Watertown. Brooklyn. Lowville. Geneseo. Morrisville. Rochester. St. Johnsville.
New York, Niagara, :	Joseph B. Young, John J. B. Spooner,	No. 7 City Hall. Lockport.

Counties.	Name.	Residence,
Oneida,	Thomas B. Allanson,	Annsville.
Onondaga,	Milton H. Northrup,	Syracuse.
Ontario,	Isaac R. Parcell,	Canandaigua.
Orange,	George W. Millspaugh,	Goshen.
Orleans,	S. S. Spencer,	Albion.
Oswego,	John R. French,	Mexico.
Otsego,	Byron J. Scofield,	Otego.
Putnam,	Amzi L. Dean,	Lake Mahopac
Queens,	Pierpont Potter,	Jamaica.
Rensselaer,	Timothy Banker,	Troy.
Richmond,	A. Winant,	Rossville.
Rockland,	Nicholas C. Blauvelt,	Spring Valley.
St. Lawrence,	Stillman Foote,	Ogdensburgh.
Saratoga,	David Maxwell,	Ballston Spa.
Schenectady,	Walter T. L. Sanders,	Schenectady
Schoharie,	Alexander H. Marselus,	Middleburgh.
Schuyler,	R. H. Marriott,	Watkins.
Seneca,	Silas Kinne.	
Steuben,	H. H. Bouton,	Goff's Mills.
Suffolk,	B. F. Wells,	Upper Aquebo
Sullivan,	D. G. Starr,	Monticello.
Tioga,	Samuel W. Hunt,	Owego.
Tompkins,	J. H. Emery,	Ithaca.
Ulster,	Israel Snyder,	Rosendale.
Warren,	E. D. Harris,	Glens Falls.
Washington,	Warren H. Brown,	Hartford.
Wayne,	E. W. Sherman,	Clyde.
Westchester,	J. Malcolm Smith,	Sing Sing.
Wyoming,	Harwood A. Dudley,	Warsaw.
Yates,	Dennis B. Graham,	Penn Yan.

# SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

# [Elected November, 1868.]

County.	Name.	Post-office.
Albany:		
1.	John C. Nott,	Albany.
2.	John P. Witbeck	West Troy.
3.	Zebadiah A. Dyer,	Berne.
	John Hurdis (Sec. B'd Ed.), .	Albany.
Allegany:		
1.	Charles L. Brundage,	Angelica.
2.	Walter D. Renwick,	Belmont.
Broome:	William W Tilliam	Din alconden
1.	William W. Elliott,	Binghamton.
Cattaraugus:	James N. Lee,	Binghamton.
1.	Thomas Edgerton,	Allegany.
2.	George A. Gledden,	Napoli.
Cayuga:	deerge and discussion,	2.upo22
1.	Israel Wilkinson,	Meridian.
. 2.	William G. Ellery,	Owasco.
3.	Archibald McIntosh, Jr.,	Locke.
	C. P. Williams (City Supt.), .	Auburn.
Chautauqua:	an	
1.	Charles Hathaway,	Westfield.
2.	James McNaughton,	Gerry.
Chemung:	Trans C Warshall	TTamahaa Ja
Chenango:	Isaac S. Marshall,	Horseheads.
. 1.	Bolivar Bisbee,	East Pharsalia.
2.	Henry G. Green,	Coventry.
Clinton:		coronny.
1.	Levi Smith	Schuyler Falls.
2.	Royal Corbin,	

County.		Name,	Post-office.
Columbia:			
• • •	1.	Hartwill Reynolds,	Ancram Lead Mines
	2.	David G. Woodin,	Valatie.
	3.	Hiram Morrison,	Hudson.
	4.	James N. Townsen,	Hudson.
Cortland:			-
	1.	Daniel E. Whitmore,	Marathon.
	2.	Lyman E. Pierce,	Truxton.
Delaware:			Truxon.
	1.	Hobart M. Cable	Masonville.
	2.	O. Rice Bouton	Roxbury.
Dutchess:			
	1.	Augustus A. Brush	East Fishkill
	2.	Wright D. Lattin,	Clinton .
		G. C. Burnap (Pres't B'd Ed.)	Poughkeepsie.
Erie :			
	1.	Buradore Wiltse,	Clarence Centre.
	2.	Thomas I. Powers,	Hamburgh.
	3.	Henry S. Stebbins	Gowanda, Catt. Co.
		J. B. Sackett (City Supt.),	Buffalo.
Essex:		(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,	
	1.	Isaac D. Newell	Jay.
	2.	Bovett B. Bishop,	Moriah.
Franklin:			
	1.	Sidney P. Bates,	Malone.
	2.	George W. Lewis,	Dickinson.
Fulton:		,	
		Lucius F. Burr,	Broadalbin.
Genesee:		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
		Daniel C. Rumsey,	Batavia.
Greene:		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	1.	Samuel S. Mulford,	Tannersville.
	2.	George C. Mott.	

County.		Name.	Post-office.
Hamilton:			
Herkimer:		Charles S. Smith,	Норе.
	1. 2.	Morrell D. Beckwith, Oliver B. Beals,	Brockett's Bridge. Cedarville.
	1. 2. 3.	George A. Ranney, Samuel D. Barr,	Dexter. Watertown. La Fargeville.
Kings:	1.	Frederick C. Demund	New Utrecht.
Lewis:	2.	J. W. Bulkley (City Supt.), .	Brooklyn.
	). 2.	Henry C. Northam, Elbridge R. Adams,	Port Leyden. Lowville.
	1. 2.	S. Arnold Tozer,	Moscow. Dansville.
	1. 2.	Harrison Burgess, Hiram S. Rockwell,	Erieville. Munnsville.
	1. 2.	Luther Curtice,	Webster. Clarkson. Rochester.
Montgomer		Thomas S. Ireland,	Canajoharie.
New York		S. S. Randall (City Supt.),	New York City.
	1. 2.	Julius F. H. Miller, Ralph Stockwell,	Lockport. Somerset.
:	1. 2. 3.	Harvey E. Wilcox,	Floyd. Babcock Hill. Camden.

County.	Name.	Post-office.
Oneida:	Meritt W. Capron	West Leydon.
	D. S. Heffron (City Supt.),	Utica.
Onondaga:	( , , , , ,	
<b>1.</b>	L. Harrison Cheney,	Baldwinsville.
2.	Elisha P. Howe,	Marcellus.
3.	Benjamin S. Gregory,	Jamesville.
O-4	Chas. E. Stevens (City Supt.),	Syracuse.
Ontario:	Tooch A Woden	Orleans.
1. 2.	Jacob A. Wader,	Canandaigua.
Orange:	Ghoert W. Sutphen,	Oanandaigua.
1.	George K. Smith,	Monroe.
2.	John J. Barr,	Goshen.
Orleans:	,	
	Marcus H. Phillips,	Hulberton.
Oswego:		
1.	James W. Parkhurst,	Scriba.
2. 3.	Newton W. Nutting,	Parish.
3,	William S. Goodell, E. A. Sheldon (City Supt.),	Mexico.
Otsego:	E. A. Sheidon (City Supt.),	Oswego.
1.	Julius R. Thompson,	Cooperstown.
2.	Benjamin C. Garduer,	New Lisbon.
Putnam:		
	William Townsend,	South East.
Queens:		
1.	Charles W. Brown,	Flushing.
2.	William D. Wood,	Jamaica.
Rensselaer:	James C. Comstock,	Lansingburgh.
2.	William L. Cottrell.	Poestenkill.
4.	Edward Danforth (City Supt.)	Troy.
Richmond:	(Oldy Supu),	
:	Isaac Lea,	Stapleton.

County.	Name.	Post-office.
Rockland:	-	
GL T	Nicholas C. Blauvelt,	Spring Valley.
St. Lawrence:	Martin L. Laughlin,	Oswegatchie.
2.	Clark Baker,	Hermon.
3. Saratoga:	Barney Whitney,	Lawrence.
1.	Thomas McKindley,	Charlton.
2. Schenectady:	Henry Wilcox, Jr.,	Saratoga Springs.
conomicous, i	Nelson T. Van Natta,	Braman's Corners.
Schoharie:	E. A. Charlton (City Supt.), .	Schenectady.
1.	Bartholomew Becker,	Middleburgh.
2. Schuyler:	Augustus C. Smith,	Cobleskill.
benuyiei .	Lauren G. Thomas,	North Reading.
Seneca:	Tagas Purman	Waterloo.
Steuben:	Isaac Runyon,	waterioo.
1. 2.	Eli R. Brown,	Urbana.
2. 3.	William M. Sherwood, Albert T. Parkhill,	Woodhull. Howard.
Suffolk:		G
1. 2.	Cordello D. Elmer,	Greenport. Stony Brook.
Sullivan:		•
Tioga:	Albert Stage,	Highland.
J	Andrew J. Lang,	Waverly.
Tompkins:	Alviras Snyder,	Dryden.
Ulster:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1. 2	Edward Eltinge,	Kingston. Rosendale.
3.	John W. Young,	

County.

Name.

Post-office.

871,560

55,000 ( 112 )

\$1,410,841

Warren:		
	Luther A. Arnold,	Glens Falls.
Washington:		
1.	David V. T. Qua,	Shushan.
2.	Thomas S. Whitmore	Fort Ann.
Wayne:		
1.	Thomas Robinson,	Rose.
2.	Jefferson Sherman	Macedon Center.
Westchester:	002020020020020000	
1.	William Miller,	Mount Vernon.
2	Isaac D. Vermilye,	Armonk.
8.		Peekskill.
	Henry A. Wells,	POOKSKIII.
Wyoming:	71 17 61 4	4.44
1.	Edward F. Chaffee,	Attica.
2.	William W. Bean,	Pike.
Yates:		
	George P. Lord,	Dundee.
Amount of Scho	ol Money, and its apportionment b Public Instruction, for the school yet SCHOOL NONEYS.	y the Superintendent or 1868–4.
From the Comr	non School Fund,	\$155,000 (
From the Unite	d States Deposit Fund,	165,000
From the State	school tax,	1,090,841
		***************************************
This amount	is apportioned as follows:	
For payment of	salaries of School Commissioners	\$56,000 (
For district que	tas,	428,168
Was		OPH FOO I

For pupil quotas,....

For contingent apportionment,

Total, .....

# SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR, NEW YORK STATE.

1864.
[Elected for a term of three years.]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When e	lected.
Albany,	(No Superintendent.)			
Allegany,	Charles Ingraham,	Hume,	Nov.,	1861
• • •	James M. Thomas,	Angelica,	"	1862
	William B. Clark,	Andover,	"	1863
Broome,*	Cornelius Mersereau, .	Vestal,	"	1861
	Augustus Morgan,	Binghamton, .	"	1862
Cattaraugus, .	John H. Groves,	Connewango, .	"	1861
0 ,	Arunah Ward,	Great Valley, .	ш	1862
	Hiram Velzey,	Machias,	14	1863
Cayuga,	Grove Bradley,	Meridian,	46	1862
• 0,	John B. Strong,	Venice,	44	1862
	Morris M. Olmsted,	Auburn,	64	1863
Chautaugua, .	Walter Moore,	Mayville,	"	1861
, ·	Nicholas Kessler,	Westfield	"	1862
	Charles A. Spencer,	Cherry Creek, .	"	1863
Chemung,	Joseph Rodbourn,	Horseheads,	"	1863
Chenango,	John D. Chaffee,	Afton,	u	1863
30, 11	Ralza A. Crumb	Plymouth,	"	1863
	Samuel Phetteplace, .	Lincklaen,	4	1863
Clinton,	Lewis Anderson	Chazy,	**	1863
Columbia,	Hugh Van Alstyne,	Stuyvesant,	"	1861
	Joshua Gardner,	Clermont,	"	1862
•	Norman Van Bramer.	Ghent,	и	1863
Cortland,	Alphonzo Stone	Homer,	44	1862
Delaware,	Almerin Cartwright,	Rexbury,	81	1862
	Thomas Williams,	Hamden,	48	1862
,	John Kinmouth,	Kortright,	44	1863
Dutchess,		Clinton,	"	1861

^{*} Two to be elected in 1864.

County.	• Name.	Residence.	When elect
Erie,	Michael Nesmer,	Buffalo,	Nov., 18
	Michael Hansauer, Jr.,	West Concord,	" 18
	Charles C. Grove,	Williamsville, .	" 18
Essex,	David Jones,	Willsborough, .	" 18
Franklin,	Loyal C. Lathrop,	Malone,	" 18
Genesee,	Kimball Ferrin,	Batavia,	" 18
,	Lemuel F. Lincoln,	Bethany Centre	
	Harry Forward,	Pembroke,	" 18
Greene,	William P. Roe,	Greenville,	" 18
,	William Webber,	Coxsackie,	" 18
	John Feeney,	Cairo,	" 18
Hamilton,	Elisha H. Willard,	Hope Centre, .	" 18
,	Bassil Bennett,	Morehouseville	
	James Rooney	Wells,	" 18
Jefferson,	A. Parker,	Watertown,	
Kings,	Ditmas Jewell,	E. New York,	" 18
0,	James Fitzgerald,	Williamsburgh,	
	William Bennett,	Gravesend,	" 18
	John Delany,	Brooklyn,	" 18
	Morris H. Roberts,	Brooklyn,	" 18
Lewis,	Charles S. Rice,	Lowville,	
•	Eleazer Spencer,	Constableville,	" 18
	Allen Parker,	Harrisburgh,	" 18
Livingston,	Almeron Howard,	Geneseo,	
Madison,	Allen Curtiss,	,Madison,	
•	Zinah J. Moseley,	Georgetown,	
	Alexander S. Wager, .	Chittenango,	
Monroe,		Grace,	
Montgomery,	Office abolished 1863.	1	1
Niagara,	Henry Eschbaugh,	Charlotte,	" 18
Oneida,	Julius C. Thorne,	Taberg,	
Onondaga,	James Longstreet,	Onondaga Val.	. " 18
Ontario,		Phelps,	" 18
•	Simeon R. Wheeler, .	E. Bloomfield, .	" 18
	Luman P. Miller,	Victor,	" 18
Orange,	Charles E. Brooks,	Bloom. Grove, .	

County.	Name.	Residence.	When elected.
Orleans,	Samuel Whitcomb, Jr.,	Albion,	Nov., 1863
Oswego,	David L. Wood,	Central Square,	
0,	Jacob Whitmarsh,	Scriba,	" 1862
	Samuel A. Comstock, .	Sandbank,	" 1863
Otsego,	John Eddy,	Milford,	" 18G1
Queens,	Henry Conklin,	Jamaica,	" 1861
• ,	Mordecai A. Smith,	Rock. Centre, .	" 1862
	Thomas Pettit,	Maspeth,	" 1863
Rensselaer		Schodack,	" 1861
	John Arts,	Troy,	" 1862
	Lucius M. Cooley,	Hoosick Falls,	" 1863
Richmond,	Edward P. Barton,	Southfield	" 1861
•	Philip Bender,	Tompkinsville,	" 1862
	Samuel H. Frost	Marshland,	" 1862
	Arthur Prall,	N. Springville,	" 1862
	Patrick Smith,	North Shore	" 1863
Rockland,	Isaiah Milburn,	Haverstraw,	" 1861
•	Spencer Wood,	Clarkstown,	" 1862
	Jesse Conklin,	Monsey,	" 1863
St. Lawrence,	Theodore Caldwell,	Canton,	" 1861
	Levi E. Waterbury,	Massena,	" 1862
	David Fields,	Ogdensburgh, .	" 1863
Saratoga,	Richard Hewitt,	Greenfield,	" 1861
•	Henry Wright,	Galway,	4 1862
	Henry Holmes,	Saratoga,	1863
Schenectady, .		Schenectady,	" 1862
Schoharie,	David P. Stevens,	Summit,	" 1862
Schuyler,	John M. Lyon,	Odessa,	" 1863
Seneca	Andrew Rogers,	Rose Hill,	" 1862
	Rensselaer Schuyler, .	Seneca Falls, .	" 1862
	Henry C. Lisk,	Varick,	" 1863
Steuben		Fremont,	" 1861
	William Miles,	Bath,	" 1862
	John Toles,	Rathbone,	" 1863
Suffolk,	Alanson Seaman,	Babylon,	" , 1861
	Abraham B. Luce,	Riverhead,	4 1862

County.	Name.	Residence.	Whose e
Suffolk,	James E. Smith	Sag Harbor,	Nov.,
Sullivan,	James Graham,	Wurtsboro',	
Tioga,	Newton C. Cooley,	Waverly,	и
	Jeremiah F. McMaster,		"
	David Taylor,	Owego,	"
Tompkins,	Thomas Hopkins,	Enfield,	"
	William W. Snyder,	Dryden,	"
	Peter H. Farrington, .	Ulysses,	"
Ulster,	Andrew J. Story,	Kingston,	"
Warren,	Powell Smith	Horicon	и
	Stephen Griffin, 2d,	Warrensburgh,	"
•	Lifelet Harris,	Queensburgh, .	u
Washington,	Harvey Brown,	Hartford	"
	Stephen Newberry	Greenwich	"
	William Congdon,	Argyle,	"
Wayne,	John S. Roe	South Butler, .	"
	Clark Phillips,	Arcadia	u
•	Isaac Z. Hodges,	Ontario,	66
Westchester, .	Abraham R. Strong, .	Yorktown,	- 66
•	Henry W. Purdy	Croton Landing	"
•	John H. Garrison,	Morrisiana	"
Wyoming,	Charles Richards	Varysburgh, .	"
	Benjamin F. Bristol, .	Gainesville	46
•	Jedediah S. Walker	Pearl Creek	"
Votes	Frank O. Chamberlain.		16

# SHERIFFS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

## 1864.

[Elected for a term of three years.]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When elec
Albany,	Henry Crandell,	Albany,	Nov., 18
Allegany,	Edward S. Bruce,	Belmont,	" 18
Broome,	Frederick W. Martin, .	Binghamton,	1 " 18
Cattaraugus, .	Benjamin McLean,	Ellicottsville	" 18
Cayuga,	James Mead,	Auburn,	" 18
Chautauqua, .	Charles Kennedy,	Mayville,	"" 18
Chemung,	William Halliday,	Elmira,	" 18
Chenango,	Edward Childs,	Norwich,	" 18
Clinton,	Orrel Town,	Plattsburgh,	" 18
Columbia,	Sherman Van Ness,	Hudson,	" 18
Cortland,	Frederick Ives,	Cortlandville, .	" 18
Delaware,	Gabriel S. Mead,	Delhi,	" 18
Dutchess,	Judah Swift,	Poughkeepsie,	" 18
Erie,	Robert H. Best,	Buffalo,	" 18
Essex,	William W. Tabor,	Elizabethtown,	" 18
Franklin,	George G. Gurley,	Malone,	" 1
Fulton,	Jacob P. Miller,	Johnstown,	" 18
Genesee,	Parley Upton,	Batavia,	" 18
Greene,	Addison P. Jones,	Catskill,	" 18
Hamilton,	William Pettit,	Wells,	" i
Herkimer,	Seth M. Richmond,	Herkimer,	" 1
Jefferson,	Nathan Strong,	Watertown,	" 18
Kings,	John McNamee,	Brooklyn,	" 18
Lewis,	Van Renss'er Waters,	Martinsburgh,	" 18
Livingston,	William B. Lemen,	Geneseo,	" 18
Madison,	William F. Bonney,	Morrisville,	" 18
	James H. Warren,		" 18
Monroe,		Rochester,	10
Montgomery,	Alexander Snell,	Fonda,	. 10
New York,	James Lynch,	New York,	1.0
Niagara,	James D. Ames,	Lockport,	" 18

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# LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When elected.
Oneida,	Hugh Crocker,	Utica,	Nov., 1861
Onondaga,	Byron D. Benson,	Syracuse,	" 1861
Ontario,	Harlow Munson,	Canandaigua, .	" 1861
Orange,	Benjamin Hanmore,	Goshen,	" 1861
Orleans, $\dots$	Robert P. Bordwell,	Albion,	" 1862
Oswego,	Robert D. Gillespie,	Pulaski,	" 1863
Otsego,	William Comstock,	Cooperstown, .	" 186 <b>3</b>
Putnam,	Charles T. Brewster,	Carmel,	" 1861
Queens,	Jacob Platt Carll,	Jamaica,	" 1861
Rensselaer,	Joseph F. Battershall,	Troy,	" 1861
Richmond,	Moses Alston,	Richmond,	" 1861
Rockland,	John H. Stephens,	Clarkstown,	" 1861
Saratoga,	Henry H. Hathorn,	Ballston,	" 1861
Schenectady, .	Abraham Gillespie,	Schenectady,	" 1861
Schoharie,	Peter W. Ferris,	Schoharie,	" 1863
Schuyler,	Peter C. Hager,	Havanna,	" 1862
Seneca,	Abram B. Slauson,	Waterloo,	" 1861
St. Lawrence,	Lorenzo Chamberlain,	Canton,	" 1861
Steuben,	Edwin R. Kasson,	Bath,	" 1861
Suffolk,	Daniel H. Osborn,	River Head,	" 1861
Sullivan,	Benjamin W. Winner,	Monticello,	" 1861
Tioga,	Joseph B. Upham,	Owego,	" 1863
Tompkins,	Edward Hungerford,	Ithaca,	" 1863
Ulster,	Davis Winne,	Kingston,	" 1861
Warren,	Daniel V. Brown,	Caldwell,	п 1861
Washington, .	Benjamin F. McNitt,.	Salem,	" 1861
Wayne,	John P. Bennett,	Lyons,	" 1861
Westchester, .	Leemon B. Tripp,	White Plains,.	" 1861
Wyoming,	William D. Miner,	Warsaw,	" 1861
Yates,	John Underwood,	Penn Yan,	п 1861

# DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

[ Elected for a term of three years.]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When e	lected.
Albany,	Solomon F. Higgins, .	Albany,	Nov.	1862
Allegany,	Hamilton Ward,	Belmont,	"	1862
Broome	Orlow W. Chapman, .	Binghamton	"	1862
Cattaraugus, .	Samuel S. Spring,	Franklinville, .	"	1862
Cayuga,	Richard C. Steel,	Auburn,	"	1862
Chautauqua, .	George Barker,	Fredonia,	"	1862
Chemung,	John Murdock,	Elmira,	"	1862
Chenango,	Solomon Bundy,	Oxford,	"	1862
Clinton,	James Averill,	Champlain,	"	1862
Columbia,	James Storm,	Hucson,	"	1862
Cortland,	George B. Jones,	Cortlandville, .	"	1862
Delaware,	Reuben H. Root,	Deposit,	"	1862
Dutchess,	Allard Anthony,	Poughkeepsie, .	"	1861
Erie,	Cyrenius C. Torrance,	Gowanda,	"	1862
Essex,	Artemas B. Waldo,	Port Henry,	"	1861
Franklin,	Horace A. Taylor,	Malone,	"	1862
Fulton,	Richard H. Rosa,	Broadalbin,	"	1862
Genesee,	William Tyrrell,	Batavia,	"	1862
Greene,	James B. Olney,	Catskill,	"	1862
Hamilton,	James H. Brownell,	Hope Centre, .	٠.	1861
Herkimer,	Clinton A. Moon,	Herkimer,	"	1861
Jefferson,	La Fayette J. Bigelow,	Watertown,	66	1862
Kings,	Samuel D. Morris,	Brooklyn,	"	1862
Lewis,	Cornelius E. Stephens,	Lowville,	٠.	18 <b>62</b>
Livingston,	George J. Davis,	Geneseo,	"	1862
Madison,	Delos W. Cameron,	Cazenovia	66	1862
Monroe,	William H. Bowman,	Clarkson,	"	1862
Montgomery, .	Henry Sacia,	Amsterdam,	"	1862
New York,	A. Oakey Hall,	New York,	"	1861
Niagara,	Mort. M. Southworth,.	Lockport,	"	7.
Oneida,	Hir ym T. Jenkins,	Utica,	"	

County.	Name,	Residence.	When elect
Onondaga,	William H. Gifford,	Syracuse,	Nov., 18
Ontario	Edwin Hicks,	Canandaigua, .	""18
Orange,	Abram S. Cassedy,	Newburgh,	" 18
Orleans,	John G. Sawyer,	Albion,	. 18
Oswego,	William H. Baker,	Constantia,	" 18
Otsego,	James A. Lynes,	Cooperstown, .	" 18
Putnam,	Jackson O. Dykman, .	Cold Spring,	" 18
Queens,	John J. Armstrong,	Jamaica,	" 18
Rensselaer,	John II. Colby,	Troy,	" 18
Richmond,	Abram W. Winant,	Rossville,	" 18
Rockland,	Marcena M. Dickinson,	Nyack,	" 18
St. Lawrence,	Bennett H. Vary,	Ogdensburgh, .	" 18
Saratoga,	Isaac C. Ormsby,	Waterford,	" 18
Schenectady,	John G. McChesney, .	Schenectady	" <u>18</u>
Schoharie,	William H. Young,	Lawyersville, .	" 18
Schuyler,	John W. Brown,	Mecklenburgh,	" 18
Seneca,	William C. Hazleton,	Ovid,	" 18
Steuben,	Harlo Hakes,	Hornellsville, .	" 18
Suffolk,	Henry P. Hedges,	Bridgehampton	
Sullivan,	John A. Thompson,	Monticello,	4 18
Tioga,	Delos O. Hancock,	Owego,	" 18
Tompkins,	Marcus Lyon,	Ithaca,	" 18
	David M. Do Witt	Now Poltz	" 18
Ulster,	David M. De Witt,	New Paltz,	" 18
Warren,	Isaac Mott,	Glens Falls,	10
Washington, .	A. Dallas Wait,	Fort Edward, .	10
Wayne,	William F. Aldrich,	Palmyra,	10
Westchester,.	Pelham L. McClellan, .	Mount Vernon,	10
Wyoming,	Thomas Corlett,	Attica,	10,
Yates,	John D. Wolcott,	Penn Yan,	" 18

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND BIAFF.
Commander-in-Chief, HORATIO SEYMOUR.
Adjutant-General, BrigGen. JOHN T. SPRAGUE.
Inspector-General, BrigGen. Josiah T. Miller.
Commissary-Gen'l of Ord., BrigGen. James A. Farrell.
Engineer-in-Chief, BrigGen. ISAAC VANDERPOEL.
Judge-Advocate-General, BrigGen. Nelson J. Waterbury.
Surgeon-General, BrigGen. JOHN V. P. QUACKENBUSH.
Quartermaster-General, BrigGen. S. VISCHER TALCOTT.
Paymaster-General, Colonel John D. Van Buren.
Commissary-Gen'l of Subsist., Colonel Anthony Eickhoff.
Aid-de-Camp, Colonel BLEECKER TIBBITTS.
Military Secretary, Major WILLIAM KIDD.

### DIVISIONS.

First Division District — Major-General CHARLES W. SANDFORD commanding — Comprises the city and county of New York, and the county of Richmond.

Second Division District — Major-General Harmanus B. Duryea commanding — Comprises the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westches-

ter, Putnam, Orange and Rockland,

Third Division District — Major-General JOHN TAYLER COOPER commanding — Comprises the counties of Dutchess. Columbia. Rensselaer, Albany, Greene, Ulster, Sullivan, Saratoga and Washington.

Fourth Division District — Major-General Schuyler F. Judd commanding — Comprises the counties of Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St.

Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis.

Fifth Division District — Major-General Samuel S. Burnside commanding — Comprises the counties of Schenectady, Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton, Montgomery, Schoharie, Otsego, Madison, Broome, Chenango, Delaware and Cortland.

Sixth Division District — Major-General William C. Brown commanding — Comprises the counties of Oneida, Oswego, Cayuga, Onondaga,

Tompkins, Seneca, Schuyler and Tioga.

Seventh Division District — Major General WILLIAM S. FULLERFON COmmanding — Comprises the counties of Wayne, Monroe, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Chemung, Genesee, Orleans and Niagara.

Eighth Division District — Major General Nelson Randall commanding—Comprises the counties of Allegany, Wyoming, Erie, Cattarans

and Chautauqua.

# BRIGADES.

Brigade.	Name of Brigadier-General.	Head-Quarters.
1st,	Charles B. Spicer, commanding, Charles Yates, commanding.	New York city. New York city.
<b>3</b>		New York city
, 45 (4)		Brooklyn, Kings county.
 19 EP		Flushing, Queens county. Newburgh, Orange county.
	_	Samsonville, Uleter county.
-		Albany, Albany county. Trov. Renaselser county.
11th,		Brooklyn, Kings county.
12th,		Oxford, Chenango county. Minaville, Montgomery county.
14th,		Warrensburgh, Warren county.
		Ogdensb'gh, St. Law'ce county.
17th		Little Falls, Herkimer county.
	_	Middleburgh, Schoharle county.
20th.		Bath. Steuben county.
		Utica, Oneida county
24th		Syracuse, Onondaga county.
25th,		Rochester, Monroe county
20th,		Linker, Tompkins county.
30th,	වි	Cuba, Allegany county.
31st.	M. L. Lansing, commanding,	Buffalo, Erie county.
own.	Aniou Miley, Commissioning,	Deast Aurora, Erie county.

# LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

# REGIMENTS.

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head-Quarters.	* Companies.	Total number in regiment.
1st,	Col. Walter W. Price,	New York city,	10	352
2d,	Lieut. Col. Jos. H. Wilcox,	do	4	268
3d,	Col. S. Brooke Postley	do	9	500
4th, .	Col. Daniel W. Teller,	do	7	630
5th, .		do	10	887
6th, .		do	10	519
7th, .		do	10	1,099
8th, .		do	9	630
9th, .		U. S. service, .		
10th, .		Albany,	8	400
11th, .		New York city,	10	791
12th, .		do	9	444
13th, .		Brooklyn,	10	398
14th, .		U. S. service, .		
15th, .	Col. Chas. A. Burtiss,	Oyster Bay,	9	200
16th, .	Col. Alfred Wagstaff,	Babylon,	6	233
17th, .		White Plains, .		364
18th, .		South East,	10	390
19th, .	Col. Wm. R. Brown,	Newburgh,	10	291
20th, .	Col. Theodore B. Gates,	U. S. service, .		
21st,	Col. Joseph Wright,	Poughkeepsie,	9	319
22d,	Col. Lloyd Aspinwall,	New York city,		622
23d,	Col. Calvin E. Pratt,	Brooklyn,	9	534 -
24th, .	Col. Isaac McConihe, Jr.,	Troy,	10	418
25th, .		Albany,	9	551
26th, .		Johnstown,	7	245
27th, .		Andes,		251
28th, .	Col. Michael Bennett,	Brooklyn,	10	394
29th, .	Col. Calvin T. Peck,	Ballston,	9	369
30th, .	Col. W. P. Robertson,	N. White creek	8	2

# REGIMENTS -(CONTINUED).

Regiment,	Commanding Officer.	Head-Quarters.	Companies.	Total number
31st,	Col. Hiram K. Colvin, Lieut. Col. W. A. Fuller, Maj. J. W. Smith, Lieut. Col. C. Hutchins, Col. W. P. Davis, Col. W. P. Davis, Col. Charles Roome, Col. Wm. Coppernoll, Lieut. Col. M. J. Hubbard, Col. John Stewart, Col. George F. Graves, Col. George F. Graves, Col. Israel J. Gray, Col. Israel J. Gray, Col. J. V. Meserole, Col. J. A. Beckwith, Col. J. B. Richardson, Col. Henry D. Barto, Col. J. Dean Hawley, Col. M. W. Cole, Col. I. L. F. Addington, Col. W. H. Clark, Col. Eugene LeGal, Col. John Q. Adams, Col. B. L. Hoyt,	Glens Falls, Plattsburgh, Ogdensburgh, Malone, Philadelphia, Smithville, New York city, Ohio, Westford, Amsterdam, Pittsfield, De Ruyter, Mt. Upton, Binghamton, Whiteboro, Rome, Brooklyn, Oswego, Auburn, Ithaca, Syracuse, Brooklyn, Paris, Rochester, Now York city, Brooklyn, Mt. Morris, Penn Yan,	8 5 6 4 8 8 8 9 7 7 7 8 8 6 6 9 9 8 8 7 8 5 5 10 10 3 10 10 8 6	
60th, .	Col. S. M. Alley,	Hornellsville, . Ellicottsville	9	

# LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

# REGIMENTS—(CONTINUED).

65th, Col. W. F. Berens, Buffalo, 10 66th, Col. E. D. Shuler, Lockport, 8 67th, Col. Chauncey Abbott, E. Hamburgh, 9 68th, Col. D. S. Forbes, Fredonia, 9 69th, Col. James Bagley, NewYork city, 66: 70th, Col. W. Cropsey, Brooklyn, 9 71st, Col. B. L. Trafford, New York city 10 73d, Col. Ray Tompkins, Tompkinsville, 7 13d, Col. Ray Tompkins, Tompkinsville, 7 74th, Col. Watson A. Fox, Buffalo, 10 75th, Col. J. O. McClure, Jordan, 9 82d, Col. John McEwen, Albany, 2 78 84th, Col. John McEwen, NewYork city, 8 85th, Col. John M. Strong, Onondaga, 10 85th, Col. John M. Strong, Onondaga, 10 86th, Col. George Beach, Catskill, 10 86th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9 85th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9 85th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9 85th, Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury, Orange, 9 91st, Col. James M. Sigourney, Sullivan, 9 92d, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7 95th, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7 95th, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7 95th, Col. S. R. Pinckney, New York city, 6	Regiment.	Commanding Officer:	Head-Quarters.	Companies.	Total number in regiment,
65th, Col. W. F. Berens, Buffalo, 10 66th, Col. E. D. Shuler, Lockport, 8 67th, Col. Chauncey Abbott, E. Hamburgh, 9 68th, Col. D. S. Forbes, Fredonia, 9 69th, Col. James Bagley, NewYork city, 66: 70th, Col. W. Cropsey, Brooklyn, 9 71st, Col. B. L. Trafford, New York city 10 73d, Col. Ray Tompkins, Tompkinsville, 7 13d, Col. Ray Tompkins, Tompkinsville, 7 74th, Col. Watson A. Fox, Buffalo, 10 75th, Col. J. O. McClure, Jordan, 9 82d, Col. John McEwen, Albany, 2 78 84th, Col. John McEwen, NewYork city, 8 85th, Col. John M. Strong, Onondaga, 10 85th, Col. John M. Strong, Onondaga, 10 86th, Col. George Beach, Catskill, 10 86th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9 85th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9 85th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9 85th, Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury, Orange, 9 91st, Col. James M. Sigourney, Sullivan, 9 92d, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7 95th, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7 95th, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7 95th, Col. S. R. Pinckney, New York city, 6	64th	Col T I Parker	Cowanda	10	198
66th, Col. E. D. Shuler, Lockport, 8 67th, Col. Chauncey Abbott, E. Hamburgh, 9 68th, Col. D. S. Forbes, Fredonia, 9 68th, Col. James Bagley, NewYork city, 66 69th, Col. James Bagley, NewYork city, 10 71st, Col. W. Cropsey, Brooklyn, 9 71st, Col. B. L. Trafford, New York city 10 72d, 73d, Col. Ray Tompkins, Tompkinsville, 7 72th, Col. Watson A. Fox, Buffalo, 10 75th, Col. J. O. McClure, Jordan, 9 82d, Col. John McEwen, Albany, 2 83d, Col. James Fuller, Schenectady, 7 83d, Col. F. A. Concklyn, New York city, 8 84th, Col. F. A. Concklyn, New York city, 8 85th, Col. George Beach, Catskill, 10 87th, Col. Moses M. Smith, Lowville, 6 88th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9 89th, Col. A. A. DeGrauw, Jamaica, 6 90th, Col. William McRae, Cambria, 10 91st, Col. John C. Holley, Sullivan, 9 92d, Col. John C. Holley, Sullivan, 9 93d, Col. Geo. B. Hall, New York city, 10 94th, Col. S. R. Pinckney, New York city, 6 826					403
67th, Col. Chauncey Abbott, E. Hamburgh, 9 33- 68th, Col. D. S. Forbes, Fredonia, 9 30- 69th, Col. James Bagley, NewYork city, 66- 70th, Col. W. Cropsey, Brooklyn, 9 46- 71st, Col. B. L. Trafford, New York city 10 72- 73d, Col. Ray Tompkins, Tompkinsville, 7 19- 74th, Col. Watson A. Fox, Buffalo, 10 75th, Col. J. O. McClure, Jordan, 9 45- 82d, Col. John McEwen, Albany, 2 83d, Col. James Fuller, Schenectady, 7 28- 84th, Col. F. A. Concklyn, New York city, 8 84th, Col. F. A. Concklyn, New York city, 8 85th, Col. John M. Strong, Onondaga, 10 85th, Col. George Beach, Catskill, 10 46 87th, Col. Moses M. Smith, Lowville, 6 88th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9 57 89th, Col. A. A. DeGrauw, Jamaica, 6 90th, Col. William McRae, Cambria, 10 91st, Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury, Orange, 9 92d, Col. John C. Holley, Sullivan, 9 93d, Col. Geo. B. Hall, New York city, 10 94th, Col. S. R. Pinckney, New York city, 6 26		Col E D Shuler			277
68th, Col. D. S. Forbes, Fredonia, 9 69th, Col. James Bagley, NewYork city, 66: 70th, Col. W. Cropsey, Brooklyn, 9 71st, Col. B. L. Trafford, New York city 10 73d, Col. Ray Tompkins, Tompkinsville, 7 73th, Col. D. McClure, Jordan, 9 45 75th, Col. J. O. McClure, Jordan, 9 82d, Col. John McEwen, Albany, 2 83d, Col. James Fuller, Schenectady, 7 83th, Col. John M. Strong, Onondaga, 10 85th, Col. John M. Strong, Onondaga, 10 86th, Col. George Beach, Catskill, 10 87th, Col. Moses M. Smith, Lowville, 6 87th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9 89th, Col. A. A. DeGrauw, Jamaica, 6 89th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9 91st, Col. John C. Holley, Sullivan, 9 92d, Col. John C. Holley, Sullivan, 9 93d, Col. Geo. B. Hall, New York city, 10 93d, Col. Geo. B. Hall, New York city, 10 94th, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7 95th, Col. S. R. Pinckney, New York city, 6					: 334
66th, Col. James Bagley, NewYork city, 946.  70th, Col. W. Cropsey, Brooklyn, 9 46.  71st. Col. B. L. Trafford, New York city 10  73d, Col. Ray Tompkins, Tompkinsville, 7  74th, Col. Watson A. Fox, Buffalo, 10  75th, Col. J. O. McClure, Jordan, 9  82d, Col. John McEwen, Albany, 2  83d, Col. James Fuller, Schenectady, 7  83th, Col. John M. Strong, Onondaga, 10  85th, Col. John M. Strong, Onondaga, 10  86th, Col. George Beach, Catskill, 10  87th, Col. Moses M. Smith, Lowville, 6  87th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9  89th, Col. A. A. DeGrauw, Jamaica, 6  90th, Col. William McRae, Cambria, 10  91st, Col. John C. Holley, Sullivan, 9  92d, Col. John C. Holley, Sullivan, 9  93d, Col. Geo. B. Hall, New York city, 10  94th, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7  95th, Col. James M. Sigourney, New York city, 10  48  95th, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7  95th, Col. S. R. Pinckney, New York city, 6		Col. D. S. Forbes			308
70th,         Col. W. Cropsey,         Brooklyn,         9         46-           71st,         Col. B. L. Trafford,         New York city         10         72           73d,         Col. Ray Tompkins,         Tompkinsville,         7         19-           74th,         Col. Watson A. Fox,         Buffalo,         10         45-           75th,         Col. J. O. McClure,         Jordan,         9         45-           82d,         Col. John McEwen,         Albany,         2         7           83d,         Col. John M. Strong,         Onondaga,         10         58-           84th,         Col. John M. Strong,         Onondaga,         10         58-           86th,         Col. George Beach,         Catskill,         10         46-           87th,         Col. Moses M. Smith,         Lowville,         6         24-           88th,         Col. W. H. Shumway,         Phoenix,         9         57-           89th,         Col. A. A. DeGrauw,         Jamaica,         6         46-           90th,         Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury,         Orange,         9         36-           92d,         Col. John C. Holley,         Sullivan,         9         46- <td></td> <td>Col. James Bagley</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>663</td>		Col. James Bagley			663
71st,         Col. B. L. Trafford,         New York city         10         72           73d,         Col. Ray Tompkins,         Tompkinsville,         7         19           74th,         Col. Watson A. Fox,         Buffalo,         10         45           75th,         Col. J. O. McClure,         Jordan,         9         45           82d,         Col. John McEwen,         Albany,         2         7           83d,         Col. James Fuller,         Schenectady,         7         28           84th,         Col. F. A. Concklyn,         New York city,         8         48           85th,         Col. John M. Strong,         Onondaga,         10         58           86th,         Col. George Beach,         Catskill,         10         46           87th,         Col. Moses M. Smith,         Lowville,         6         24           88th,         Col. W. H. Shumway,         Phoenix,         9         57           89th,         Col. A. A. DeGrauw,         Jamaica,         6         46           90th,         Col. William McRae,         Cambria,         10         50           91st,         Col. John C. Holley,         Sullivan,         9         36		Col. W. Cropsey		9	· 464
73d,         Col. Ray Tompkins,         Tompkinsville,         7         19           74th,         Col. Watson A. Fox,         Buffalo,         10         45           75th,         Col. J. O. McClure,         Jordan,         9         45           82d,         Col. John McEwen,         Albany,         2         7           83d,         Col. James Fuller,         Schenectady,         7         28           84th,         Col. John M. Strong,         Onondaga,         10         58           86th,         Col. John M. Strong,         Onondaga,         10         46           87th,         Col. Moses M. Smith,         Lowville,         6         24           88th,         Col. W. H. Shumway,         Phoenix,         9         57           89th,         Col. A. A. DeGrauw,         Jamaica,         6         46           90th,         Col. William McRae,         Cambria,         10         50           91st,         Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury,         Orange,         9         36           92d,         Col. John C. Holley,         Sullivan,         9         46           93d,         Col. Geo. B. Hall,         New York city,         10         48 <tr< td=""><td></td><td>Col. B. L. Trafford,</td><td>New York city</td><td>10</td><td>726</td></tr<>		Col. B. L. Trafford,	New York city	10	726
74th,         Col. Watson Å. Fox,         Buffalo,         10         45           75th,         Col. J. O. McClure,         Jordan,         9         45           82d,         Col. John McEwen,         Albany,         2         7           83d,         Col. John McEwen,         Schenectady,         7         28           84th,         Col. F. A. Concklyn,         NewYork city,         8         48           85th,         Col. John M. Strong,         Onondaga,         10         58           86th,         Col. George Beach,         Catskill,         10         46           87th,         Col. Moses M. Smith,         Lowville,         6         24           88th,         Col. W. H. Shumway,         Phoenix,         9         57           89th,         Col. A. A. DeGrauw,         Jamaica,         6         46           90th,         Col. William McRae,         Cambria,         10         50           91st,         Col. John C. Holley,         Sullivan,         9         36           92d,         Col. John C. Holley,         Sullivan,         9         46           94th,         Col. James M. Sigourney,         New York city,         6         28      <			Tompkinsville,	7	192
75th,         Col. J. O. McClure,         Jordan,         9         45           82d,         Col. John McEwen,         Albany,         2         7           83d,         Col. James Fuller,         Schenectady,         7         28           84th,         Col. F. A. Concklyn,         NewYork city,         8         48           85th,         Col. John M. Strong,         Onondaga,         10         58           86th,         Col. George Beach,         Catskill,         10         46           87th,         Col. M. H. Shumway,         Phoenix,         9         57           89th,         Col. W. H. Shumway,         Jamaica,         6         46           90th,         Col. William McRae,         Cambria,         10         50           91st,         Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury,         Orange,         9         36           92d,         Col. John C. Holley,         Sullivan,         9         46           93d,         Col. Geo. B. Hall,         New York city,         10         48           94th,         Col. S. R. Pinckney,         New York city,         6         26	74th, .		Buffalo,	10	458
82d,       Col. John McEwen,       Albany,       2         83d,       Col. James Fuller,       Schenectady,       7         84th,       Col. F. A. Concklyn,       New York city,       8         85th,       Col. John M. Strong,       Onondaga,       10         86th,       Col. George Beach,       Catskill,       10       46         87th,       Col. Moses M. Smith,       Lowville,       6       24         88th,       Col. W. H. Shumway,       Phoenix,       9       57         89th,       Col. A. A. DeGrauw,       Jamaica,       6       46         90th,       Col. William McRae,       Cambria,       10       50         91st,       Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury,       Orange,       9       36         92d,       Col. John C. Holley,       Sullivan,       9       46         93d,       Col. Geo. B. Hall,       New York city,       10       48         94th,       Col. James M. Sigourney,       Watertown,       7       32         95th,       Col. S. R. Pinckney,       New York city,       6       26	75th, .			9	451
83d.       Col. James Fuller.       Schenectady.       7       28         84th.       Col. F. A. Concklyn.       New York city.       8       48         85th.       Col. John M. Strong.       Onondaga.       10       58         86th.       Col. George Beach.       Catskill.       10       46         87th.       Col. Moses M. Smith.       Lowville.       6       24         88th.       Col. W. H. Shumway.       Phoenix.       9       57         89th.       Col. A. A. DeGrauw.       Jamaica.       6       46         90th.       Col. William McRae.       Cambria.       10       50         91st.       Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury.       Orange.       9       36         92d.       Col. John C. Holley.       Sullivan.       9       46         93d.       Col. Geo. B. Hall.       New York city.       10       48         94th.       Col. James M. Sigourney.       Watertown.       7       32         95th.       Col. S. R. Pinckney.       New York city.       6       26	82d,	Col. John McEwen	Albany,		75
84th, Col. F. A. Concklyn, NewYork city, 8       848         85th, Col. John M. Strong, Onondaga, 10       58         86th, Col. George Beach, Catskill, 10       46         87th, Col. Moses M. Smith, Lowville, 6       24         88th, Col. W. H. Shumway, Phoenix, 9       57         89th, Col. A. A. DeGrauw, Jamaica, 6       46         90th, Col. William McRae, Cambria, 10       50         91st, Col. John C. Holley, Sullivan, 9       36         92d, Col. John C. Holley, Sullivan, 9       46         93d, Col. Geo. B. Hall, New York city, 10       48         94th, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7       36         95th, Col. S. R. Pinckney, New York city, 6       26	83d,	Col. James Fuller,	Schenectady, .		281
85th,       Col. John M. Strong,       Onondaga,       10       58         86th,       Col. George Beach,       Catskill,       10       46         87th,       Col. Moses M. Smith,       Lowville,       6       24         88th,       Col. W. H. Shumway,       Phoenix,       9       57         89th,       Col. A. A. DeGrauw,       Jamaica,       6       46         90th,       Col. William McRae,       Cambria,       10       50         91st,       Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury,       Orange,       9       36         92d,       Col. John C. Holley,       Sullivan,       9       46         93d,       Col. Geo. B. Hall,       New York city,       10       48         94th,       Col. James M. Sigourney,       Watertown,       7       32         95th,       Col. S. R. Pinckney,       New York city,       6       26		Col. F. A. Concklyn,		8	487
86th,       Col. George Beach,       Catskill,       10       46         87th,       Col. Moses M. Smith,       Lowville,       6       24         88th,       Col. W. H. Shumway,       Phoenix,       9       57         89th,       Col. A. A. DeGrauw,       Jamaica,       6       46         90th,       Col. William McRae,       Cambria,       10       50         91st,       Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury,       Orange,       9       36         92d,       Col. John C. Holley,       Sullivan,       9       46         93d,       Col. Geo. B. Hall,       New York city,       10       48         94th,       Col. James M. Sigourney,       Watertown,       7       32         95th,       Col. S. R. Pinckney,       New York city,       6       26		Col. John M. Strong,	Onondaga,	10	588
88th,       Col. W. H. Shumway,       Phoenix,       9       57         89th,       Col. A. A. DeGrauw,       Jamaica,       6       46         90th,       Col. William McRae,       Cambria,       10         91st,       Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury,       Orange,       9       36         92d,       Col. John C. Holley,       Sullivan,       9       46         93d,       Col. Geo. B. Hall,       New York city,       10       48         94th,       Col. James M. Sigourney,       Watertown,       7       32         95th,       Col. S. R. Pinckney,       New York city,       6       26			Catskill,	10	461
89th, . Col. A. A. DeGrauw,				_	244
90th, .       Col. William McRae,					571
91st, Col. Daniel C. Dusenbury, Orange,					467
92d, Col. John C. Holley, Sullivan, 9 46 93d, Col. Geo. B. Hall, New York city, 10 48 94th, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7 32 95th, Col. S. R. Pinckney, New York city, 6 26					502
93d, Col. Geo. B. Hall,					362
94th, Col. James M. Sigourney, Watertown, 7 32 95th, Col. S. R. Pinckney, New York city, 6 26		Col. John C. Holley,		1	466
95th, Col. S. R. Pinckney, New York city, 6 26					484
				7	329
96th (Col.John D. Krehbiel do 19126					1 265
	96th, .	Col. John D. Krehbiel,	.do	9	265

# STATEMENT

Names of Banks.	Location,	Date of filling Certi- ficate of Associat's	Honds and Mortgages.	Stocks,	Chen.
Addison Bank,	Addison,	20 0	4100 00	\$8,150 00	881,050
Albion, Bank of,	Allvious,	July 16, 1819		100	100,456
American Bank of,	New York,	1,1	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	200	300,000
Amsterdam, Bank of, Atlantic Bank of the (My of New York,	Amsterdam,	34		127, 710, 60	186,948
Attica, Bank of,	Buffalo,	ži a	4,700 00	200	43,110
Auburn City Bank,	Aufura	ŝe		110,0M0 00	110,000
Auburn Exchange Bank, Ballston Sna Bank,	Apistra.	ž.	3.00 gg	139,010 00 110,000 00	048,940 64,340
Bath, Bank of	Bath,	and he	18,000 00	SE 200 CE	100, 146
Bellinger Bank,	lirkiner,	30	100 HOO'T	意味に	高田
Briggs' Runk of Clyde,	Clyde,	13.2	88 88	45,000,40	150,49
Broadway Bank, Brooklyn Bank	New York,	-		135 (00) 00	124,030
Browne County Bank Buffula City Runk	Safalanda,	100	14.500 00	100,000 00	00%
Indi's Hend Bank of the City of N. Y.	Vew York,	- P	20,940,00	18 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	138.590
Butchers' & Drovers' Bank, New York, I	New York,	56	19	810,000 00 000,000	000 de 0
Canaj-burbe Barik, Canardalkan, Bank of	Canajoharie,	March 30, 1845 July 16, 1854	26,45,60 15,64,60	88 88 88	11,100
Capaistota Babk.	Canastota,	Peterspre M. 1836	41 744 AN	THE WILL FOR	T-01 MOR

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Names of Banks.	Location.	Date of filling Certi- ficate of Associatin	Bonds and Mortgages,	Stocks
East River Bank,	New York, Elmira	Septem'r		\$101,500 o
E. S. Rich's Bank of Exchange, Exchange Bank at Lockbort.	Buffalo,	May 6, 1	88	30,690
Fallkill Bank, Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam.				100,100
Parmers Bank of Attien.				0.00
Parmers' Bank of Lansingburgh,	Lausingburgh.	33	1,900 00	95.00
Sank of	Fort Edward,	30,1		0.000
Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. L	Brooklyn,			178,640
	Nuffelo,	P.		36,000
Expetteville, Bank of	Rochester, Fayetteville,		16.035 00	75,000
Flour City Bank.	Fishkill,	Rebru'y 28, 1850 March 4 1855		150,000
Port Edward, Bank of,	Fort Edward.	Poo		82,500
Fort Stanwix Bank.	Fort Plain,	Novem'r 6 1827	10,300 00	125,400
Frankfort Bank,	Frankfort,	n'y 6,		38,500
Frantier Bank	Fredonia,		52,310 00	24,000
Fulton Bank in the City of New York,	New York,	Ly 15,		240,000
Genesee County Bank.	Gloversville,			99,000
Genesee River Bank	Mount Marris,	er la		41,500
Genesee, Rank of	Retacts			SE SEC
Geneva, Bank of	Geneva,			157.900
asbington s Sank	Corning.		90,000	27,000
	Goshen.	Septem'r 5.		15.000
Greenwich Bank of the Olty of N. York,	New York,	May 80,		101.610
	Mamilton.	August 10, 1	de Aber An	15,000 0

Tampden Bank,	North Castle,	March	18/6	:	D 03.	421
Indover Bank,	New York,	April			UKK	
davans, Bank of, granter transfer	Havana,	Septem I		21,051 00	Dod	
Heary D. Bartes & Co. a Bank,	Trumansburgh,	Supe		:	00	
Herkimer County Bank	Little Falls,	Decem'r				
d. G. Hotchkies & Co.'s Bunk,	Lyons,	Supples !		88.8	ON THE	
H. J. Messenger's Bunk,	Cortland	March			300	
M. J. Miner & Co. a Bank,	Dunkirk,	Decem L	1	50,452 W	5	
Hope Bank of Albany,	Albany.	Selited).	-5	:	OK O	
dudson River Bank,	Hudson,	April	3		N N	
Haguenol Bank of New Palit,	New Paltz,	April	g!	200	(HK)	
Hungerford's Bapk,	Adams,	Septem	1		900	
Hop Bank,	Illon.	February	0		900	
importers and Traders Bank,	New York,	Novem'r	3			986
International Earth	Bullalo,	MINY	-	3	346	
tron Hank of Piettsburgh,	Flattsburgh,	June	=	00000		
irving Bank in the city of New York,.	New York,	March	100		JE N	
J. A. Clark & Co. 's Bank,	Pulaski,	June	1	4.95 80	RX	
Samestown Hank,	Jamestown,	Septem r	Z	26,578 00	100	
Jefferson County Bank,	Watertown,	October	-	AST TOTAL CO.	5	
J. N. Hungerford's Bank,	Corning	Febru'y	5	11,200,00	NA.	
I. N Westfall & Co.'s Bank,	Jordan,	Decem'r	00	20 CE	KIN (	
loshus Pratt & Co.'s Bank,,	Sherburne,	July	œ.	3,670 (6)	W.	
J. T. Raplee's Bank,	Penn Yan,	March	5	5, 20N PO	100 COD CO	
Judgon Bank,	Ogdenshurgh,	August	-	27,740 (S)	50,000 00	
Sent, Bank of	Ludingtonville,	March	35.	17, EST 80	47, PAN 50	
Kinderhook, Bank of,	Kinderhook,	Decem'r	67	55°,364 00	198,000 00	
Cake Bunk.	Skaneateles,	June	66		ES. 010 ON	
Lake Ontario Bank,	Oswego,	March	1.		88 (III) OU	
Jake Shore Bank.	Dunkirk	March	3.	13,200 00	25 SAM (10	
Langingburgh, Bank of,	Lansingburgh,	Jane	1		00 000° CM	
Leather Minduscturery Mann.	New York	May	100	201.01	10, QN 00	
the Best of	1 ime	Pohmi	92	200	110 AND AD	
Leading and the Color of the control	Clinton	A nuil	0	30 P. F	145 460 00	
percent fire Rank	Lockbort	NAV	क्	18,143,00	145 ASS (S)	
Jone Pannd Bank.	Brooklyn.	June	16		124 ON CO	
Lowville, Sank of	Lowville	Decem'r	38	17.687.00	DO MAY 181	
wons Bank	Lyons	Febru'y	á	41.915 00	70 UKM 640	
Malone, Bank of	Malone,	August	18,	20,580 00	71,000 00	
Manufacturers Bank,	Brooklyn,	April	10		No. (NO) 00	
Canufacturers Bank of Troy,	Troy	August	200	8,100 00	71,700 (8)	
Innufacturers and merchants mank,	Reffelo	Novem r	1850	04 491 00	1X, 14, 10 OE	100 000
DESCRIPTION AND RESCRIPTIONS	The state of the s		•	3 57.5	SO MAN AN	

# STATEMENT - (CONTINUED).

Marine Bank of Buffalo, New York, Marine Bank of the City of New York, Marine Bank of the City of New York, Onew York, Marine Bank of Troy.  New York, Marine Bank of Troy.  New York, Marine Bank of Marine Bank of Marine Bank of Marine Bank, Marine Bank	Buffalo, New York, Oswego, New York, Troy						-
Hank at Oswero.  Hank at Oswero.  Hank of Troy.  The Mank of Many.  The Mank of Many.  The Mank of Many.  The Mank in the City of N. Y.  The Mank of Weather,  The Mank of Weather,  The Mank of Weather,  The Mank of Medical Mank.  The Mank of Medical Mank.  The Mank of Medical Mank.	ork,	July		9	00 000 911	441,900 00	454,670
Hand, It DOWNERS, Hand, of Troy, Florida	ork.	Decemir	31, 1832	_	10 000 00	100 AND SE	108,470
		October		_	10,000,00	Said days (m)	OK4 *548
		July	d prob	_	31,454,00	70,010,00	TH. 524
* 51 11 11 15 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	rrk,	August	54	_		DI 049, 19	55 C15
Bank of the City of N.Y. Bank of the City of N.Y. Sharin of Stratuse.  and Traders' Rank. Shark of Almay. Shark in Poughkeepske.  Bank in Boughkeepske.  Bank in Boughkeepske.  Bank in Reviews.  Bank in Mark of Medical Shark.  Shark in Mark of Medical Shark.  Shark in Mark of Medical Shark.  Exchange Bank.		Novem'r	-		34,096 97	670,000,00	JES 000
Mank of the Cuty of N. Y.  Bank of the Carlot of N. Y.  Bank of Friders' Sank  Bank of Fridershurgh,  Bank of Fridershurgh,  Bank in Bank in Bank  Bank in Bac (Un of N. Y.  Bank in Boc (Un of N. Y.  Bank in Poughkeepsie,  Bank of Westbeld,  Excriment Bank  Bank of Westbeld,  Excriment Bank  Bank of Westbeld,  Retinned Bank  Bank of Westbeld,  Bank of We	Srooklyn.	August	Table of	장:	***************************************	121, 4HQ 00	121,840
and Traders fank.  Bank of Fightsbreit,  Bank of Fightsbreit,  Bank of Forthsbreit,  Bank in the City of N Y  Bank in the City of N  Bank in Poughkeepsie,  Bank in Poughkeepsie,  Bank of Westings  Exchange Bank,  Exchange Bank,  Bank of Westings  Bank and Priviners Bank,  Bank Bank Bank Bank Bank Bank Bank Bank	1. K	Decem'r	200	_	35 300 00	CH 000 00	SEG. MAG.
Benk of Fintehurel. Benk of Almay. Hank of Almay. Hank In the County N. Y. Hank In the Clip of N. Y. Bank In Pouglikeepsie. Bunk Bunk of Westfield Exchange Bank. Sections Bank. and Medualos Bank.	)rk.	Decem'r	BU, 1436	-		205,000,00	[E] 450
Bank of Printaburgh, Bank of Printaburgh, Bank Mre County, Hank in the Clip of N Y. Bank in Poughkeepsie, Bank of Westheld, Bank of Westheld, Exchange Bank, Exchange Bank, and Printers Bank, and Mechanica Bank	1rk,	January	-	3	*********	10,440 (90	6,588
Bank, or Annow, Bank, Krie County Bank, in the City of N.Y. Bank in Poughkeepsle, Bank Bank of Vestified	urgh,	Jumany	× 1	3	***************************************	11H, 000 00	112,000
Rank in the City of N. Y., Sank in Poughkeepste, Bank. Bank of Weatheld, Exchange Bank, and Farrere? Bank.	64	And		250	1,000 00	9.500 00	104 MG
Bank in Poughkeepsie,	New York,	Decem'r	_	33		807,000 00	996, 900
Bank, Bank of Weatfield, Exchange Bank, and Furners' Bank, and Furners' Bank	oughteepsic,	June	-		********	100,000 00	100.000
Exchange Bank, and Firmers Bank, and Mechanics Bank	A	PEDENT Y	1001 (F	_	21,100,00	95 Ocho 00	000
and Furners Bank.	vele.	March	-		An Application	Tas me un	151 940
and Mechanica Bank		October	Ŧ.		99,712,00	60,000 bg	91.
		Decem r	10,1	-	24,016 00	148,500 OO	163,461
	JFK,	April	2:		10 200 20	5×4,000 00	570,000
Mindield Hart Make of Schangefords Make Make and de	Applicated to	October	10000		18,000 00	101,300,00	108, 100
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New York County Bank., New York & Brie Bank New York Exchange Ban	Fork State B	America, Ba	ch, Bank of.	Ocean Bank of the	a Central Bu	a County Ba	n valley ba	defends of the	ne Conney. R	etown, Bank	tal Bank.	as County Is	werntchie Bank,	to Miver Ban	Bank of.	Ulsego County Ban	Acide Ishak,	ide Bank at	Bank.	Park Bank of the	Bank.	x Bank of th	ervis, Bank	tkeepsie, Bank of	F. R. Westight & Bank,	Wellington	all Bank	selner Count	bile, Bank o	speck, Bank	Ingersoll &	ester Erchar	land County
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# STATEMENT - (CONTINUED).

Names of Banks.	Location,	Date of filing Certi- ficate of Associat'n	i. Bonds and n Mortgages.	Stocks,	Cheu.
lank of Buffalo,	Buffalo,	15, 1	415,000 00		\$54,670
the City of New York,	New York,	n'r 31,	10 non 00		252, 987
DARK BE USWEED,	Now York		_		Olice street
Sank of Troy.	Trey.		81,634 00		101 634
20	New York,	st 21, 1			E 018
Mechanics and Farmers' B'k of Alb'y,	Albany,	*	34,096 97		708 000
Mechanics Bank.	Brooklyn,		_	00 000 000 000 000 000	OK. 15
Bank of Syracuse,	Symense,	Decem'r 99, 1451	35,300 00	00,000 00	28, 195 185
and Traders' Bank,	New York,	18.1	_		193,499
********	New York,	w e	********	10,000 00	6,550
Mercantile Bank of Plattenurgh,	Albany		_		104 905
Merchants Bank, Eric County,	Jugnenster,	(a)	1,000 00	9.500 00	80,000
Merchants' Bank in the City of N. Y.,	New York,		_		296,900
Merchants Bank in Poughkeepsle,	Poughkeepsle,	19,			100,000
Merchants Bank,	Syracuse,	70	21.100 00 12.045 00	95,000,00	101,156
	Ven York.				181 946
Merchants and Farmers Bank.	Lhuca	1	20,712.0		10 March 194
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank	Trust	35,	91,016 0	143,500 00	163,461
Metropolitan Bank,	New York,	10,1	40.000	584 000 00	570,000
Manuelown Bank of Schenectade	Schenectude.		18,600 0	105 000 00	118,900
Mohawk River Bank	Fonda	7		91,100,00	PR 500
Mohawk Valley Bank,	Mohawk,	186	25,644 0	98,700 00	190,000
Monroe County Bank,	Rochester,	98	25,007 0	64,000,00	85,800
Montgomery County Bank,	Johnstown,	1, 8,	46	150,200 00	129,580
Minutes Bank	Troy,	io g	34,200 0	59,000,00	73,000
Makes Darling of Recolsion	Beeckler	N a		10,000 00	10,000
National Hank in the City of New York.	New York	-	*******	144,000 00	083°85°
Newark, Bank of,	Newnrk	April 6, 160	10,575 00	65 NO 00	200
Newbargh, thank of	Newbirgh.	Decem'r 12, 1851	46 500 00	Stid and an	905 71K

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New York, Buffalo,	ik,	:	Lockport,				ille,	Rome,		:::	Canandalgua,	:	(Hoshen,	Orangeourgu,	OF 18.		mulgur,	Fullon,		Cooperatown,	:	Now Vorb		New York			Port Jervis	e,	:	Newourgn,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	reh.	New York	1	Pulaski,	Rochester	Kochester,	INTROM.
New York County Bank.	New York Exchange Bank,	New York State Bank,	North Asserted Bank of	North River Rank	Norwich, Bank of,	Ocean Bank of the City of New York,	Old Sarntoga, Bank of,	Oneida Central Bank,	Oneida County Bank,	Oneida Valley Bank,	Obsario, Bank of	C. Faktuock & Co. B Bank,	Orange County, Bank of	Contract Dank Dank Olympia	Orleans Occupe Open.	Charles Could Banky	Corresponding Dallies, and the Control of the Contr	Others Rend of	Observe County Danie	Parilla Bank	Palisade Rash of Vont.	Park Rank	Pawling, Rank of.	People's Bank of the City of New York.	Perrin Bank	Phenix Bank of the City of New York,	Port Jervis, Bank of.	Foughkeepsie, Bank of,,	Committee Bunk,	A W Wolfferday & O. L. Dank	Personal Real	Renselaer County Rank.	Republic, Bank of the.	Rhinebeck, Hank of	R. L. Ingersoll & Co.'s Bank,	Kochester Bank,	Rochester Exchange Bank,	MUCHANICA COMING DIRECTOR CO. C.

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Names of Banks.	Location.	Date of filing Certi- ficate of Associa'n,	Certi.	Bonds and Mortgages,	Stocks,	Cheu-
Exchange Bank	Rome	De.		\$25,430 00	071,000 tin	491,000
Mekalse Rank	New York	Movem'r of	200		138.000 m	136, 700
Bank of	Salem,	May 17		23, 356 00	33	116,590
rings Bank	Fyracuse			58,748 OD	49,500 00	68,961
es County Bank,,	Waterford					90,003
ca optimes, Bang of	Sangarija	Dagary 18	1000		111 000 00	18,4
	Schenechady.					94,019
rie County Bank,	Schobarle,			33,900 00		68,730
Falls, Bank of	Seneca Falls,	ary		15,842 00	OH OUR 186	25,278
et sank,	Setauket.					106,773
D Ward Dank,	New York	Decem'r 30	1000			AND GOD
Treek, Bank of	Silver Creek.			96 645 00		100 SHE
Bank of Perey	. 3	Seutera'r	1435			92 739
	Canadobarie,	MAY 51		6,500 00	13,000 00	67, 250
I New York Bank,	Kingston,	July		***	111,000 (10	111,000
and of Troy	Troy	May	202	44,900 00	82,000 00	111,537
Renk	Pine Plains	Decemir 5		10 050 00	44.000	30.00
County Bank	See Harbor			on continu	119 980 00	100 100
hanna Valley Bank,	Binghamton,	LI,		38,840,00	72,000,00	100 080
se, Bank of	Syracuse,			7,600 00	110,000 00	115,001
se City Bank,	Syracuse			13,000 00	123,500 00	188.38
Brank of	Catalina	Decem'r 22	200		108,500 00	26,500
cantle & Company's Bank.	Ches				14,000 00	14 (00
men's Bank,	New York,	L'y			880,000,00	
8 Bunk of Rochester,	Rochester,			43,661 00	77,000 00	
lank of	Troy	i.	1802	4,000 00	76,000 00	67,520
Ey Hank,	Troy	1.0			10,000 00	
Benta Bank of	Tramanabarga,			98 700 00	14,600 00	
Bank of,	Raugerlies,	June 7, 1	1405	7,600 00	181.500 00	188 584
County Bank,	Kingston,	May 25	138	*********	90,000 00	
MADE OF ALBRID,	Athung,		1200		150,500 00	

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## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Banking Associations and Individual Bankers in each county, the Amount of Capital, and the Amount of Circulation outstanding, October 1, 1863.

Counties.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Albany,	. 9	\$2,642,200	\$2,120,972
Allegany,		100,000	135,605
Broome,		400,000	391,996
Cattaraugus,		*	
Cayuga,		950,000	616,634
Chautauqua	. 8	542,375	551,145
Chemung,	. 3	250,000	118,216
Chenango,	. 3	325,000	324,818
Clinton,	. 2	110,000	121,996
Columbia	. 5	1,100,000	1,170,961
Cortland,	. 2	100,000	168,381
Delaware,		275,000	268,950
Dutchess,		1,440,000	1,059,563
Erie,	. 11	2,238,850	597,220
Essex,	. none		
Franklin,	. 1	150,000	100,576
Fulton,	.] 2	250,000	228,015
Genesee,	. 3	360,000	244,388
Greene,	. 3	416,585	258,774
Hamilton,	. none		
Herkimer,		758,100	620,912
Jefferson,	. 8	741,740	651,586
Kings,		2,870,000	1,097,291
Lewis,	. 1	100,000	166,273
Livingston,		540,250	423,986
Madison,		725,000	598,090
Monroe,	. 9	1,884,400	1,663,580
Montgomery,	. 6	775,000	587,060
ew York,	. 51	65,472,507	7,835,658
iagara,	. * 3	354,000	302,529

# STATEMENT—(CONTINUED).

Counties.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Oneida,	11	\$1,724;960	\$1,270,584
Onondága,	10	1,341,000	877,199
Ontario,	3	305,000	346,238
Orange,		1,375,500	1,236,584
Orleans,		212,200	361,902
Oswego,		1,093,000	642,538
Otsego,		900,000	1,094,826
Putnam,		307,240	288,783
Queens,			
Rensselaer,		3,086,020	1,321,597
Richmond,			1 -,,
Rockland,	2	158,200	197,318
St. Lawrence,		472,000	367,160
Saratoga,	5	610,000	440,697
Schenectady,		200,000	129,012
Scholarie,	î	90,000	68,730
Schuyler,		50,000	79,158
Seneca,		50,000	75,278
Steuben,		320,000	264,159
Suffolk,		120,000	204,703
Sullivan,		150,000	95,277
Tioga,	1 -	206,100	162,240
		210,000	104,478
Tompkins,		875,000	659,362
Ulster,	_	248,400	234, 284
Warren,			
Washington,	1 -	1,065,550	749,104
Wayne,		386,320	582,552
Westchester,		811,150	758,861
Wyoming,	1	95,000	85,041
Yates,	1	25,000	36,672
Total,	303	\$102,358,647	\$35,159,586

# STATEMENT

Of Incorporated Banks, their Capital, Amount times when Charless

Names and Location.	Capital,	Authorized to circulate.	In circulation and on hand,	Charte	Charter will expire,
Albany City Bank, Albany, Allande Bank, Brooklyn, Bank of Owers, Oweng, Bank of Owers, Oweng, Bank of Owers, Oweng, Bank of Owers, Bank of Ow	2000, 000 2000,	1, 200 1, 200	\$250,000 \$840,000 \$840,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,	Jan. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	1, 1966 1, 1966 1, 1966 1, 1966 1, 1966 1, 1966
. 47, 130, 600 44, 568, 700 Insolvent Incorporated Banks in the hands of Receivers.	#7,150,000 in the hande	\$4,968,700 of Receivers.	68,675,429	Circula	Circulation at
Bank of Orleans, Albion, Salvis Country Bank, Martinsburgh, Reciprocity Bank, Martinsburgh, Yates County Bank, Penn Yan.	200,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	\$200,000 150,000 200,000 150,000	910,883 192,063 13,016 88,273		124,841 154,841 148,958
<u>'</u>	9600,000	\$790,000	\$168,734		688,876

# SAVINGS BANKS.

JANUARY 1, 1864.

Names of Banks,	Location.		e of oration.
Albany City Savings Institution, Albany Exchange Savings Bank Albany Exchange Savings Bank Albany Savings Bank Albaniy Savings Bank Atlantic Savings Bank Atlantic Savings Bank Atlantic Savings Bank Atlantic Savings Institution, Bank for Savings Institution, Bank for Savings Institution, Broadgray Savings Institution, Broadgray Savings Institution, Broadgray Savings Bank Brockport Savings Bank Buifalo Savings Bank Central City Savings Institution, Central Savings Bank Central City Savings Institution, Central Savings Bank Central Savings Bank Central Savings Bank Contens Savings Institution, Conneccial Savings Bank Conneccial Savings Bank Or Dock Savings Institution East River Savings Institute, Franklin Savings Bank Emigrant Savings Bank Gremwich Savings Bank German Savings Bank German Savings Bank German Savings Bank Hurlson City Savings Institution, Institution for the Savings of Merchanta' Clerks, Irving Savings Bank, Jefferson County Savings Insk, Kings County Savings Insk, Jefferson County Savings Inskilledon,	Albany, Albany, Albany, Albany, Albany, New York, New York, New York, New York, 130 Bowery, N. Y. New York, Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Utica, Troy, Norwich, New York, Cohoes, Troy, Sprooklyn, New York, Conces, Troy, Sprooklyn, New York, Conces, Troy, Sprooklyn, New York, Conces, Troy, Sprooklyn, New York, Sprooklyn, New York, New York, Sprooklyn,	March April March May April March May April May April May April	99, 1866 24, 1820 24, 1820 26, 1811 11, 1866 12, 1841 11, 1860 12, 1841 18, 1853 7, 1857 9, 1846 16, 1850 17, 1860 12, 1850 12, 1850 17, 1858

* Closed 1862. † Closing or winding up.

## SAVINGS BANKS-(CONTINUED).

Names of Banks,	Location.	Incorpo	
Mariners' Savings Institution,	New York,	April	16, 1839
Market Savings Institution	New York,	May	J. 1963
Market Savines Bank,	Troy	April	13, 1861
Mechanics' and Farmers' S. B. of Albany.	Albany,	April	12, 1855
Mechanics & Traders' Savings Institution, Monroe County Savings Bank (name	New York,	April	16, 1832
changed September of 1863)	Rochester,	April	8, 1850
Mount Vernon Savings Bank,†	Mount Vernon,	April	17, 1861
Mutual Savings Bank of Troy,	Tray,	April	15, 1857
Newburgh Savings Bank	Newburgh,	April	13, 1552
Niagara County Savings Bank	Lackport,	April	10, 1851
Duondaga County Savings Bank,	Syracuse,	April	10, 1855
Dawego City Savings Bank,	Uswego,	March	4, 1859
Peekskill Savings Bank,	Peckskill,	April	18, 1859
People's Savings Hank of Dutchess Co., †.	Poughkeepsie,	April	3, 1860
People's Savings Bank	New York.	May	7, 1863
Poughkeepsle Savings Bank,	Poughkeepsle,	April	16, 1536
Queens County Savings Bank,	Flushing,	April	14, 1859
Rhinebeck Savings Bank,	Rhinebeck,	April	12, 1860
Rochester Savings Bank,	Rochester	April	21, 1831
Rockland County Bavings Bank, !	Piermont,	April	10, 1860
Roine Savings Bank	Rome	June	20, 1851
Rose Hill Savines Bank,	New York,	April	17, 1834
Rural Savings Bank, +	Harlen,	April	16, 1857
Sag Harbor Savings Bank	Sag Harbor,	April	12, 1860
Savings linnk of Utica	Utica	April	26, 1839
Schenectady Sayings Bank	Schenectady,	April	29, 1854
Senmen's Bank for Savings	78 Wall street, N. Y.,	January	81, 1629
Seneca Falls Savings Bank, t	Senega Falls	April	18, 1861
Sing Sing Savings Bank,	Sing Sing,	March	9, 1854
Sixpenny Savings Bank of Albany,	Albany,	April	17, 1854
Slypenny Savings Bank of the Empire City, South Brooklyn Savings Institution	Astor Place, N. Y.	June	4, 1853
State Bayings Hank of Troy	Brooklyn,	April	10, 1950
Southold Savines Bank	Tray. Southold	April	IB, 1856
Syracuse Savings Institution	Syracuse	April	7, 1858
Troy Savings Bank	Trans.	March	30, 1849
Third Avenue Savings Bank,	Trur. 549 Sixth Av., N. Y.,	April	23, 1825
Ulster County Savings Institution,	Kingston.	April	17, 185
Union Dime Savings Institution	New York	April	18, 185
Union Sayings Bank.		A	40
Union Sayings Bank, Union Sayings Bank of Batavia, †	Albang.	April	13, 187
Warne County Savings Bank 1	Lyons	April	10, 18
Westchester County Savings Bank	Tarrytown	April	13, 15
Western Savings Bank of Buffalo		July	21, 19
Willburgh Savings Bank	Huffalo, East Brooklyn,	July April	9, 1/
Youkers Savings Bank,	Yonkers.	April	9, 1

^{*} Does not accept its charter. † Have never organized. ‡ Closed, or wound § Altered to "New York Savings Bank," Session of 1862.

# THE FOLLOWING BANKS ARE CLOSING BUSINESS.

Names of Banks.	Location,	Cash depo- sited to re- deem cir- culation,	Outstand- ing Circu- lation.
Agricultural Bank of Herklmer	Herkimer	#3.615.53	42,775 00
Artisans' Bank,	New York,	2.000 28	1,810 00
Bank of Albany,	Albany,	4.082 45	3,097 00
Bank of the Capitol	Albany,	3,153 77	2,028 40
Bank of Central New York,	Utica,	3,105 47	2,960 00
Runk of Corning.	Corning.	2.085 00	2,085 00
Bank of Hornellsville,	Hornellsville,	1,120 00	1,120 00
Bank of the Interior.	Albany,	2,865 00	2,865 00
Bank of Sing Sing	Sing Sing,	1,846 60	1,846 00
Bank of the Union in the City of N. Y	New York,	311 70	385 00
Howery Bank,	New York,	5,278 50	4,994 00
Brockport Exchange Bank,	Breckport,	2,195 96	1,495 00
Cataract Bank	Lockport,		865 90
Central Bank in the City of N. Y.,	New York.	49 17	FE0. 60
Chemung County Bank,	Horseheads,	2,740 09	579 00
Dalrymen's Bank	New York	90 50	1,994 00
Comica City Bank	New York	954 00	882 00
Empire City Bank, Exchange Bank of Buffalo,	Ruffalo,	1,579 00	1,579 00
Exchange Bank of Genesee,	Batavia,	2,630 09	2,031 00
Farmers' Bank of Saratoga Co	Crescent	4,833 99	4,311 00
Hamilton Exchange Bank,	Greene,	729 03	677 00
H. J. Miner's Bank of Litica	Fredonia.	9.246 67	1,413 90
Hollister Bank of Ruffalo	Buffalo	3,272 46	2,685 00
Hollis White & Co.'s Bank,	Niagara Falls	345 00	343 00
Island City Bank,	New York,	1,774 41	1,893 00
J. W. Rumsey & Co.'s Bank,	Tarrytown	265 46	253 60
Knickerbocker Bank	New York,		1,897 00
Luke Mahapae Bank,	Mahopac,	2,048 86	1,764 00
Luther Wright's Bank	Gawego,		6.628 00
Medica Bank, Muoroe Bank of Rochester,	Medina, Cuba.		2,246 90 2,214 00
National Bank of Albany,	Albany,		2,269 00
New York State Stock Security Bank	New York	27 00	27 00
New York Traders' Bank	North Granville		1.503 00
Offiver Lee & Co.'s Bank.	Buffalo	3,890 27	3,892 00
Onondaga Bank,	Syracuse		876 00
Ontario County Bank,	Phelps,	2,681 13	557 00
Ontario Bank, P., D. & Co, of the	Utica,	54 50	35 00
Pine Plains Bank	Pine Plains	4,395 75	3,503 00
Powell Bank.	Newburgh,	4.090 28	8,676 00
Pratt Bank of Buffalo,	Ruffalo,	3,289 21	9,360 00
Pulaski Bank,	Pulaski,	4,000 00	8,948 00
Putnam Valley Bank	Putnam Valley,	3,268 27	2,885 00
R. M. Goddard & Co.'s Bank,	Canton.	909 23	3,433 00
State Rank at Saugerties	Lockport,	4,731 27 1,751 48	3,433 00 1,547 00

# REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

When appointed Residence. Regent.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Chancellor of the University, 1844, May 4, Albany. Gullan C. Verplanck, Vice-Chancellor,...... 1826, Jan. 26, New York.

The Governor (Horatio Seymour), ex officio.
The Lieutenant-Governor (David R. Floyd Jones), ex officio.
The Secretary of State (Chaucey M. Deprw), ex officio. The Sup't of Public Instruction (VICTOR M. RICE), ex officio.

Name,	Date of Appointment.	Residence.
Erastus Corning. Prosper M. Wetmore, John Lorimer Graham, Gideon Hawley, James S. Wadsworth, Robert Campbell, Samuel Luckey, Robert G. Rankin, John N. Campbell, Erastus C. Benedict, George W. Clinton,	1833, February 5, 1833, April 4, 1834, April 17, 1842, February 1, 1844, May 4, 1846, February 2, 1847, May 6, 1847, Sept'm'r 22, 1851, March 18, 1855, March 6, 1856, March 6,	Albany. New York. New York. Albany. Geneseo. Bath. Rochester. New York. Albany. New York.
Isaac Parks, Lorenzo Burrows, Robert S. Hale, Elias W. Leavenworth, J. Carson Brevoort, George R. Perkins,	1857, April 7. 1858, Febru'y 15, 1859, April 29, 1861, February 5, 1861, February 5, 1862, January 31,	Albion. Elizabethtown.

SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH, Sec'y of the Board.

# OFFICERS OF STATE LIBRARY AND STATE CABINET.

Alfred B. Street, State Librarian.

Henry A Homes, Assistant Librarian. John H. Hickcox, Assistant Librarian.

S. G. W. Benjamin, Assistant Librarian.
Ezekiel Jewett, Curator of the State Cabinet of Natural History.

# STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS,

# For the Year 1864.

### Incorporation of Colleges and Academies.

The Chancellor, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Clinton,

Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Leavenworth.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, State Library.

The Secretary of State.

Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Benedict,

The Governor, Mr. Burrows.

# Cabinet of Natural History. The Governor. Mr. Clinton.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Rankin,
Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. Brevoort.

Mr. Corning.

# Appropriations for Purchase of Books and Apparatus.

Mr. Corning, Mr. Hale,
Rev. Dr. Luckey, Mr. R. Campbell,

Mr. Graham, Mr. Perkins.

# Instruction of Common School Teachers. The Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Rev. Dr. Parks, Mr. Wetmore,

Mr. Brevoort, Mr. Perkins,

Annual Report.

Mr. Benedict, Mr. Burrows, The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Wadsworth,

Distribution of the Literature Fund.
7, The Secretary of State,

Mr. Hawley, The Secretary of State
The Lieutenant-Governor, Rev. Dr. Parks.

Mr. Leavenworth,

# Arrangements for the Visitation of Colleges.

The Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Luckey,
Mr. Graham, Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Hale,

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# LAWS AND REGULATIONS

# RELATIVE TO THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

### I. EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS OF THE STATE RELATIVE TO THE LIBRARY.

SECTION 1.* The Regents of the University of the State of New York are hereby constituted and shall continue the Trustees of the State

Library. (Laws of 1844, chap. 255, sec. 1.)

§ 2. The Trustees hereby appointed shall have power, from time to time, to appoint a Librarian to superintend and take care of said library, and to prescribe such rules and regulations for the government of the library as they shall think proper, and to remove the Librarian at any time when they shall deem it expedient; but for the purpose of removing or appointing a Librarian, twelve of the said Trustees shall be required to form a quorum. (Same chap., sec. 3.)

§ 3. The Assistant Librarian and Messenger shall be appointed by the

Trustees of the Library (Laws of 1848, chap. 262, sec. 2)

For Second Assistant, see Laws of 1855, chap. 538, sec. 1, and chap. 539, sec. 1

§ 4. The State Library shall be kept open every day in the year, Sundays excepted, during such hours in each day as the Trustees of the said library

may direct. (Laws of 1844, chap. 255, sec. 5.)

§5. The Librarian shall be constant in his personal attendance upon the library during the hours it shall be directed to be kept open, and shall perform such other duties as may be imposed by law or by the rules and regulations which may be prescribed by the said Trustees. (Same chap., sec. 6.)

§ 6. The acting Trustees will, from time to time, give directions to the Librarian in relation to the proper and safe keeping of the books, maps, charts and other property belonging to the said library; and may, by any of amercoment for every violation or neglect of duty, suspend or deduct from his salary or emolument any part thereof, not exceeding half of it

in any one year. (Laws of 1840, chap. 381, sec. 8.)

§ 7. The Trustees of the State Library may, from time to time, sell or exchange duplicate or imperfect books belonging to the library, not neces-

sary for the use thereof. (Laws of 1845, chap. 85, sec. 3.)

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of the State Library, annually, to report to the Legislature the manner in which the moneys by them received during the year preceding have been expended; together with a true and perfect catalogue of all the books, maps and charts which have been added to the library since the date of the last preceding annual report, and whether any, and, if so, what books, maps and charts have been lost; and also, at the end of every five years, to report in like man-

The sections are, for convenience, numbered without reference to their original

ner, a full and perfect catalogue of all the books, maps and charts then

remaining in the library (Laws of 1844, chap. 255, sec 7.)

§ 9. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to provide, in their regulations, that any member of the Senate or Assembly, during the session of the Legislature, or during the sitting of the Court for the Correction of Errors,* or of the Senate only, shall be permitted, under proper restrictions, forfeitures and penalties, to take to his boarding house or private room any book belonging to the library, except such books as the Trustees shall determine are necessary always to be kept in the library as books of reference; but no member of the Legislature shall be permitted to take or detain from the library more than two volumes at any one time. (R. S., part I, chap. 8, title 8, sec. 6)

§ 10. Before the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the Assembly, shall grant to any member a certificate of the time of his attendance, he shall be satisfied that such member has returned all books taken out of the library by him, and has settled all accounts for fines for injuring

such books or otherwise. (Same title, sec. 7.)

§ 11. It shall also be the duty of the Trustees to provide, in their regulations, that no book, map or other publication shall at any time be taken out of the library by any other person than a member of the Legislature, for any purpose whatever. (Same title, sec. 8.)

§ 12. The heads of the several Departments, and the Trustees of the State Library, shall have the same right to take books from the library as is now enjoyed by members of the Legislature, (Laws of 1848, chap.

85, sec. 1.)

§ 13. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, shall be allowed to take books from the library under the same regulations as the members of the Legislature. (Laws of 1848, chap. 262, sec. 3.)

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, April 9, 1856.

(Laws of 1856, p. 364.)

Resolved. That the Trustees of the State Library be authorized and required to close the said library for the period of fifteen days in each year to wit, from the fifth to the twentieth day of August, for the purpose of cleaning and dusting the books of the said library, and for making such internal arrangements as the Trustees may think proper.

# II. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBRARY, PRESCRIBED BY THE TRUSTEES.

1. The library shall be open to the public daily, as required by law (Sundays, and fifteen days from the fifth to the twentieth of August, excepted, from the hour of nine in the morning till five in the afternoon; and, during the sessions of the Legislature, till eight in the afternoon, except on Saturdays, when it will be closed at five. While the Court of Appeals, or any general term of the Supreme Court, is in session at the

^{*} This Court was abolished under the State Constitution of 1846.

Capitol during the recess of the Legislature, the Law Library will also be open till eight o'clock in the afternoon, except on Saturdays as aforesaid.

- 2. It shall be the duty of the Librarian and the Assistant Librarians carefully to preserve the books, maps, charts, engravings, manuscripts, medals, firniture and other property belonging to the library. They will be severally held accountable for the full value of every article missing from the respective departments, and for every injury, except from ordinary use, unless it can be shown that some other person is responsible, for such loss or injury; the amount of such loss or injury to be deducted from the salary of such officer, pursuant to section 3 of chapter 351 of the Laws of 1840.
- 3. Whenever the library is open, the Librarian and Assistant Librarians shall be in attendance; they shall preserve order, and exclude, if necessary, any disorderly person; they shall prevent smoking, loud talking, and all noise inappropriate to the quietness of a place of study.
- 4. Any person who wishes to obtain any oook for perusal in the General Library, will be furnished at the desk of either of the Librarians in at tendance with a card, on which he will inscribe from the Catalogue the title of the book described, and his own name. The book thus received must not be taken from the library hall; on returning it to the Librarian's desk, the card will be given up; otherwise the party will remain responsible for the book. The Librarians will exercise a proper discrimination as to the delivery of such books as they may judge liable to be injured. Manuscripts, rare and valuable books, and plates are excluded from this rule; they will be shown only on special application to the Librarian in charge, and under such regulations as the circumstances of each case may in his judgment require.
- 5. In compliance with the provisions of the statute above set forth, any member of the Senate or Assembly, during the session of the Legislature or of the Senate only, is permitted, under the restrictions, forfeitures and penalties hereinafter mentioned, to take to his boarding house or private room any book belonging to the library, except such as are herein determined to be necessary to be kept in the library as books of reference. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the heads of the several departments and the Trustees of the Library have, by statute, the same right to take books from the library, and under the same regulations, as the members of the Legislature. No book, map, manuscript, or other article belonging to the library shall be at any time taken out of the library by any other person, for any purpose whatever. The restrictions and terms above referred to are contained in the next three rules.
- 6. No book can be taken from the library until its title, and the name of the person taking it, have been registered by the Librarian. A card must also be given for it, in the manner required by the fourth rule.
- 7. No person can take or detain from the library more than two volumes at any one time, or for a longer period than two weeks.
- 8. If on reasonable notice from the Librarian, or either of the Assistant Librarians, that the time for which any book or books taken or detained

has expired, any person shall omit to return to the library any such book or books for more than three days after such notice shall have been given; or if any book, map, chart, engraving, medal or other article belonging to the library be lost or destroyed, or so far injured as to be equivalent, in the judgment of the Librarian or Assistant Librarian in charge, to a total loss for the purposes of the library; the person by whom such loss, destruction or injury has been occasioned, or who shall fail to make such return, shall be charged the full value of the book or article so lost, destroyed, injured or not returned; and in case of the loss of a book, or its not being returned, if it belong to a set of two or more volumes, he shall be charged the value of the whole set, or as much as it may cost to perfect it, at the election of the Library Committee. For any injury not amounting to destruction to any book, map, chart, engraving, medal or other article as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall pay a sum sufficient to compensate for such injury. This rule shall be of general application.

- 9. The Trustees hereby declare, agreeably to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, that the following books are always to be kept in the library as books of reference, to wit: All the books in the Law Library; and in the General Library, all dictionaries, encyclopædias, registers, directories, newspapers, maps and engravings, and books which are valuable for their rarity or antiquity.
- 10. Books of reference, referred to in the preceding article, cannot be taken from the library; except that, during the session of the Legislature or of the Courts any member thereof may take to any room in the Capitol any such book, on leaving a card for the same as required by the fourth rule, after being duly registered. The book must be returned on the same day on which it is taken.
- 11. No books belonging to the Law Library can be taken to the General Library for perusal; nor are books, maps, engravings, or any other article belonging to the General Library, to be taken to the Law Library for perusal or examination.
- 12. For the better preservation from injury of the more costly collections of engrayings, and the rare works and maps belonging to the library, neither the Librarian nor the Assistant Librarians shall exhibit them to any person other than those authorized to take books from the library, except on a written request from a member of the Joint Library Committee of the Senate and Assembly, the Speaker of the Assembly, or one of the Trustees or the Secretary of the library.
- 13. Three days before the day fixed for the adjournment of any session of the Legislature, or of the Senate only, the Librarian shall address a note to each member of the Legislature or of the Senate, as the case may be, having any book belonging to the library, requesting the return thereof within twenty-four hours.
- 14. After the expiration of said twenty-four hours the Librarian shall immediately make out a list of the members of each House who have omitted to return any books belonging to the library, specifying the volumes retained by each; and a list of those against whom any charges

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for injury to or loss of books exist, stating the amount of them; which list shall be alphabetically arranged according to the names of the respective members, and shall be certified to be correct. To the President of the Senate, the Librarian shall forthwith deliver the list relating to that body; and the list containing the names of the members of the Assembly, he shall forthwith deliver to the Speaker; and upon each list shall be written a copy of the section of the Revised Statutes in regard to this matter above set forth.

18. Twenty days before the opening of any annual session of the Legislature, the Librarian shall report in writing to the Trustees the title of every book, map, chart, print, engraving or other article missing from the library since the Catalogue of the previous year was made out, or, if no such Catalogue has been made, then since the date of the said Librarian's last annual report to the Trustees; together with the name or names of the persons who appear, from the entries of the Librarian, to have borrowed or detained the same, to the end that such list may be submitted to the Legislature by the Trustees.

16. All penalties imposed under any of these rules may be remitted by the Library Committee, either wholly, or on such terms as they may deem proper.

# FUNDS OF THE STATE.

# GENERAL FUND DEBT.

# State Stock. • Amount issued on account of the Astor debt, per chapter 302, Laws

of 1827, and chapter 86, Laws of 1832, redeems 5 per cent,	ble at pleas: \$561,500	
Amount issued to the Ithaca and Owego Railroad		
Company, per chapter 295, Laws of 1838, and chapter 344, Laws of 1840, redeemable, viz.:		
4½ per cent, Jan. 1, 1864, \$287,700 00		
5 per cent, July 1, 1865, 28,000 00	315,700	00
Amount issued to the Hudson and Berkshire Rail-		
road Company, per chapter 178, Laws of 1840,		
redeemable 1st July, 1865, 5½ per cent,	150,000	00
Amount issued on account of the deficiency in the	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•
General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, per chapter	• •	•
216, Laws of 1848, redeemable as follows: 5 per cent, May 1, 1868, \$442,961 05		
6 per cent, Jan. 1, 1868, 500,000 09		
7 per cent, July 1, 1870, 700,000 00		
5 per cent, July 1, 1875, 900,000 00		
6 per cent, July 1, 1878, 800,000 00		
5 per cent, at pleasure, 348, 107 00		
6 per cent, at pleasure, 1,189,780 77	4,880,848	29
	*,000,040	04
Carried forward,	\$5,908,048	82

Brought forward,		\$5,908,048	82
5 per cent, issued per Revised Stat- utes, in 1844, for loans from the	DOMAG.		
Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand,	\$28,697 94		
in 1842, for a loan to the Trea- sury, psyable on demand, 6 per cent, issued per Revised Stat- utes, in 1846, for loans from the	11,000 00		
Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand,	9,387 74	•	
utes, in 1846, for a loan to the treasury of moneys held by the Comptroller, in trust for the Dela- ware Academy, payable on de-		•	
mand,	4,825 00		
at pleasure,	36,000 <b>00</b>		
1st July, 1866,	385,000 00	474.910	68
Indian Ann	uities.		
Amount of Indian annuities, payable dian tribes under the several treat being \$7,361.67, which would requ	ies with them, ire an invest-		
ment of 6 per cent to produce the	sum of	122,694	87

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\$6,505,654 37

# CONTINGENT STATE DEBT.

Amount of stock issued and loaned to the follow-
ing railroad companies, viz.:
Tonawanda, per chapter 200, Laws of 1840, redeem-
able July 1, 1865, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,
Schenectady and Troy, per chapter 299, Laws of
1840, redeemable July 1, 1867, 6 per cent,
Long Island, per chapter 193, Laws of 1840, re-
deemable August 1, 1861, 6 per cent, of which
redemption is deferred to August, 1876, and the
erate of interest changed to 5 per cent, per chap-
ter 36, Laws of 1858,
Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Com-
pany, per chapter 296, Laws of 1840, redeemable
July 1, 1865, 51 per cent,

\$100,000 00

100,000 00

68,000 00

70,000 00 \$338,000 00

# STATEMENT showing the increase and diminution of

	Bonds for lands.	Bonds for loans.	London
Am't of the Fund, 80th Sept., 1862, . Increase of Fund, as stated below,	9419,168 78 10,049 21	0275,747 61 1,000 00	946,
Diminut'n of Fund, assisted below,	\$433,919 94 51,838 98	4976,747 61 87,286 56	. 040
Am't of the Fund, 30th Sept., 1868,	4270,286 96	. \$839,481 05	104
Amount received for sales of is Amount transferred from the G Amount transferred from the U	eneral Fund . 8. Dep. Fund . de <i>for Loun</i>	\$8,685 %1 1,914 00 1, 150 00	<b>810</b>
Amount received into the tree Principal of bonds for lands, Principal of bonds for loans, Sales of lands, From the income of the U. S. I	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$45,199 55 87,286 56 5.684 80	

Amount transferred from the General Fund for balance due on a bond for lands ceded to the United States, 4,000 00

117

tal of the Common School Fund, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1863.

Bank Stock.	Comptroller's Bonds.	State Stock.	Money in the treasury.	Total.
\$50,000 00	<b>\$356,300 00</b>	\$1,135,057 24	\$279,521 84 117,163 41	\$2,658,116 42 128,212 62
\$50,000 00	<b>\$356,300 00</b>	\$1,135,057 24	\$396,685 25 2,666 17	\$2,786,329 04 91,776 71
\$50,000 00	\$356,300 00	\$1,135,057 24	\$394,019 08	\$2,694,552 33

# DIMINUTION OF THE FUND.

Bonds	for	Lands.

201140 joi 21411401			
Amount of principal paid into the treasury, Extinction of bonds, being amount due on lands	\$45,192 55		
ceded to the United States,	6,000 00		
sideration,	631 43	\$51,823	00
Bonds for Loans.		<b>\$</b> 01,023	90
Amount of principal paid into the treasury,	•••••	87,286	56
Money in the Treasury. Amount paid out of the treasury, viz.:			
For investment of capital,	\$1,000 00 88 23		
refunded,	213 95		
Transferred to the following funds for bonds for lands:	\$1,802 17		
General Fund,			
	1,864 00	2,666	17

\$91,776 7

# SCHOOL FUND.

# Capital.

5 per cent, issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure.  5 per cent, issued on account of deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure,	This fund consists of the following items, viz.: State stock:	•
at pleasure,	redeemable at pleasure,	\$41,755.91
at pleasure,	at pleasure,	188,260,00
Comptroller's bonds: 6 per cent, redeemable in 1866, \$320,300 00 6 per cent, redeemable at pleasure,. 36,000 00  Bank stock: 1,000 shares in the Manhattan Company, 50,000 06 Bonds for lands, 370,388 96 Bonds for loans, 339,461 05  Mortgages for loans, under the act of 1840, in charge of the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund, 49,326 00 Money in the treasury, 394,019 08  **Revenue.**  Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1862, \$72,665 96  Amount received into the treasury during the year		905,041 33
6 per cent, redeemable in 1866, \$320,300 00 6 per cent, redeemable at pleasure, 36,000 00  Bank stock:  1,000 shares in the Manhattan Company, 50,000 06  Bonds for lands, 370,388 96  Bonds for loans, 339,461 05  Mortgages for loans, under the act of 1840, in charge of the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund, 49,326 00  Money in the treasury, 394,019 08  **Revenue.**  Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1862, \$72,665 96  Amount received into the treasury during the year		\$1,185,057 24
Bank stock:  1,000 shares in the Manhattan Company, 50,000 06  Bonds for lands, 370, 388 96  Bonds for loans, 100 of the united States Deposit Fund, 49,326 00  Money in the treasury, 394,019 08  Revenue.  Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1862, 400 of the united September, 1862, 400 of the united States Deposit Fund, 49,326 00 of the united States Deposit Fund, 500 of the united St	Comptroller's bonds:	
Bank stock:  1,000 shares in the Manhattan Company, 50,000 08 Bonds for lands, 370,388 96 Bonds for loans,	6 per cent, redeemable in 1866, \$320,300 00 6 per cent, redeemable at pleasure,. 36,000 00	
1,000 shares in the Manhattan Company, 370,388 96 Bonds for lands, 370,388 96 Bonds for loans, 339,461 05 Mortgages for loans, under the act of 1840, in charge of the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund, 49,326 00 Money in the treasury, 394,019 08  **Revenue.**  **Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1862, 472,665 96 Amount received into the treasury during the year*	-	356,300 00
#2,694,552 33  **Revenue.*  Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1862,	1,000 shares in the Manhattan Company, Bonds for lands, Bonds for loans, Mortgages for loans, under the act of 1840, in charge of the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund,	370,388 96 339,461 05 49,326 00
Revenue.  Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1862,	acondy in the treasury,	301,010 03
Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1862,	•	\$2,694,552 33
September, 1862,	Revenue.	
	September, 1862,	\$72,665 9 <b>6</b>
		302,744 87

Carried forward,....

\$375,410 83

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.	425
Brought forward,	\$375,410 83
on money in the treasury during the year, per chap. 382, Laws of 1849,	19,024 05
were ceded to the United States,	880 50
	\$395,315 38
Amount paid out of the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1863,	332,906 <b>42</b>
Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1863,	\$62,408 96
<del></del>	
LITERATURE FUND. Capital.	·
This fund consists of the following items, viz.: State stock:	
6 per cent, issued for a loan under the act of May 13th, 1846, redeemable 1st July, 1864, 6 per cent, issued per chap. 216, Laws of 1848,	\$100,00 <b>0 00</b>
redeemable at pleasure	10,000 00
redeemable at pleasure,	17,347 00
redeemable at pleasure,	3,000 00
Compteellanks hands	\$130,347 00
Comptroller's bonds: 6 per cent, issued per chap. 225, Laws of 1849,	
redeemable 1st July, 1866, \$64,700 00 5 per cent, issued per Revised Stat-	
utes, payable on demand, 25,330 94	90 030 91

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90,030 94

\$220,377 94

Brought forward,	<b>4</b> ,
100 shares in the Albany Insurance Company,  Bank Fund stock:	2,500.00
6 per cent, redeemable 1st February, 1866, Loan to the New Paltz Academy, Money in the treasury,	23,352,67 1,000 00 22,721 51
Rovenue.	\$269,952 12
Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1862,	\$17,908 27
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1863,	42,767 02
terest on deposits,	812 11
Amount paid from the treasury during the year	\$61,487 40
ending 30th Sept., 1863,	45,189 53
Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1863,	\$16,297 87
UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUN Capital.	D.
This fund consists of the following items, viz.:  Mortgages for loans, in charge of the commissioners of the several counties	\$3,509,89 <b>4 0</b> 9
<b>M</b> oney in the treasury,	417,239 44 . 87,387 18
	\$4,014,520 71

## Revenue.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1862,	<b>\$</b> 3,639	88
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1863,	252,869	12
terest on deposits,	5,450	86
bonds for lands,	150	00
	\$262,109	86
Amount of payments from the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1863, \$247,997 75  Amount transferred to the capital of the fund for diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgage,	261,868	79
Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1863,	\$241	07

# TONAWANDA RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

	TONAWANDA KAILKOAD COMPANI SINKING FOND.	
•	This fund consists of the following items, viz:	
N	New York Central Railroad Company bonds:	

6 per cent,	18,000	
Money in the treasury	\$46,000 25,430	

\$71,430 77

# TIOGA COAL, MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY SINKING FUND.

SINKING FUND.	
This fund consists of the following items, viz.:  Bank Fund stock, redeemable in 1866, 6 per cent, Comptroller's bond, payable on demand, 6 per cent, Money in the treasury,	\$2,150 00 287 82 5,642 13
-	\$8,079 95
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY SINK	ING FIIND
Money in treasury,	\$4,081 95
***************************************	
MARINERS' FUND.	•
This fund consists of the following items, viz.:  Mortgage of the American Seamen's Friend Society, without interest,  Money in the treasury,  Money in the treasury, paid under protest,	\$10,000 00 164 81 1,169 67
	\$11,334 57
SOLDIERS' ALLOTMENT FUND.	_
Money in the treasury,	<b>\$</b> 54 96
INDIAN ANNUITIES.	
The amount of annuities payable to Indian trib several treaties with them, is, viz.:	es, under the
Cayugas,	\$2,300 00
Onondagas,	2,430 00
Senecas,	500 00
St. Regis,	2,131 67

\$7,361 67

# STATEMENT

Of the Canal Debt 30th September, 1883, showing each Description of Stock, the Amount Redesmable each year, and the Annual Interest on the same.

When due.	7 per cent.	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	Total.
1837, 1840,		\$160 00	\$10,000 00	10,000 00
Pays no interest,		\$160 00	\$10,000 00	\$10,160 00
1868,	00 000 000 10	00 000	\$200,000 00	\$200,000 00
1804, 1866,	00,000,000,000 00,000,000	1,583,724 76	192.585 49	1,588,724 76
			1,294,000 00	1,294,000 00
		3,050,000 00		3,050,000
		8,250,000 00 500,000 00	4,500,000 00	6,750,000 00
		900,000 00		900,000 00
Debt paying interest, \$1,200,000 00 Debt not paying interest,	\$1,200,000 00	\$15,441,724 76 160 00	\$6,626,585 49 10,000 00	\$23,268,810 25 10,160 00
Total debt,	\$1,200,000 00	\$15,441,884 76	\$6,636,535 49	\$23,278,470 25
Annual interest,	\$84,000 00	\$926,503 49	1881,829 27	\$1,341,833 76

# STATEMENT

Booing the calvations of real and personal estate in the secenal counties of this State, as returned to the Compitative's office, for the secent 1883; also the number of acres of land as per Burr's Altas, and the number of acres assessed in acrd countie.

Countes,	Acres of land as per Burr's Atlas.	Acres of land	Amensed value of real estate,	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected a gregate va nations.
Albany,	1925, 5590 1835, 5590	206, 695 Par. 696	681, 629, 065	# <u>7</u>	1 380
Broome,	401,401	434.073	6,424,948		
Catternugus,	414,659	416,073	15,447,947	20 THE 806	19,293
Chautanges	550, F13	650,613	6,907,960	1,677,	7,146,7
Chenango,	OH, HG	541,707		1,039	10,450
Columbia	000 000 000 000	386, 296	13,748,195	731	18,533
Cortland.	000°000	\$06,945 945	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	759.	9000
Dulches,	001, 494 468, 700	455,773	21,940,686	1 de 1	18,00
R. D	1 138 500	614,171	39, 600, 657 8, 800, 458	1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.0	変えず
Franklin	PSB. 778	1, 10912, 18-14	181,050	46	4.001
Fullon	655, 256 665, 256	800 SSS	11.03.04.19G	di	18,480
Greene,	979, H83	000 E	16.000.001	1,285	6,645
Harniton,	857,000	652,321	7 Kill Sell	9.001	0
Jefferson,	18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	738, 136	12,582,914	470	15.00
A Paris	718,265	100 A	3, 1236, 413	19,726.	4 164
Livingston,	336,010	380,586	11,639,678	1,971	13,604.
Married Commence	000.000	200 ATE	9,084,801	2, 185,	11,290
Monigomery	200,100	281,450	8. (54. 176	4,475	8,493
New York,	13,450	18.530	402, 196, 653	199, (60)	BT. 18
Obecch.	704,740	734,516	100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000		15,349.0

the same and the	#340, R28, 966	#1,119,708,722	1197,688,721	28, 297, 143	
7,409,411	966,057	6,448,854	206,643	201,444	Julius
41,343,063	6,767,934	84,575,189	2000 CO.O.	280,627	estchester
15,984,115	8, 126, 659	19,811,006	8.8	616,600	Then ington,
14,087,587	2,010,006	12,057,547	865, 684	875,576	ayne.
9,534,657	195,700	2,038,407	記。ま	268,500	arrea,*
18, 787, 999	2,489,490	11,28,431	一名。電	701,600	ster,
7 349 911	1 418,886	5. C.M. 1995	L'an de di	1971,500	OFIDECIA
3, K49, 080	230,875	3,418,655	22° 22°	0.00	allivan,
16, 807, 305	2,136,575	8,670,730	415,682	GSB, CND	affolk,
言いいの	1 429, 553	14, 395, 757	1,651,641	1.73% S.S.	Lawrence
18, 188, 060	1,697,879	11.000.008	865,000	1697, 000	euben,
40, 73PD, 0220 A 979 A59	2012 TOT	2 Que 1000	Giri, rita	101,000	the contraction
6, 124, 116	100 FEB	5,68,711	873, 638	200, 200	thoharie,
<b>经留、永远、</b>	7:50, 568	4,834,930	183.55	125,000	chenertady.
11,703,847	第30 字面 四	8,483,641	表1.119	511,000	
6 913 970	1, 919, 956	4,701,014	569 (652	110,500	celeland
COLUMN TO SE	000 PC	6 177 400	Sub 200	AD 200	irhmond
100 ale	10.00° C	10,400,000	10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 10 10 10 10	100 ASS	Reens,
5,407,409	1,357,535	4.0H9,824	181,059	138,80	ULABRIE,
11,894,143	12, 443, 068	B, 400, 473	610,236	570,500	LIBERO,
13,956,050	1,825,035	19,124,148	581,619	680,978	SWEED,
9, 38H, 130	1,446,218	8,158,919	P.19. 93/8	15T 285	M. B. I. S. seeves over see see see see see
26, 511, 349	6,771,775	19,739,40B	440,031	489, 500	TRINGS, 11
17,467,461	· 一方的 · 四方	11,856,150	891.801	266, 107	Diam's
26,600,313	2,812,019	22,878,190	461,620	455,100	Dondags,

# STATEMENT

Counties.	왕물별	fax	5	音	音点	50	Hate of tax on, et velution, to milita,
	9,148,331	4836,730 \$1 21,377 50	25,065 62 26,065 62	6. P. S.	28, 889 36 38, 889 36	20.04 20.04 20.04 20.04 20.04 20.04	2.05
Cattaraugus.	3	350		E	100	100	200
	813	THE STATE	25	218	45	200	10.
Chemuna	210	五	200	25	22	1	10.1
	615	989	689	200	表	Sign of the last	30.9
Columbia	325	3	822	\$30 \$30	52	X	4
	50	125	999	828	010	E SE	11.0
	E	E.	133	183	828	8	0.0
	Zig.	高品	25	Fig	879	53	24
	A.	38	8	8	3	1	19.1
	500	388		28	1	できる	- C
***************************************	60	161	TE:	2	2	210	0.00
	97	の記録	2	38	1	STIS	100
	34	025	31	4	12	1	100
	3	379	200	28	57	199	60
*******	79	000		E N	135	2500	90
	K	3	1	25	17	NA.	20

128	œ,	16.9	20.29	10.4	7.1	8.0	120	10.7	7.4	00	- 27	7 06	101	20.00	200	14.5	9	13.1	10.4	10.2	13.9	30	11.4	9.6	10.3	11.6	5	1	1	10.3	M	19.1	-	15.8
12,091,905 14	253	233	36	016	178	128	149	18	167	676	050	0.64	1	244.5	200	000	77.	SUE I	1	250	高島	331	153	374	100	4466	(145	110	565	175	SORE	100		\$23,046,800 06
41,063 48	E. E.	3	200	100	1	電視	200	SEN	365	717	13:0	606	954	400	7	7. C	813	100	917	1408	8	129	記む	SHE	043	950	168	200	135	5	OSS.	7		P6,181,483 97
410,563 02	3	25	100	380	297	201	174	176	1969	200	115	100	17.7	000	Carre	5.0	1	28	281	報	8	683	SHO	2008	5386	100	1	100	17.7	Ser.	2447	377		\$1,000,841 11
47,478,53	796	617	TE	153	010	12	250	961	MAG	198	47.0	1900	1999	D. T.	100	25	9680	813	103	1653	17	2115	(MA)	24.0	198	SP SE	183	5.446	107	100	SDAT	P.		\$12,359,730.57
14,413 00	17,010 15	Case.	¥.	218	413	497	834	9	Sp.	900		200	5	0000	110.5	100	等	100	等	525	麦	Paris .	705	493	103	200	3818	316.1	3	391	1201.4	19 701 98		48,423,806 01
547,416,031	282	100	676	181	999	893	3	No.	L	945		9	25.0		200	BING.	146	523	300	616	1	45.42	PHO	277	110	NAME.	1	1993	21.0	1500	Tro-	N. F.		\$1,454,454,817
Montgomery."	Nlagara,	Oneida,*	Onondaga,	Ontario,	Orange,	Orleans.	Окмере	Otsezo.	Putnam	Chamber.	Personalan	Kichmond	Rookland	Committee of the second	Daratuga,	Scheneciady,	Schoharie,	Seneck,	Schuyler	Steuben,	St. Lawrence.	Suffolk	Sullivan	Sogar.	Tomokins.	later.	Warren.*	Movine.	Washington	Westchester	Ventoing	ALM.		

. No returns received from these countles therefore the town and county taxes taken from returns of last year.
† City covers the whole county, and is included in county taxes.

### STATEMENT

Showing the amount of four-mill tax levted in 1862, on the valuation real and personal estate in each county of this State, viz.: for supposervment one mill, for canals one mill, and for the United States mills—the expenses of collection and the amount payable into the treas Also, the amount of unpuid taxes returned to the Comptroller's office.

Counties.	Amount of	Co, treasu- rer's fees,	Payable into the treasury.	Taxe
Albany	\$157,417.96	61,572 30	\$135,845 66	41
Allegany,	37,076 18	843 93	36,733 15	9.7
troome.	36,051.85	854 75	85,697 10	0
Cattaraugus	84,297,83	276 60	34,021 23	6.6
Cayuga	87,768 32	873 67	86,894 65	0.0
Chautanqua,	56,133 20	564 72	66,270 48	9
Chemung,	28,313 36	276 26	28,007 10	- 1
Свециина	41,651 17	416 13	41,255 (4	
Clinton	23,716 19	178 41	23, 537 71	5.8
Columnia	56, 536, 89	868 50	85, 990, 30	4,0
Cortland,	26, 164 75	290 77	25,903 98	
Delaware,	31,304 65	290 34	81.024 81	8.3
Dutchess	135, 431 22	1.354 31	134,076 91	44.0
Erie	186,152 00	1.859 09	184, 292 91	5
Lesex	13,393 77	64 67	13,329 10	6.9
Franklin	16,781 08	104 00	16,677 06	6.3
Fulton,	16,609.96	146 79	16, 463 17	1.9
ienesee,	52,302 42	592 07	61,780 35	8 2 17
ireene	82,161 84	338 27	32,633 57	
lamilton	2.521.06		2.521 (mi	12.0
lerkliner,	44,577,94	426 91	44, 151, 03	1,8
efferson	66, 267, 53	662 27	65, 605 26	9.40
Klings	879,997 54	B. (8m) 46	360.231 18	8.9
lewis.	21,117 10	1965 19	20,900 91	2,4
livingston	73, 429 36	734 29	72,605 07	-4.3
Madison	53, 126, 14	Selection (In)	52,597 92	9
Monroe,	118, 428 93	1.162 81	117,997-12	2,1
iontgomery	87,769 05	377 68	37,390 37	-10
New York	2,108,497,22	2,000 (0)	2, 196, 497 22	
Vingara	fül , fühl 100	615 23	61,041 63	1
Ineida	98 R39 85	960 tkl	97,879 81	2.
Incordaga,	105,206 75	1.051 20	109, 155 55	
Juturio,	79,073 99	790 01	78,284,98	
Prange,	103, 420, 28	1.034 20	102.8HI EM	
Jrieans,	43,059 33	4:10 35	42,627 98	
Iswego,	48,905 29	447 47	48,457 82	4.3
Haego,	49,629 32	496 29	49, 133 (6)	24.2
Philipam	21,091 87	210 93	20,840.95	
lucens	84,713 14	500 76	B3, AR3 38	1.8
kensselaer	194,613 98	1,242 79	123.371 19	2
glehmand,	22,910.96	229 11	22.6H1 63	
cockland	24,112 14	241 12	23,871 (6)	
Lawrence,	60,211 36	546 88	59,664 48	5.5

# STATEMENT-(CONTINUED).

Counties.	Amount of tax.	Co. treasu- rer's fees,	Payable into the treasury.	Taxes returned.
Saratoga Schenectady,	\$49,380 92 28,507 97	\$485 10 285 09	\$45,R95 92 28,223 89	<b>\$870 64</b>
Schoharle,	28, 224 24 23, 629 16	289 22 220 29	27,940 02 21,808 87	109 21
Steuben	48,500 30 51,728 49	485 69 516 72	43,065 30 61,211 77	56 36
Suffalk	34, 195 89 19, 030 98	341 96 176 33	83,858 93 18,854 65	1,898 28
Tioga	29,141 38 34,863 40	286 40 347 89	28,854 98 34,515 58	501 67 81 85
Ulster,	59,337 70 8,573 84	574 67 81 77	58,769 03 8,512 07	1,871 18 2,396 97
Washington, Wayne,	65.727 10 66.144 46	656 04 661 44	65,071 06 55,483 03	123 40
Westchester,	164,749 99 40,918 27	1,647 44 409 18	163,096 55 40,509 09	
Wyoming, Yates	38,976 15	239 76	33,636 39	
Amount of 4 mill tax,.	\$5,797,215 81	\$37,273 09	\$5,759,942 72	\$80,771.75
Add % mili school tax,	1,086,977 96			
Total 4% mill tax,	46,884,193 77			

# OFFICERS OF STATE PRISONS FOR THE YEAR 1864.

### INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS.

ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN, Fordham,	To hold 1 year.
GAYLORD J. CLARKE, Lockport,	To hold 2 years.
JAMES K. BATES, Watertown,	To hold 3 years.

# AUBURN PRISON, AUBURN, CAYUGA COUNTY.

Agent and Warden,	D. B. McNeil.
Principal Keeper,	
Clerk,	
Physician,	James D. Button.
Chaplain,	
Superintendent of Convict Lunatic Asylum,	Chas. A. Van Anden.
Assistant Superintendent and Clerk,	Lester Maltby.

# CLINTON PRISON, DANNEMORA, CLINTON COUNTY.

Agent and Warden,	John Parkhurst.
Principal Keeper,	
Clerk,	
Chaplain,	
Physician,	Joseph H. Smith.

# MOUNT PLEASANT PRISON, SING SING, WESTCHESTER CO.

Agent and Warden,	G. B. Hubbell.
Principal Keeper,	
Clerk,	
Physician,	
Chaplain,	
Matron of the Female Department	

## UNITED STATES JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

## NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Counties of Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Counties of Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Kings, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan. Ulster and Westchester

## JUDICIÁL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE.

## ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE, STH MAY, 1847.

 I. City and county of New York.
 II. Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess.
 III. Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, DISTRICT DISTRICT

DISTRICT Schoharie and Rensselaer.

IV. Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Ham-DISTRICT ilton, Fulton and Schenectady.

V. Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer. Jef-DISTRICT ferson and Lewis.

VI. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland and DISTRICT Schuvler.

DISTRICT VII. Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga.

DISTRICT VIII. Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesec, Allegany, Wyoming.

# LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK, EIGHTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1864.

# MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE SENATE,

## WITH THEIR

RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, COUNTIES, NEAREST POST-OFFICES AND RESIDENCES IN ALBANY. Hon. Davin B. Floxid Jones, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate, Anddyelle, Queme

county; boards at Congress Hall.

Dist.	Name of Senator.	Post-office address.	Oounty.	Boarding-House.
<b>⊢</b> i cd	Robert Christie, Jr., Demas Strong.	Bay View, Brooklyn.	Richmond, Kings.	Delayan House. Congress Hall.
ີ <b>ຕົ</b> ຈ itized by	Henry C. Murphy,		Kinga,	Delayan House.
G	Luke F. Cozana,	New York,	New York	Congress Hall
308 <b>6.</b>	William Laimbeer, Jr.,	New York,	New York,	Delayan House,
σ (le	Saxton Smith	Red Mills	Potnem.	Congress Hell
8	Archibald C. Niven,	Monticello,	Sullivan,	Delavan House.
1,0	George Beach, John B. Dutcher	Ostarill, Pawline	Greene,	8
Z,	erick	Brainard's Bridge,	Rentselaer,	Obngress Hall
1	The Shaler,	Authority,	Alberty,	261 Hemilton of

115, 115, 117, 119, 110,	Orson M. Allaben, James M. Cook, Palmer E. Havens, Albert Hobbs, James A. Bell, Alexander H. Balley, George H. Andrøws, Cheney Ames,	Margarettville, Saratoga Springs, Essex, Malone, Dexter, Rome, Springfield,	Delaware, Saratoga, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Oneida, Otsego, Oswego,	Stanwix Hall Delavan House. 62 Hawk street. Congress Hall. 62 Hawk street. 62 Hawk street. Congress Hall. Delawan House.
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Andrew D. Wnite, Frederick Juliand, Ezra Cornell, Stephen K. Williams, Charles J. Folger, Stephen T. Hayt, George G. Munger, Dan H. Cole, Wilkes Angel, James M. Humphrey, Norman M. Allen,	Syracuse, Greene, Ithaca, Newark, Geneva, Corning, Rochester, Anloin, Augelica, Buffalo,	Unondaga, Unondaga, Chenango, Tompkins, Wayne, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe, Orleans, Allegany, Brie,	Delayan House, 136 State street. Delayan House. Delayan House. Delayan House. Congress Hall. Congress Hall. 61 N. Pearl st. Delayan House. 63 Wash'n av.

# OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Name.	ОЩов.	Home Post-Office	County.	Boarding House.
James Terwilliger	Clerk,	Syracuse,	Onondaga,	Delayan House
Charles G. Fairman,	Journal Clerk,	Elmira,	Chemung,	Amer'n Hotel.
Josiah Shull,	Deputy Clerk,	Mohawk,	Herkimer,	214 State st.
Henry A. Glidden,	Deputy Clerk,	Albion,	Orleans,	136 State st.
John S. Fisk,	Deputy Clerk,	Watertown,	Jefferson,	62 Hawk st.
William H. Stuart,	Librarian,	Gowanda,	Cattarangus,	134 Spring st.
Azel B. Hull,	Sergeant-at-Arms,	Angelica,	Allegany,	51 N. Pearl st.
Sanders Wilson,	Ass't do and Post M.,	Hammond, .	St.Lawrence,	134 Spring st.
Stephen McConnell,.	Assistant Postmaster,	Albany,	Albany,	29 Chapel st.
Lawrence Vandusen,	Doorkeeper,	Ovid,	Seneca,	28 Wash. av.
Casper Walter,	1st Ass't Doorkeeper,.	Brockport,	Monroe,	National Hotel.
Edmund Traver,	2d Ass't Doorkeeper,.	Shultsville, .	Dutchess,	134 Spring st.
Anson W. Johnson,	3d Ass't Doorkeeper,.	Ithaca,	Tompkins,	13 Park st.
Nathaniel Goodwin,.	Keeper Sen. Chamber,	Albany,	Albany,	134 Spring st.
Myer Stark,	Janitor,	Albany,	Albany,	252 S. Pearl st.
Sylvanus C. Curran, .	Clerk's and Bank Messenger	Albany,	Albany,	130 Lancas'r st.
Asher P. Cole,	Librarian's Messenger,	Wellsville,	Allegany,	11 Park st.
W. Wooldridge,	President's Messenger,	Mongaup Valy,	Sullivan,	11 Park st.

## LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

## REPORTERS.

Name.	Paper.	Home Post-Office	County.	Boarding house
T. S. Gillett,	Albany Eve. Journal,.	Albany,	Albany,	19 Jay st.
D. Manning,	Atlas & Argus, Ass'd P.	Albany,	Albany,	139 Lancas'r st.
William H. Bogart, .	New York World,	Aurora,	Cayuga,	18 Elk st.
G. W. Bull,	N. Y. Com. Adv.,	Buffalo,	Erie,	Congress Hall.
P. Deming,	New York Times,	New York,	New York,	661 Broadway.
S. W. Tuttle,	Brooklyn Daily Union,	Watkins,	Schuyler,	23 Jay st.
C. H. Thomson,	Elmira Advertiser,	Corning,	Steuben,	Congress Hall.
Jacob C. Cuyler,	Albany Express,	Albany,	Albany,	79 Lydius st.
J. M. Francis,	Troy Daily Times,	Troy,	Rensselaer, .	Troy.
Spence Spencer,	American Citizen,	Ithaca,	Tompkins,	Delavan House
John T. McGuire,	Statesman & Standard,	Albany,	Albany,	Mansion House
J. C. Jacobs,	New York Express,	Brooklyn,	Kings,	Dunlop House.
Thomas T. Everett, .	N. Y. Daily News,	New York,	New York,	Amer'n Hotel.
George E. Williams,	Fulton Patriot & Gaz.,	Fulton,	Oswego,	V. Rens. House
G. H. Holden,	Lockport Jour. & Cour,	Lockport,	Niagara,	V. Rens. House

## SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 1864.

On Finance.

Mr. Bell.

Mr. Cornell.

Mr. Folger. Mr. Murphy,

Mr. Munger,

Mr. Havens.

Mr. Hastings,

Mr. Cole. Mr. Hayt.

Mr. Angel.

Mr. Williams. Mr. Hobbs,

Mr. Strong,

Mr. Fields,

Mr. Dutcher. Mr. Allen.

Mr. Hobbs,

Mr. Smith.

Mr. Ames,

Mr. Allaben,

Mr. Havens. Mr. Cozans,

On Judiciary.

On Claims.

On Canals.

On Railroads.

On Charitable and Religious Societies. Mr. Angel.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Allaben.

On State Prisons.

Mr. Bell.

On Poor Lans.

Mr. Juliand.

Mr. Niven

Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Smith.

Mr. Cozans.

Mr. Beach.

Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Humphrey

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. White.

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Allen, Mr. Hobbs. Mr. Humphrey.

On Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Ames, Mr. Strong, •

Mr. Christie.

Mr. Cornell,

On Agriculture.

Mr. Cole.

Mr. Beach,

On Literature.

Mr. Murphy.

Mr. White, Mr. Allen,

On Militia.

Mr. Shafer.

Mr. Munger, Mr. Cook,

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Christie.

Mr. Hayt, Mr. Juliand,

On Grievances.

Mr. Cornell.

Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Williams,

On Banks.

Mr. Smith.

Mr. Cook, Mr. Juliand.

On Insurance Companies.

Mr. Laimbeer, Mr. Folger, Mr. Cozans.

Mr. Bailey, Mr. Folger. On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hastings,

Mr. Shafer.

Mr. Hastings Mr. Beach, On Manufactures.

Mr. Havt.

Mr. Cozans. Mr. Angel, On Retrenchment.

Mr. Strong.

On Public Buildinus.

Mr. Laimbeer. Mr. Niven. Mr. Bell.

On Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Ames. Mr. Williams. Mr. Christie.

On Cities and Villages.

Mr. Laimbeer, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Dutcher.

Mr. Strong. Mr. Shafer. Mr. White.

Mr. Fields,

On Public Expenditures. Mr. Dutcher. Mr. Fields.

Mr. Cole. On Expiring Laws.

Mr. Cook. Mr. Christie.

Mr. Munger, On Public Health and Medical Colleges and Societies.

Mr. Woodruff. Mr. Allaben. Mr. Hastings.

On Public Printing. Mr. Niven.

Mr. Juliand. Mr. Havens,

On Manufacture of Salt. Mr. Humphre Mr. Williams.

· Mr. Bailey.

On Joint Library. Mr. White. Mr. Murphy,

Mr. Andrews. Select Committee on Rules.

Mr. Folger.

Mr. Cook, Mr. Murphy.

## RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

## SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ADOPTED JANUARY 19, 1864.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 1. The President having taken the chair at the hour Journal to be to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum read. being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected
- 2. After the reading and approval of the Journal, the Order of business shall be as follows:
  - 1. The presentation of petitions.
  - 2. Reports of standing committees.
  - 3. Reports of select committees.
  - 4. Messages from the Governor.
  - 5. Communications and reports from State officers.
  - 6. Messages from the Assembly.
  - 7. Notices of bills.
  - 8. Introduction of bills.
  - 9. Third reading of bills.
  - 10. Motions and resolutions.
  - 11. Special orders.
  - 12. General orders; but messages from the Governor and Assembly, and communications and reports from State officers, and reports from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, may be received under any order of business.

## OF THE PRESIDENT.

3. The President shall appoint all committees, unless Committees, otherwise ordered by the Senate.

President may name substitute.

4. He shall have the right to name any member perform the duties of the chair, who is hereby ves during such time, with all the powers of the Preside but such substitute shall not lose the right of voting any question while so presiding, nor shall his powe such substitute continue for any longer period than days. without leave of the Senate.

Commit the whole.

5. When the Senate shall be ready to go into C mittee of the Whole, he shall name a chairman to side therein.

Doorkeepers.

6. He shall assign to the door-keepers their res tive duties and stations.

Bills to be certified.

7. He shall certify the passage of all bills by Senate, with the date thereof, together with the whether passed as majority, three-fifths, or two-th bills, as required by the Constitution or laws of this St

## OF THE CLERK.

Clerk to prepare journal.

8. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to have the jo nal of each day's proceedings printed, and copies ther placed upon the files of the President, Senators, Reporters, within three days after approval by Senate.

Clerk to prepare general

9. He shall also furnish each Senator daily wit calendar. &c. printed list of the general orders, which shall be k on file by the Sergeant-at-arms, in the same manner other documents. And the President and Clerk of Senate shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by Senate in the order in which they are reported and st upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered by t thirds of the Senators present. The calendar si also, and in like manner and form, include the num and title of bills and joint resolutions which have pas the Assembly, and been received by the Senate for c currence.

To present bills to the Governor.

10. He shall present such bills as shall have origi ted in the Senate, and been passed by both Houses the Governor, and enter the same upon the journals

Reporters.

11. He shall designate what persons are entitled

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admission to the floor as reporters for the public press. not exceeding fifteen in number.

### OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

12. Every Senator presenting a paper shall indorse Papers &c. the same; if a petition, memorial, or report to the Legis-sented. lature, with a brief statement of its subject or contents. adding his name: if a notice or resolution, with his name: if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee and member making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title, with his name, and the fact whether presented on notice, or if by unanimous consent, with a statement of its contents.

13. No member shall speak to another, or other-Business not wise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any to be internewspaper, while the journals or public papers are being rupted. read: and when the President is putting a question, no Senator shall walk out of, or across the House, nor, when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

14. Every Senator rising to debate, or to present a Order of depetition or other paper, to give a notice, make a motion bate. or report, shall address the President, and shall not proceed further until recognized by the Chair. Senator shall speak more than twice the same day on the same subject, without leave of the Senate; and where two or more Senators rise at once, the President

shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

15. Every Senator who shall be within the bar of the Senators, Senate when a question is stated from the Chair, shall when to vote. vote thereon, unless he shall be excused by the Senate. or unless he be directly interested in the question.

16. Any Senator requesting to be excused from vot- How excuing may make, either immediately before or after the sed. vote shall have been called, and before the result shall be announced, a brief statement, not occupying over five minutes, of the reasons for making such request, and the question on excusing him shall then be taken without debate.

## OF COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTTES.

## Standing committees.

- 17. Standing committees, consisting, unless other ordered, of three members, shall be appointed of following subjects:
  - 1. On claims.
  - 2. On finance.
  - 8. On judiciary, to consist of five members.
  - 4. On militia.
  - 5. On canals.6. On railroads, to consist of five members.
  - 7. On roads and bridges.
  - 8. On literature.
  - 9. On state prisons.
  - 10. On banks.
  - 11. On insurance companies.
  - 12. On the erection and division of counties and tow
  - 13. On agriculture.
  - 14. On commerce and navigation.
  - 15. On manufactures.
  - 16. On public health and medical societies and college
  - 17. On privileges and elections.
  - 18. On engrossed bills.
  - 19. On Indian affairs,
  - 20. On expiring laws.
  - 21. On public expenditures.
  - 22. On the incorporation of cities and villages, to conference of seven members.
  - 23. On public buildings.
  - 24. On poor laws.
  - 25. On charitable and religious societies.
  - 26. On retrenchment.
  - 27. On grievances.
  - 28. On the manufacture of salt.
  - 29. On the internal affairs of towns and counties.
  - 30. On public printing.

## Public print-

18. It shall be the duty of the committee on printing to examine and report on all questions of ing referred to them, and every motion to print at tition, resolution, report, bill, message, or other script, except as provided in the joint rules, she referred to such committee. They shall, when cable, report the approximate cost of all extra printing the strategies.

and report to the Senate from time to time, any measure they may deem useful for the economical and

proper management of the public printing.

19. The committee on engrossed bills shall examine Engrossed all bills, amendments, and resolutions which are required to be engrossed, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed, before they are read the third time; they shall also compare such amendments as may be made in the Assembly to Senate bills, and that are concurred in by the Senate, after they shall have been re-engrossed in the Senate, for the purpose of seeing if they are correctly engrossed.

20. Every report of a committee upon a bill which Report of shall not be considered at the time of making the same. or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the general orders with the bill, and entered on the journal.

### OF GENERAL ORDERS AND SPECIAL ORDERS.

21. The matters referred to the committee of the General whole Senate shall constitute the general orders, and orders, the business of the general orders shall be taken up as follows, viz.: The Clerk shall announce the title of each bill, with the printed number, or other matter, as it shall be reached in its order, when it may be taken up on the motion of any member without the putting of any question therefor; but if not so moved, it shall lose its preference for the day. And whenever three bills have been moved consecutively, the Senate shall go into committee of the whole upon them without further order: and no bill shall be considered in committee of the whole, unless the same shall have been printed.

22. Whenever any bill or other matter is made the Special special order for a particular day, and it shall not be orders. completed on that day, it shall retain its place in the general orders, unless it shall be made the special order for another day; and when a special order is under consideration it shall take precedence of any special

order for a subsequent hour of the same day; but such subsequent special order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of

### OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Rules in committee of the whole.

23. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the fommittee of the whole, so far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken. Such committee may strike out the enacting clause of a bill, and report that fact to the Senate, and if the report be agreed to by the Senate, it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill.

Ibid.

24. Bills committed to a committee of the whole Senate, shall, in committee of the whole, be read through by sections. All amendments shall be noted and reported to the Senate by the chairman. After the report, the bill shall be subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross is put; but such amendments only shall be in order as were offered and decided in the committee of the whole Senate, except by unanimous consent.

Motion in order.

25. A motion that the committee rise and report progress on any bill, shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

### OF BILLS.

Introduction of bills.

26. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, or by message from the Assembly; and one day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless the Senate unanimously order otherwise. Such notice shall state generally the subject matter of such bill.

Report of committee of the whole.

27. When a bill shall be reported by a committee of the whole, and not otherwise disposed of, the question shall be, "Shall the report be agreed to?" And when the report of such committee, if favorable, shall be agreed to, and the bill not otherwise disposed of, th

bill shall be ordered engrossed for a third reading. Upon such question, the merits of the bill may be debated, and a motion to commit or recommit, or to amend as provided in the 24th rule, or lay on the table, or to postpone to a future day, shall be in order. If such question be decided in the negative, such bill shall be deemed lost; but if it be decided in the affirmative. such bill shall, at the pleasure of the Senate, be read a third time, and the final question shall be taken thereon. immediately after such third reading, and without debate.

28. Every bill shall receive three readings, previous Bills to have to its being passed, and the President shall give notice three readings. at each, whether it be the first, second, or third. No bill shall be amended or committed until it shall have been twice read, and no bill shall be read a third time out of its regular order, nor on the same day on which it is ordered to a third reading, unless on a vote of twothirds of all the Senators present and voting: and no bill shall be read the third time unless it shall have been printed; and all resolutions which propose any amendment to the Constitution, shall be treated in the form of proceedings on them, in a similar manner with bills, except that it shall not be necessary to commit such resolutions to a committee of the whole; and no bill shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted upon in committee of the whole.

29. After a bill or resolution to amend the Constitu- Amendtion shall be ordered to a third reading, no motion to Constitution. amend the same shall be in order without unanimous consent; but any such bill or resolution may be committed prior to the completion of the final reading thereof.

30. When any bill requiring the concurrence of two- Amendthirds of the Senators is under consideration, such con- ments and two-thirds currence shall not be requisite, except on the question bills. of its final passage.

31. The question on the final passage of every bill Final passage shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered of bills. on the journal, and unless the bill receive the number

of votes required by the Constitution to pass it be declared lost, except in cases provided for 34th rule.

Bills to be printed.

32. All bills shall be printed in the order in they are reported by the committee, unless of ordered by the Senate.

Certain bills, rules conocrning. 33. The vote on the final passage of any bill priating the public moneys or property, or continuing, altering, or renewing any body percorporate, shall not be reconsidered whenever a shall be lost, unless by a vote of a majority of Senators elected; but all other bills, when the shall have been lost, may be reconsidered by a majority of all the Senators present and voting shall any bill be referred to a select committee power to report complete, unless such bill has ously been considered in committee of the wheread through by sections.

Ibid.

34. If on taking the final question on a bill appear that a constitutional quorum is not preif the bill require a vote of two-thirds of all there elected to pass it, and it appears that such is not present, the bill shall be laid on the tal shall be again read, and the final question taken at such time as the Sonate shall order.

## OF MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE.

Order of

35. When a question is before the Senate, tion shall be received, except as herein sy which motions shall have precedence in the stated, viz.:

For an adjournment.
To lay on the table.
To postpone indefinitely.
To postpone to a certain day.
To commit to a standing committee.
To commit to a select committee.
To the committee of the whole.
To amend.

The motion to adjourn and to lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and the motion to adjourn

shall always be in order.

36. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if de-Order of sired by the President or any member, delivered in at motion. the table, and read by the President or Clerk, before the same shall be debated; but any such motion may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendoment is made.

37. If the question in debate contains several points, Questions any member may have the same divided, provided the divided provision called for embodies a distinct principle or

provision called for embodies a distinct principle or statement of fact.

38. A motion to postpone, commit or refer, until it is pebate.

decided, shall preclude all debate of the main question.

39. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums Blanks. or time shall be proposed, the question shall be first

taken on the highest sum and the longest time.

40. When a question has been once put and decided, Motions to it shall be in order for any Senator to move for the reconsider. Consider to move for the reconsider. When no ration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, and no bill or resolution shall, before the first day of April, be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the next three days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter. Nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once.

41. All concurrent resolutions shall lie on the table Concurrent

at least one day.

## OF QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

42. All questions relating to the priority of business Priority of shall be decided without debate.

43. When the reading of a paper is called for, except Reading of petitions, and the same is objected to by any member, papers.

it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, with debate.

Called to

44. When a Senator shall be called to order he shake his seat until the President shall have determine whether he was in order or not; and if decided to out of order, he shall not proceed without the permision of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to senate by any member; and if a Senator be called order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall immediately taken down in writing, that the Presider or Senate may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

Divisions.

45. Upon a division in the Senate, the names of the who voted for or against a question shall be enter alphabetically on the minutes, if any Senator required, except upon motions to excuse a Senator from votic which shall be decided by count; and each Senate called upon, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, shall declare openly and without debth is assent or dissent to the question.

## OF EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Closed doors.

46. On motion made and seconded to close the do of the Senate, on the discussion of any business wh may, in the opinion of any Senator, require secrecy, a during the consideration of all business in execut session, the President shall direct all persons, exethe Senators and Clerk of the Senate and his messer, to withdraw; and during the discussion of a motion the doors shall remain shut; and every Senate and officer of the Senate shall keep secret all such maters, proceedings, and things which shall transpublic the doors remained closed.

Executive business. 47. The proceedings of the Senate upon execut business shall be kept in a Journal separate from proceedings upon legislative business.

Nominations.

48. The Senate shall go into the consideration executive business on such days as may from time time be deemed necessary. All nominations for

appointment of any officer shall be referred to the Senator from the senatorial district within which the nominee resides, unless otherwise ordered; and all nominations of officers residing in New York, shall be referred to the Senators from that city, and all nominations of officers residing in Kings county, shall be referred to the Senators from that county, unless otherwise ordered; and a future day for the consideration of all nominations shall be assigned, and the consent of the Senate to the appointment of any officer shall not be transmitted in less than one week thereafter, without the unanimous consent of the Senate; and while any nomination remains with the Senate, it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

49. No person other than officers of the State, mem- Admission bers and officers of the Senate and Assembly, unless within the on invitation of the President, or by vote of the Senate, shall be admitted within the bar.

50. None but the President, Senators and clerks Books. shall be allowed to take any books belonging to the Senate from the Senate chamber; and on taking books, each of the persons above mentioned shall furnish to the librarian a list of those taken, and his name, and shall be responsible for them; and it shall be the duty of the librarian to have a book in which he shall enter the delivery of the books so taken, and their return; and it shall be his duty to see that the books in the library are kept in order, and in their place at the opening of each morning session.

51. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Sergeant-athis assistant, to have the documents and bills promptly arms to place placed upon the files of the President and Senators in & documents the order of their numbers, and it shall be the duty of of Senators. the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to see that the mails

are punctually delivered.

52. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended Rules of Senarte, when or rescinded, without a vote of a majority of all the Senaraltered, sus-

pended or rescinded.

tors elected; and no motion to suspend, alter of soind any such rule, or any joint rule of the two ho shall be in order without the unanimous consent of Senate, unless one day's previous notice thereof have been given, and no motion to suspend shall brace more than one rule, or relate to any other su than the one specified in said motion.

Presentation of claims.

53. Whenever a claim is presented to the Senatureferred to a committee, and the committee report the claim ought not to be allowed, and the report adopted by the Senate, it shall not be in order to to take the papers from the files for the purpose of ferring them at a subsequent session, unless the cants shall present a memorial for that purpose, at in what manner the committee have erred in the port, or that new evidence has been discovered the report, and setting forth the new evidence is memorial.

Absentees,

54. In case a less number than a quorum of Sonate shall convene, they are hereby authorize send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other personany or all absent members, as the majority of members shall agree.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

- 1. The Presentation of Petitions.
- 2. Reports of Standing Committees.
- 3. Reports of Select Committees.
- 4. Messages from the Governor.
- 5. Communications and Reports from State Officers.
- 6. Messages from the Assembly.
- 7. Notices of Bills.
- 8. Introduction of Bills.
- 9. Third Reading of Bills.
- 10. Motions and Resolutions.
- 11. Special Orders.
- 12. General Orders; but Messages from the Governor and Assembly, and Communications and Reports from State Officers, and Reports from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, may be received under any order of business.

## MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND REPORTERS

OF THE

# ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, NEARRST POST-OFFICE, AND RESIDENCE IN ALBANT.

Highty-Seventh Session, 1864.

Hon. Тномля G. Alvord, Speaker of the Assembly, Salina, Onondaga Co.; boards at Delavan House. Congress Hall. 106 Hudson street. Boarding House. 214 State street. Jelavan House. Delavan House. Delavan House. Congress Hall. Congress Hall Stanwix Hall. Stanwix Hall. Stanwix Hall Stanwix Hall Malone, .... Johnsonville, .... Penfield, .... Spencertown, ... Jedarville, .... Minton, .... Bath, .... Saugerties, .... Galway,.... Blossvale, .... New York city, Sing Sing, .... Home Post-office. New York, .... Ulster,.... Franklin, ..... Rensselaer, .... Columbia, .... Herkimer, ..... Oneida, ..... Steuben, ..... Westchester, .... Oneida, .... Saratoga, .... County. Monroe, Andrus, Albert, ..... Andrus, Fairchild, .... Banker, George W.,... Blakeslee, Levi, ..... Brockett, Ira, ..... Barnes, Wright H., ... Beckwith, Ezra D..... Benedict, Erastus C .... Bonham, William E.,... Brandreth, George A., . Brodock, Chauncey, ... Bookstaver, Jesse F., Name of Member.

214 State street.

Stanwix Hall.

Congress Hall. 32 Jay street.

Bainbridge, .... Whitesville, ....

New York city,

New York, .... Chenango, .... New York,....

Bryant, Carolan O'Brien

Bullock, Dyer D., .... Burke, Walter J.....

New York city, .

А Педацу, ....

Chase, Morris S., .....

Delaran House.	11 Park street.	214 State street.	Congress Hall.	Stanwix Hall.	Congress Hall.	Delayan House.	Stanwix Hall.	Merchants' Hotel.	Delavan House.	Delavan House.	136 State street.	Stanwix Hall.	Delavan House.	Stanwix Hall.	Merchants' Hotel.	Stanwix Hall.	Delavan House.	387 Lydius street.	160 Swan street.	Delavan House.	Delavan House.	Delavan House.	126 State street.	Merchants' Hotel.	Stanwix Hall.	Delavan House.	126 State street.	
Conquest	Wolcott,	Belfast,	Rhinebeck,	N. White Creek,.	Flatbush,	191 B'dway, N.Y.	Defreestville,	Victor,	Three Mile Bay,.	Trenton,	Randolph,	Palmyra,	Syosset,	South Corinth,	New York city, .	Willink,	Geneva,	Albany,	Stamford,	Morrisania,	Sag Harbor,	Belgium,	Byron,	Peru,	Orangeburgh,	Warsaw,	Shokan,	•
Cavuga.	Wayne,	Allegany,	Dutchess,	Washington,	Kings,	New York,	Rensselaer,	Ontario,	Jefferson,	Oneida,	Cattarangus,	Wayne,	Queens,	Saratoga,	New York,	Erie,	Ontario,	Albany,	Delaware,	Westchester,	Suffolk,	Onondaga,	Genesee,	Clinton,	Rockland,	Wyoming,	Ulster,	
Close. Benjamin M	Collins, Thaddeus W.,.	Crandall, Charles M.,	Cramer, John N.,	Crocker, R. King,	Crooke, Philip S.,	Curtis, George M.,	Dearstyne, James,	Dewey, Lanson,	Dewey, William,	Douglas, John W.,	Dow, Albert G.,	Durfee, Lemuel,	Duryea, Charles T.,	Edwards, Edward,	Eichoff, Anthony,	Fenner, Seth,	Field, Perez H.,	Filkins, Morgan L.,	Gilbert, Francis R.,	Gilley, Franklin W.,	Gleason, William H.,	Green, Albert L.,	Green, Loren,	Hallock, George,	Haring, James S.,	Healy, Byron,	Hill, Thomas,	
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## LIST OF MEMBERS -- (CONTINUED).

Dist.	Name of Member.	County.	Home Post-office.	Boarding House.
2,	Hollis, George M.,	Otsego,	Butternuts,	Stanwix Hall.
ຕ໌	Hopkins, Timothy A.,.	Frie,	Williamsville,	13 Park street.
٦,	Hopkinson, George M.,	Jefferson,	Ellisburgh,	Delavan House.
-,	Howard, James	Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie,	Congress Hall.
٦,	Howell, Nathaniel W	Orange,	Blooming Grove	Congress Hall.
17,	Ingraham, Sidney P., Jr	New York,	New York city, .	Delavan House.
1,	Jackson, James, Jr.,	Niagara,	Lockport,	Delavan House.
	Johnson, William T.,	Seneca,	Ovid,	Delavan House.
	Kellogg, Daniel F.,	Madison,	Chittenango,	Stanwix Hall.
	Kellogg, John	Montgomery,	Amsterdam,	Delavan House.
7,	Kirk, William P.,	New York,	New York city,	Stanwix Hall.
1,	Landfield, Jerome B., .	Delaware,	Harvard,	Stanwix Hall.
2,	Lefever, Jacob,	Ulster,	New Paltz,	Congress Hall.
٦,	Lippitt, John W.,	Madison	Solsville	106 Hudson street,
2,	Lockwood, Alsop H.,	Westchester,	Poundridge,	Congress Hall.
6,	Loomis, Hiram W.,	Oswego,	Vermillion,	106 Hudson street.
	Loomis, Oren G	Yates,	Middlesex	. Merchants' Hotel.
_	Lord, Henry B.,	Tompkins,	Ludlowville,	136 State street.
12,	Lyons, Joseph A.,	New York,	New York city, .	76 Eagle street.
	Matthews, James,	Sullivan,	Monticello,	Eagle Street Hotel.
.,	Mattoon, Abner C.,	Oswego,	Oswego,	Delavan House.
16,	McCann, Michael,	New York,	124 E. 86 st, N.Y.	Stanwix Hall.
ະກົ	McCarty Thomas,	Albany,	Albany	Cor. Church & John.
	Convill. John,	Mouroe,	Rochester,	Delayan House.

3 Division et., Troy. Congress Hall. Stanwix Hall. Stanwix Hall. Delavan House. 124 State street. 136 Washington. 135 Washington. 135 Washington. 135 Washington. 106 Hudson street. 107 Franklin street. 102 Franklin street. 13 Hawk street. 13 Hawk street. 13 Hawk street. 168 State street. 169 Street Hotal. 160 Gongress Hall.	68 Elm street.
Troy, Far Rockaway, Putnam, Putnam, Linlithgo, Dansville, Somerset, New York city, Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Corwille, Corwille, West Troy, Parish, Fran's Mills, Portville, Potsdam, Gouverneut, Albany, Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Rwest Troy, West Troy, West Troy, West Troy, West Troy, West Troy, Rarish, Ryan's Mills, Potrville, Ryan's Mills, Potrville, Ryan's Mills, Rocklyn, Brooklyn, Lexington, Mew York city, Medine, Huntington, Emirs,	Waddington,
Rensselaer, Queens, Washington, Washington, Columbia, Livingston, Niagara, New York, Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Lewis, Steuben, New York, Albany, Ogwego, Jefferson, Gatharangus, St. Lawrence, St. Lawrence, St. Lawrence, Gotton, Greene, New York, Olowy, Gotton,	St. Lawrence,
McKeon, James, McNeill, Charles, Meiklejohn, Andrew G. Miller, Andrew G. Miller, Jonathan B., Morgan, William, Murrsy, James B., Murrsy, James B., Mowton, Angelo, O'Connor, John, O'Connor, John, O'Connor, John, O'Connor, John, O'Connor, John, O'Connor, John, Coloott, Alexander, Olwald, William G., Olwald, William G., Palmer, Lewrs, Palmer, Lewrs, Palmer, Lewrs, Parker, George, Parker, George, Parker, George, Parker, John C., Perker, John C., Perk, William W., Pinckney, Stephen R., Pitts, Edmund L., Post, William T., Post, William T.,	Redington, James,

## LIST OF MEMBERS — (CONTINUED).

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Dist.	Name of Member.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding-House.
6	Reed, Samuel C.,	New York,	New York city	Delavan House.
6	Robinson, William H.,	Essex,	Westport,	Stanwix Hall. Delayan House.
 ໝີ	Rogers, Henry,	New York,	New York city.	Congress Hall.
	Rutan, William H.,	Richmond,	Tottenville,	Delavan House.
13,	Ryan, Thomas,	New York,	New York city, .	Delavan House.
14,	Salmon, Michael N.,	New York,	New York city, .	76 Eagle street.
	Schoolcraft, Peter P.,	Schoharie,	Gallupville,	P. Foland's Hotel.
	Sherwood, Jeremiah,	Putnam,	Garrison,	Stanwix Hall.
'n	Shoemaker, Conrad,	Onondaga,	Manlius Station, .	Delavan House.
٦,	Smith, Hamilton E.,	Livingston,	Fowlerville,	126 State street.
٦.	Smith, Jacob L.,	New York,	New York city, .	Delavan House.
	Smith, William A.,	Fulton & Hamilt'n	Hope Falls,	Merchants' Hotel.
	Stanford, Charles,	Schenectady,	Schenectady,	Delavan House.
٦,	Stanard, Walter W.,	Erie,	Buffalo,	136 State street.
, ,	Stevens, Frederick P.,	Erie,	Buffalo,	Congress Hall.
რ	Stephens, James H.,	Steuben,	Greenwood,	214 State street.
٦,	Steward, John,	Chautauqua,	Panama,	Delayan House.
۲,	Sumner, George W.,	Chenango,	New Berlin,	32 Jay street.
	Tillinghast, Benj. F.,	Cortland,	Cincinnatus,	136 State street.
	Thompson, Jerome,	Tiogu,	Candor,	Delayan House.
	Waddle, Robert,	Warren,	Johnsburgh,	Stanwix Hall.
4	Walsh, Andrew,	Brooklyn,	Brooklyn,	Stanwix Hall.

Delavan House.	White, Edward D.,   Brooklyn,   Brooklyn,   Delayan House.	214 State street.	Woodward, Charles S., Orange, Mount Hope,   Ragle Street Hotel.	Stanwix Hall.	Brooklyn, Stanwix Hall.	Young, James, Otsego, Cherry Valley, Merchants' Hotel.	*
Orange,	. Brooklyn, .	Dunkirk,	. Mount Hope	. Newport,	Brooklyn,	. Cherry Valle	-
Schuyler,	Brooklyn,	Chautauqua,	Orange,	Herkimer,	Brooklyn,	Otsego,	
Webber, Lorenzo,	White, Edward D.,	Williams, Julien T.,   Chautauqua, Dunkirk,	Woodward, Charles S.,	Wooster, John H., Herkimer,	Worth, Jacob, Brooklyn,	Young, James,	
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# OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Name.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding-House.
JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, Clerk	Oneida,	Utica,	Delavan House.
Henry A. Bruner, Assistant Clerk,	Orleans,	Albion,	50 Columbia st.
Charles R. Dayton, Journal Clerk,	Suffolk,	East Hampton, .	Delayan House.
Addison S. Burdick, Asst. Journal Clerk,	Madison,	Cazenovia,	106 Hudson street.
Edward M. Johnson, Engrossing Clerk, .	Steuben,	Addison,	124 State street.
J. Thomas Davis, Financial Clerk,	Rensselaer	Greenbush,	Stanwix Hall.
John L. Parker, Deputy Clerk,	Cayuga,	Moravia,	American.
Henry O. Lakin, Librarian,	Chautauqua,	Jamestown,	Delavan House.
Angustus C. Sheldon, Ars't Librarian	Ersex.	Essex,	41 Chapel street.
Charles E. Young, Sergeant-at-Arms,	Oswego,	Oswego,	Delavan House.
F R. Montgomery, Ass't Serg't-at Arms,	Niagara	Johnson's Creek	124 State street.
Henry A. Rogers, Doorkeeper,	Broome,	Chenango Forks,	108 Colonie street,
Alexander Frier, 1st Assistant Doork'r	Columbia,	Chatham 4 Cor's	13 Daniel street.
Daniel F. Payne, 2d Assistant Doork'r,	Essex,	Wadham's Mills	65 Elm street.
Joseph Herbert, 3d Assistant Doork'r,	Rensselaer,	Greenbush,	Greenbush.
Jeremiah Drew, Doork'r Ladles' Gal'ry,	Orange,	Buttermilk Falls	Mansion House.
Sampel Smith, Gentlemen's Gallery,	Kings	East Brooklyn, .	Stanwix Hall.
William H. Moore, Middle Outer Door,	Erie,	Buffalo,	Stanwix Hall.
Samuel G. Goodman, North Outer Door, .	Warren,	Bolton,	Dunlop House.
George B Curtis, Inside Cloak Room;	Wayne,	Huron,	18 Daniels street.
John F. Ripley, Doorkeeper,	Wyoming,	Perry.	Van Renss'r House
John W. Strawbridge, Doorkeeper,	Cortland,	Cortlandville,	186 State street.

## LIST OF OFFICERS - (CONTINUED).

Name.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding-House.
Libs G. Spring, Doorkeeper, William W. Bennett, Doorkeeper,	Tioga, Albany,	Owego, Albany,	18 Daniels street. 228 Wash'ton avo.
sudeon C. Fiero, Reeper Assem. Chamb., Daniel Relly, Postmaster	Westchester, Saratoga, Schoharie	South Corinth,	Stanwix Hall. 124 State street.
Asa Mosher, Janitor, Charles Johanna Speaker's Messenger	Yates, Onondaca	Penn Yan,	P. Foland's Hotel.
James K. Redington, Clerk's Messenger, John H. Mattoon Bank Messenger	<i>a</i> 20	Waddington,	68 Elm street. Delayan Honse.
Gaylord H. Church, Librarian's Mess'g'r, Wm. R. Bates, Sergat-Arms' Mess'g'r.	Otsego, Steuben	Morris, Addison.	11 Park street.
Albert E. Andrus, Sergat-Arms' Mess'r,	Franklin,	Malone,	Delayan House.

## REPORTERS.

Name.	Paper.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding-House.
Steph.C. Hutchins	Albany Evening Journal,.	Albany,	Albany,	31 Chestnut st.
J. Wesley Smith,		Albany,	Albany,	Congress Hall.
R. M. Griffin.	Standard and Statesman.	Albany.	Albany.	96 Hawk street.
Nathan Comstock		New York,	New York city,.	Delavan Honse.
Hiram Calkins,	New York Herald,	New York,	New York city.	Congress Hall.
Daniel Manning,	Associated Press,	New York,	New York city	139 Lancaster st
Alexand'r Wilder	N. Y. Evening Post,	New York,	New York city.	Stanwix Hall.
A. M. Clapp,	Buffalo Express,	Erfe,	Buffalo,	Congress Hall.
Ira D. Brown,	Oswego Commerc'l Times,	Oewego,	Oswego city	V. Renss'r House
H. C. Page,	New York Era,	New York,	New York city.	Congress Hall.
A. B. Caldwell, .	Hudson Gazette,	Onondaga,	Syracuse	126 State street.
A. J. Williamson,	N. Y. Despatch,	New York,	New York city,	Congress Hall.
Zina P. Green,	Troy Daily Whig,	Rensselaer,	Troy,	Troy.
W. S. Parkhurst,	Roman Citizen,	Oneida	Rome	Delaven House.

## ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES FOR 1864.

## APPOINTED JANUARY 12, 1864.

## On Ways and Means.

Mr. F. P. Stevens, Erie, Mr. A. Andrus, Franklin. Mr. W. Dewey, Jefferson, Mr. Steward, Chautauqua,

Mr. A. Andrus, Franklin, Mr. Weaver, Oneida, Mr. Woodward, Orange.

## On Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. A. X. Parker, St. Lawrence, Mr. Williams, Chautauqua, Mr. Reed, New York, Mr. Wooster, Herkimer, Mr. Haring, Rockland.

## On Canals.

Mr. Mattoon, Oswego, Mr. F. P. Stevens, Erie, Mr. Field, Ontario, Mr. Thompson, Tioga, Mr. Meiklejohn, Washington,

Mr. Parish, Cattaraugus,

Mr. Jackson, Niagara.

## On Railroads.

Mr. Wooster, Herkimer, Mr. H. W. Loomis, Oswego.

, Mr. Lefever, Ulster, wego, Mr. Howard, Dutchess, Mr. Durvea. Queens.

## On Banks.

Mr. A. Andrus, Franklin, Mr. Olcott, Steuben, Mr. White, Kings,

Mr. Brandreth, Westchester, Mr. Murray, New York.

## On Insurance Companies.

Mr. Healy, Wyoming, Mr. Gleason, Suffolk. Mr. Mattoon, Oswego, Mr. Lippitt, Madison,

Mr. Ingraham, New York.

On Two-Third and Three-Fifth Bills.

Mr. Newton, Kings, Mr. A. L. Green, Onondaga,

Mr. Blakeslee, Oneida, Mr. McCarty, Albany,

Mr. Walsh, Kings.

On Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.

Mr. Benedict, New York, Mr. Gleason, Suffolk,

Mr. Douglas, Oneida, Mr. Tillinghast, Cortland, Mr. Gilley. Westchester.

On Grievances.

Mr. F. Andrug Monroe Wr. Fi

Mr. F. Andrus, Monroe, Mr. Thompson, Tioga, Mr. O'Connor, Kings,

Mr. McCarty, Albany.

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Collins, Wayne, Mr. Sumner, Chenango, Mr. L. Dewey, Ontario, Mr. Matthews, Sullivan, Mr. Lockwood, Westchester.

On Petitions of Aliens.

Mr. Perry, Kings, Mr. Webber, Schuyler, Mr. Morgan, Niagara, Mr. Gilbert, Delaware,

Mr. Oswald, Albany.

On Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. H. Palmer, Oswego, Mr. Lord, Tompkins, Mr. Salmon, New York,

Mr. Brockett, Saratoga.

On Claims.

Mr. L. Green, Genesee, Mr. D. F. Kellogg, Madison,

Mr. Bonham, Steuben, Mr. Blakeslee, Oneida, Mr. McConvill, Monroe.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. O'Donnell, Lewis, Mr. Bullock, Chenango,

Mr. Lefever, Ulster,
Mr. Morgan, Niagara,
Mr. Hopkins, Erie.

On Public Health, Medical Colleges and Societies.

Mr. Richardson, Essex,

Mr. Barnes, Columbia,

Mr. Crandall, Allegany,

Mr. Williams, Chautauqua,

Mr. McCann, New York.

On State Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Edwards, Saratoga, Mr. Dow, Cattaraugus, Mr. H. E. Smith, Livingston, Mr. Pettit, Greene,

Mr. Pinckney, New York.

On Affairs of Cities.

Mr. Robinson, Cayuga, Mr. Perry, Kings, Mr. Hollis, Otsego, Mr. Morey, Livingston, Mr. Post, Chemung, Mr. Bryant, New York,

Mr. Bookstaver, Ulster.

On Affairs of Villages.

Mr. Hopkinson, Jefferson, Mr. Waddle Warren

on, Mr. Landfield, Delaware, Mr. J. Kellogg, Montgomery, Mr. McNeill, Queens.

On Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Shoemaker, Onondaga, Mr. Fenner, Erie,

ondaga, Mr. Olcott, Steuben, Mr. Haring, Rockland, Mr. Schoolcraft, Schoharie.

On Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. L. Dewey, Ontario, Mr. Northrup, Broome.

Mr. Worth, Kings, Mr. Chase, Allegany, Mr. Parr, Albany.

On State Prisons.

Mr. Brandreth, Westchester, Mr. Close, Cayuga,

Mr. Barnes, Columbia, Mr. Hallock, Clinton,

Mr. Olvany, New York.

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Rankin, Monroe, Mr. Beckwith, Herkimer, Mr. J. H. Stephens, Steuben, Mr. Young, Otsego,

Mr. Rogers, New York.

## On Militia and Public Defense.

Mr. Crooke, Kings, Mr. G. Parker, St. Lawrence.

Mr. Filkins, Albany,

Mr. L. Palmer, Jefferson. Mr. Lord, Tompkins, Mr. Miller, Columbia,

Mr. Weaver, Oneida.

## On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. W. A. Smith, Fulton & Ham., Mr. Banker, Rensselaer, Mr. Cramer, Dutchess, Mr. A. L. Green, Onondaga, Mr. Brodock, Oneida.

## On Public Lands.

Mr. Fenner, Erie, Mr. Bullock, Chenango,

Mr. Stanford, Schenectady. Mr. McCann, New York. Mr. Johnson. Seneca.

## On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Dow. Cattaraugus. Mr. Durfee, Wayne,

Mr. McConvill. Monroe. Mr. J. L. Smith, New York. Mr. Close, Cavuga.

## On Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Douglas, Oneida, Mr. White, Kings.

Mr. Shoemaker, Onondaga. Mr. Rutan, Richmond. Mr. Hill, Ulster.

## On Agriculture.

Mr. H. E. Smith, Livingston, Mr. Dearstyne, Rensselaer,

Mr. H. Palmer, Oswego. Mr. O. G. Loomis, Yates, Mr. Schoolcraft, Schoharie.

## On Public Printing.

Mr. Crocker, Washington, Mr. L. Palmer, Jefferson,

Mr. Stanford, Schenectady. Mr. McKeon, Rensselaer. Mr. Eickhoff, New York.

## On Expenditures of Executive Department,

Mr. Dearstyne, Rensselaer. Mr. Edwards, Saratoga,

Mr. L. Green, Genesce, Mr. Stanard, Erie,

Mr. J. L. Smith, New York.

On Expenditures of the House.

Mr. Beckwith, Herkimer, Mr. Post, Chemung,

Mr. Webber, Schuyler, Mr. Lyons, New York,
Mr. Burke, New York.

On Judiciary.

Mr. Redington, St. Lawrence, Mr. Sumner, Chenango, Mr. Colling, Wayne

Mr. Collins, Wayne, Mr. Pitts, Orleans, Mr. Bonham, Steuben, Mr. Matthews, Sullivan,

Mr. Curtis, New York.

On Federal Relations.

Mr. W. Dewey, Jefferson, Mr. Crooke, Kings, Mr. A. X. Parker, St. Lawrence, F. Andrus, Monroe,

Mr. Benedict, New York, Mr. Platt, Suffolk, Mr. Ryan, New York.

On Joint Library.

Mr. Reed, New York, Mr. Tillinghast, Cortland, Mr. Redington, St. Lawrence, Mr. Sherwood, Putnam.

Mr. Kirk, New York.

## RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

## ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1864.

## CHAPTER I.

## OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

Speaker to take the chair.  The Speaker shall take the chair each day at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned. He shall call to order, and, except in the absence of a quorum, shall proceed to business in the manner prescribed by these rules.

Puties of the Speaker.

2. He shall possess the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed, viz.:

ereaker.

1. He shall preserve order and decorum.

Appeals

He shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the House. On every appeal he shall have the right, in his place, to assign his reasons for his decision.

Committees.

He shall appoint all committees, except where the House shall otherwise order.

Speaker pro*lem*. 4. He may substitute any member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding two consecutive legislative days, but for no longer period, except by special consent of the House.

Committee of the whole.

 When the House shall be ready to go into Committee of the Whole, he shall name a chairman to preside therein.

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- 6. He shall certify the passage of all bills by the Passage of House, with the date thereof, together with bills. the fact whether passed as majority, threefifths or two-thirds bills, as required either by the Constitution or laws of this State.
- 7. He shall designate what persons are entitled to Reporters. admission to the floor as reporters for the public press, not exceeding fifteen in number.

## CHAPTER II.

## OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 3. The first business of each day's session shall be Reading of the reading of the journal of the preceding day, and the journal correction of any errors that may be found to exist therein. After which, except on days and at times set apart for the consideration of general or special orders, the order of business, which shall not be departed from. except by a unanimous vote of the House, shall be as follows, viz.:
  - 1. The presentation of petitions by counties in alpha-order of betical order.

2. Reports of standing committees.

Reports of select committees.
 Notices by counties in alphabetical order.

5. Third reading of bills.6. Introduction of bills by counties in alphabetical order.

7. Motions and resolutions.

8. Unfinished business of the general orders.
9. Special orders of the day.

10 General orders of the day.

Messages from the governor, communications from state officers, messages from the Senate, and reports from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, Public Printing, and the select Committee on the General Orders, may be received under any order of business.

## CHAPTER III.

## OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

4. Petitions, memorials, and any other papers ad-Presentation dressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker. of petitions. or by any member in his place.

Papers to be indorsed.

5. Every member presenting a paper shall ind the same; if a petition, memorial or report to the L lature, with a brief statement of its subject or contain adding his name; if a notice or resolution, with name; if a report of a committee, a statement of report, with the name of the committee and mer making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title, his name, and the fact whether presented on notice by unanimous consent.

When member must vote. 6. Every member who shall be within the bar of House when a question is stated from the chair, a vote thereon, unless he be excused by the House unless he be directly interested in the question member shall be obliged to vote on any question un within the bar when his name is called. The bat the House shall be deemed to include only the As bly Chamber within the rails.

Excuse from

7. Any member requesting to be excused from vormay make, when his name is called, or immedia after the roll shall have been called, and before result shall be announced, a brief statement of reasons for making such request, not exceeding minutes in time, and the question shall then be to without debate, and such request shall not be without without the unanimous consent of the House.

## CHAPTER IV.

## OF ORDER AND DECORUM.

The Speaker to be addressed. 8. No member rising to debate, to give a notice, n a motion, or report, or to present a petition or o paper, shall proceed until he shall have addressed Speaker, and have been recognized by him.

Order.

- 9. While a member is speaking, no member sentertain any private discourse, or pass between and the chair.
- 10. While the Speaker is putting a question, count is being had, no member shall speak or leave place.

11. When a motion to adjourn is carried, the members and officers shall keep their seats and places until the Speaker declares the House adjourned.

#### CHAPTER V.

### OF ORDER IN DERATE.

12. No member shall speak more than once to the Order of same general question, without leave of the House, speaking. until every member desiring to speak on the question pending shall have spoken.

13. If any member, in speaking, transgress the rules Calls to order of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, and shall not rise, unless

to explain or proceed in order.

14. All questions relating to the priority of business, Priority of that is, the priority of one question or subject matter business. over another, under the same order of business, shall be decided without debate.

#### CHAPTER VI.

# OF COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

- 15. Standing committees, consisting, except where Standing otherwise specified, of five members each, shall be committees. appointed on the following subjects:
  - 1. Ways and means, to consist of seven members.

2. Commerce and navigation. 3. Canals, to consist of seven members.

Railroads.
 Banks.

Insurance companies. 7. Two-thirds and three-fifths bills.

8. Colleges, academies and common schools.

9. Grievances.

10. Privileges and elections. 11. Petitions of aliens

12. Erection and division of towns and counties.

13. Claims

14. Internal affairs of towns and counties.

15. Public health and medical societies and colleges.

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10. Shake custricable inatisations.

17. Affilirs of cities, to consist of seven members. 16. State charitable institutions.

18. Affairs of villages.

- 19 Maunfacture of salt.
- 22. Engrossed unis.
  23. Militia and public defense, to consist of seven members.
  at Panda and hadden. 20. Trade and manufactures. 91. State prisons. 92. Engrossed bills.

24. Roads and bridges.

20. Inuiau amairs. 27. Charitable and religious societies. 25. Public lands. 26. Indian affairs.

29. Public printing.
30. Expenditures in the Executive department. 28. Agriculture.

St. Judiciary to consist of seven members. 33. Federal relations, to consist of seven members 1 Expenditures of the House.

Dutles of committees.

Committee

and Means.

on Ways

16. It shall be the duty of each of the several committees to inquire into the matter indicated by its name, and to report thereon to the House any information, and any bill or resolution which it may deem conducive

17. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Ways and Means to examine into all the departments of the government, whether Executive, Legislative, Judicial to the public good. government, whether rivecutive, regiments are given; or otherwise, where salaries or emoluments are given; to examine, ascertain and report to the House what officers can be dispensed with, and what salaries of omcers can be unspensed with and with consistent emoluments can be reduced, and how fur, consistent emonuments can be reduced, and now me, consistent with the Public good; and to take such action in regard to section eight of article seven of the constitution of

Committee on Two-thirds bills.

18. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Two thirds and Three-fifths Bills to carefully examine! this State as may be requisite. bills coming within the ninth section of the first artic and the fourteenth section of article seven of the C and the state; and when any bill shall b passed in committee of the whole House, on which Speaker may entertain doubts whether it comes w the provision of either of the said sections, it she Leferred to the said committee to examine and the first of the said committee to examine and the first of the thereon, before the question on the final passage shall be taken.

19. The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall care-Engrossed fully examine, in the order in which they shall be bills. directed by the House to be engrossed for a third reading, all bills so engrossed, and see that the same are correctly engrossed, and they shall report the same in like order to the House before they are read the third time

20. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public On printing. Printing to examine and report on all questions of printing referred to them, and to state an approximate estimate of the cost in the particular case referred, when practicable: to examine, from time to time, and ascertain whether the prices charged for printing are in conformity to the contract therefor, and whether it is done in conformity to the orders of the House, and without unreasonable delay: to ascertain and report what number of copies ought usually to be printed, and how distributed; and to report to the House, from time to time, any measure they may deem useful for the economical and proper management of the public printing.

21. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Expendi- On Expentures of the House, and in the Executive Department. ditures. severally to inquire into the said expenditures, and whether the same have been made in conformity to law, and whether proper vouchers exist for the same. and whether the funds provided for the purpose are economically applied, and to report, from time to time, such provisions, laws and regulations as may conduce to economy, and secure the faithful disbursement of the moneys appropriated by law.

22. No report shall be received from the Committee On claims. on Claims, unless a written statement, setting forth the reasons in brief for the action of such committee, shall accompany such report.

23. No papers now on the files of this House, which Papers not have been reported upon adversely by a Committee on from lives.

Claims, shall be taken therefrom, unless the claimant shall present a petition, stating in what manner the committee have erred in their report, or that new evidence has been discovered since the report, and setting forth the new evidence in the petition.

### CHAPTER VII.

#### OF THE GENERAL ORDERS AND SPECIAL ORDERS

24. The matters referred to the Committee of the of the Com. 24. The matters referred to the committee of the Whole House shall constitute the general orders, and their titles shall be recorded in a calendar, kept for that purpose by the clerk, in the order in which they shall be referred severally.

General Orders

25. The business of the general orders shall be taken up in the following manner, viz.: The Clerk shall announce the title of each bill, or other matter, as it shall be reached in its order; whereupon it shall be taken up on the call of any member, without the putting of a question therefor; but if not so moved, it shall lose its precedence for the day. And whenever three bills have been thus moved, the House shall go into Committee of the Whole upon them, without further order. But no bill or other matter shall be taken out of its order, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present, nor shall any unprinted bill be taken up unless by order of the House, on one day's notice thereof.

26. Tuesday and Thursday of each week shall be

Days of General Orders.

set apart especially for the consideration of the general orders; but they may be considered on any other day when reached in their order.

List of General Orders.

27. Each member shall be furnished daily with a printed list of the general orders, which shall be kept on his files by the Sergeant-at-Arms, in the same manner as other printed documents.

Special orders, how made.

28. Any matter may be made a special order for any particular day, by the assent of two-thirds of the members present. But it shall not be in order to make any matter a special order from day to day; and no more

than three bills or other matters shall be made the special order for the same day. No special order shall be postponed or rescinded, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

### CHAPTER VIII.

#### OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

29. The same rules shall be observed in Committee Committee of the Whole as in the House, so far as the same are of the Whole applicable, except that the previous question shall not apply; nor shall the number of times a member may speak be limited, and except that the yeas and nays shall not be taken.

30. A motion to rise and report progress shall be in order at any stage, and shall be decided without debate.

31. Bills and other matters shall be considered in Proceedings Committee of the Whole in the following manner, viz.: in Committee of the Whole in the following manner, viz.: of the Whole. They shall be first read through, if the committee so direct; otherwise, they shall be read and considered by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments, in their proper connection, shall be reported to the House by the chairman.

32. If at any time when in Committee of the Whole Quorum. House, it be ascertained that there is no quorum, the chairman shall immediately report that fact to the

Speaker.

# CHAPTER IX.

# OF BILLS.

33. No bill shall be introduced in the House, except Introduction one of the following modes, viz.:

- By leave of the House, on one day's previous notice being given of the motion therefor, which notice must specify the subject matter of the bill.
- 2. By unanimous consent of the House.
- By report of a committee.
   By order of the House.
- 5. By message from the Senate.

Private bills.

34. No private bill shall be introduced but upon a memorial or petition presented to the House and signed by the party or parties praying for the passage of the same, except by order of the House.

Title of hills.

35. The title of all bills introduced shall state concisely the subject matter of such bills.

Messages from Senate.

36. Every message from the Senate, communicating any bill for the concurrence of the House, shall, with the accompanying documents, if any, be referred to a standing or select committee to consider and report thereon, and every such message, communicating an amendment, shall take a like reference, except the House shall otherwise order.

37. All bills, whether introduced in the House or

All bills to be referred.

communicated by message from the Senate, shall, after their second reading, be referred to a standing or select committee, to consider and report thereon. Such committee may report any bill, either with or without amendments, or they may report against the same. All bills favorably reported shall, if the report be agreed to, be committed to the Committee of the Whole; but where a bill has been reported adversely, and such report shall be agreed to by the House, it shall not go upon

Bills reported.

the general orders, but shall be considered as rejected. Bills from 38. Bills reported by the Committee of the Whole Committee of shall be subject to debate before the question to agree with the committee in their report is put; but such amendments only shall be in order as were offered in Committee of the Whole. And where a bill shall be reported by the Committee of the Whole, with the enacting clause stricken out, and the report shall be agreed to by the House, it shall be considered as rejected.

Three readings.

39. Every bill shall receive three separate readings previous to its final passage, and the third reading shall be on a day subsequent to that on which the bill passed in Committee of the Whole, unless the House, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, shall direct otherwise. Digitized by Google

40. No bill shall be ordered to a third reading until May be orith has been considered in the Committee of the Whole, third readnor shall it be in order to refer any bill to a select coming.

41. All bills shall be engrossed in the order in which Engrossed they have been directed by the House to be engrossed. bills.

42. No bill originating in the Assembly shall be put Third readupon its third reading, until it shall have been reported ing. by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as correctly engrossed. Nor shall any bill be read the last time, unless it shall have been once printed, without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

43. The third reading of bills shall take place in the Id. order in which they have have been ordered to a third reading, unless the House, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, direct otherwise, or the bill to be read be laid on the table. And the question on the final passage of every bill shall be taken immediately after such third reading, and without debate, unless the bill shall be ordered to be recommitted.

44. The same vote that would be required to pass any Reconsiderabill shall be requisite to carry a reconsideration thereof. tion. But the final vote upon the passage of any bill creating, continuing, or renewing any incorporation otherwise than municipal, shall not be reconsidered whenever such bill shall be rejected on its last reading.

45. A register shall be kept by the Clerk of all bills Register to introduced in the House or transmitted for concurrence be kept from the Senate, in which shall be recorded, under appropriate heads, the progress of all such bills, from the date of their introduction to the time of their transmission, if Assembly bills, to the Governor, or if Senate

## CHAPTER X.

bills, their return to the Senate.

## OF MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE.

46. When a question shall be under consideration, no Precedence motion shall be received except as herein specified;

which motions shall have precedence in the order stated viz.:

1. For an adjournment of the House.

2. A call of the House.

3. For the previous question.

4. To lay on the table.

5. To postpone indefinitely.

6. To postpone to a day certain.

To go into committee of the whole on the pending subject immediately.

8. To commit to a committee of the whole.

9. To commit to a standing committee.

10. To commit to a select committee.

11. To amend.

Non-debatable.

47. The motion to adjourn and to lay on the table, shall be decided without amendment or debate. The several motions to postpone or commit shall preclude all debate of the main question.

To be stated.

d. 48. Every motion or resolution shall be first stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, before debate and immediately before putting the question. And every motion, except those specified in subdivisions one to ten, inclusive, of the 46th rule, shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

When may be withdrawn. 49. After a motion shall be stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before it shall be decided or amended.

Adjournment. 50. The motion to adjourn and to take a recess shall always be in order.

To reconsider. 51. No motion for reconsideration of any vote shall be in order unless on the same day or the following legislative day to that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place; nor unless one of the majority shall move such reconsideration. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost shall not be renewed; nor shall any subject or vote be a second time reconsidered, without unanimous consent.

# CHAPTER XI.

#### OF RESOLUTIONS.

- 52. The following classes of resolutions shall lie over Lie over one one day for consideration, after which they may be day. called up, as of course, under their appropriate order of business:
  - 1. All concurrent resolutions.
  - Resolutions containing calls for information on the Executive Department.
  - 5. Resolutions giving rise to debate; except such as relate to the disposition of matters immediately before the House, such as relate to the business of the day on which they are offered, and such as relate to adjournments or taking a recess.
- 53. All resolutions for the printing of an extra num-First to be ber of any document, paper or bill, shall be referred, as referred. of course, to the Standing Committee on Public Printing to consider and report thereon.
- 54. All other resolutions calling for or leading to ex-Expendipenditure, for the uses of the legislature, shall be tures, resolutions to be referred to and reported on by the Committee on the referred. Expenditures of the House, unless the House shall designate some other committee.

# CHAPTER XII.

# OF THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

55. The "previous question" shall be as follows: Previous "Shall the main question be now put?" and until it is question. decided shall preclude all amendments or debate. When on taking the previous question, the House shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate. The "main question" shall be on the Main questionsage of the bill, resolution or other matter under tion. consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall first be taken upon such amendments in

their order; and when amendments have been adopted in Committee of the Whole, and not acted on in the House, the question shall be taken upon such amendments in like order, and, if the previous question has been ordered, without further debate or amendment.

# CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER AND THE PRIVILEGES OF ADMISSION TO THE FLOOR THEREOF.

Who may

56. The use of the Assembly chamber may be granted to the State Agricultural Society, the State Medical Society, and such other societies as are required by law to report to the Legislature. No application for the use of the chamber for any other purpose, shall be entertained without the unanimous consent of the House

Who may be admitted,

- 57. The following classes of persons, and no others, may be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz.:
  - 1. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governer.
  - 2. The Members of the Senate.
  - 3. The State officers.
  - 4. The Regents of the University.
  - 5. Persons in the exercise of an official duty.
  - 6. The Reporters for the Press. (Subd. 7, Rule 2.)
  - 7. Ex-Speakers of the Assembly.

# CHAPTER XIV.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Absence of quorum.

58. In all cases of the absence of a quorum during the session of the House, the members present may take such measures as they shall deem necessary to secure the presence of a quorum, and may inflict such censure or pecuniary penalty as they may deem just, on those who, on being called on for that purpose, shall render no sufficient excuse for their absence.

59. When the House shall be equally divided on any Tie vote. question, including the Speaker's vote, the question shall be deemed to be lost.

60. If any question contain several distinct proposi- Questions. tions, it shall be divided by the Chair, at the request of when to be any member, but a motion to strike out and insert shall

be indivisible.

61. In all cases where a bill, order, motion, or resolu- The journal. tion shall be entered on the journal, the name of the member introducing or moving the same, shall also be entered on the journal.

62. The yeas and nays may be taken on any question yeas and whenever so required by any ten members (unless a nays. division by yeas and nays be already pending), and

when so taken shall be entered on the journal.

63. The journal of each day's proceedings of the Journal to House shall be printed, so that it shall be laid on the be printed tables of members within two days after its approval. and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall cause the printed journals to be kept on files in the same manner as other

printed documents.

64. To such reporters as are designated by the Stationery Speaker, the Clerk shall issue his order for stationery for reporters, in the following manner, viz.: One-half the amount duty of Clerk when fifty days of the session shall have expired, and the other half at the close thereof; but no reporter shall receive such order unless he has been regularly employed in the discharge of his duties as such reporter, and no reporter for the Assembly, who has an appointment as reporter in the Senate shall receive any order for stationery from the Clerk of the Assembly.

65. No standing rule or order of the House shall be No rule to be charged, suspended, or rescinded, unless one day's suspended notice shall have been given of the motion therefor, nor notice. shall such change be made unless by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly. But such notice shall not be necessary on the last day f the session. The notice and motion shall in all cases . Digit zerl by GOOGIC

state specifically the object of the suspension, and every case of suspension of a rule under such notice and motion shall be held to apply only to the object specified therein. Nor shall the forty-second rule, so far as it applies to two-third bills, be altered, rescinded, or suspended, unless two-thirds of all the members elected to the House agree to such alteration, rescinding, or suspension.

# ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

- 1. The presentation of petitions by counties in alphabetical order.
- 2. Reports of standing committees.
- 3. Reports of select committees.
- 4. Notices by counties in alphabetical order.
- 5. Third reading of bills.
- 6. Introduction of bills by counties in alphabetical order.
- 7. Motions and resolutions.
- 8. Unfinished business of the general orders.
- 9. Special orders of the day.
- 10. General orders of the day.

Messages from the Governor, communications from State officers, messages from the Senate, and reports from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, Public Printing, and the select Committee on the General Orders, may be received under any order of business.

# JOINT_RULES

OF THE

# SENATE AND ASSEMBLY,

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

1. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers Papers to be on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

2. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed Bills rejected in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same

may have passed.

3. Messages from one House to the other shall be Messages decommunicated by their Clerks respectively, unless the livered by House transmitting the message shall specially direct the Clerks. otherwise.

4. It shall be in the power of either House to amend Amendany amendment made by the other to any bill or reso-menta-lution.

5. In every case of difference between the two In case of Houses, upon any subject of legislation, either House difference, may request a conference, and appoint a committee to committee for that purpose, and the other shall also appoint a pointed committee to confer. The committee shall meet at such hour and place as shall be appointed by the chairman of the committee on the part of the House requesting such conference. The conferees shall state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses, and confer freely thereon. The committee shall report in writing, and shall be authorized to report such modifications or amendments as they think advisable. But

no committee on conference shall consider or report on any matters except those directly at issue between the two Houses. The parers shall be left with the conferees of the House assenting to such conference, and they shall present the report of the committee to their House. When such House shall have acted thereon. they shall transmit the same, and the papers relating thereto, to the other, with a message certifying its action thereon.

Matters of difference. how settled

Bills, when

6. It shall be in order for either House to recede from any subject matter of difference subsisting between the two Houses at any time previous to conference, whether the papers on which such difference arose are before the House receding, formally or informally : and on such vote to recede, the same number shall be required to constitute a quorum to act thereon. and to assent to such receding, as was required on the original question out of which the difference arose.

7. After each House shall have adhered to their disdeemed lost. agreement, the bill which is the subject of difference shall be deemed lost, and shall not be again revived

during the same session in either House. Joint com-

8. All joint committees of the two Houses, and all committees of conference, shall consist of three Senators and five Members of Assembly, unless otherwise

specially ordered by concurrent resolution.

Final reading of bills.

mittee.

9. No bill which shall have passed one House shall have its final reading in the other in less than two days thereafter, without the consent of two-thirds of the members thereof present; and whenever ten or more bills shall be in readiness for final reading in either House, such House shall forthwith proceed to the final reading of such bills, under the order of "third reading of bills, and continue the same from day to day, until all such bills"then in readiness for final reading shall have been read, unless this order of business shall, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present, be suspended or laid on the table. All such bills shall have their last reading in each House in the order in which the same

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shall have been ordered to a final reading in such House, unless the bill to be read be laid on the table. In all cases where a bill shall be so ordered to lie on the table, it shall retain its place in the order of the final reading of bills, but shall not be called up for consideration unless by a vote of a majority of the members present.

10. The same bill shall not, specially or by name, No bill shall create, renew or continue more than one incorporation, create more than one incorporation, than one innor contain any provisions in relation to the altering corporation. of more than one incorporation by name; but this rule shall not be construed to apply to corporations to be formed under general laws according to the eighth article of the Constitution, nor to bills for consolidating corporations. After any bill has been reported by a committee, no amendment shall be made thereto which introduces an entirely new and different subject matter from the subject matter of the bill reported.

11. Whenever there shall be an election of officers Election of by the joint action of the two Houses, the result shall certified and be certified by the President of the Senate and Speaker reported by of the Assembly, and shall be reported by the presid- presiding ing officer of each House to their respective Houses, officer. and be entered on the journals of each, and shall be communicated to the Governor by the Clerks of the two Houses.

12. There shall be printed, of course, and without Usual num-order, 340 copies of all original bills reported by com-ber of bills and documittees of either House; and 800 copies of all mes- ments to be sages from the Governor (except messages certifying his printed. approval of bills), all reports of standing or select committees, and all reports or communications made in pursuance of law; and 796 copies of the journal of each House, which number shall be denominated the usual number.

13. Neither House shall order the printing or pur- Printing or chasing of books for the use of members or for distri- purchase of bution, except by joint resolution upon which the ayes books. and noes shall be called, and which must receive the

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votes of a majority of each House; and no printing shall be done, by order of either House, which is not embraced in the contract for doing the public printing. Whenever either House shall order more than the usual number of any message or document, the fact shall be communicated immediately by message to the other.

Documents ordered by both Houses.

14. When the same document shall by separate orders be directed to be printed by both Houses, it shall be regarded as but one order, unless otherwise

Distribution of documents

expressly directed by either House.

15. In the distribution of documents, the Governor and State officers shall each have the same number as each of the members; and a specified number may be added for any committee, officer, or author of a document.

Sergeant-at-Arms to receive printed matter.

16. The Sergeant-at-Arms of each House shall receive from the printer all matter ordered by the respective Houses, and shall keep a book and enter therein the time of reception by him of every such bill or document, and the number of copies received, and shall cause each and any of such bill or document to be immediately placed upon the desks of the members.

Distribution of the bills and documents when printed.

17. There shall be printed three hundred and forty bills, and distributed as follows:

To the Senate,	84	copies.
To the Assembly,		
To the State Officers,		copies.
To the State Library,		copy.
Retained to bind,		copies.

There shall be printed three hundred and ten messages and documents, and distributed as follows:

To the Senate,	89	copies.
To the Assembly,	190	copies.
To the State Officers,	30	copies
To the State Library,		copy.

There shall be printed three hundred journals of each House, and distributed as follows:

To the Senate,	80	copies.
To the Assembly	188	
To the State Officers,	30	copies.
To the State Library	2	copies.

There shall be printed to bind four hundred and ninety-six journals of each House, and the same number of messages and documents, and distributed as follows:

For the Senate,	28	copies.
Then the Assemble		
For the Assembly,		copies.
For Senate Library,	16	copies.
For Assembly Library,	50	copies.
For the counties and public offi-		_
cers,	123	copies.
For literary and scientific ex-		•
changes, to be made by the		
Regents of the University, in-		
cluding one copy for each		
State and Territory, and one		
copy for each of the Regents		
who are not otherwise provi-		
ded for,	124	copies.
For State Library,		copies.

There shall also be printed and bound for the State Library five copies of the Session Laws, and also of the journal of each House, and fifty-five copies of the same for the Regents of the University, for the pur-

pose of literary exchanges.

The Clerk of each House shall forthwith, after the journal thereof of each day is approved, deliver a legible copy thereof to the printer for the two Houses, who shall have the same printed and delivered to the Sergeant-at-Arms of each House within forty-eight hours thereafter.

hours thereaster.

Joint Committee on State Library. 18. There shall be a standing committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and five members of the Assembly, to be called the Joint Committee on the State Library and Cabinet of Natural History.

Supply bill.

19. The supply bill and the annual appropriation bill shall be reported by the fifteenth day of March, and printed immediately thereafter, and made the special order for the twenty-fifth day of March, or some day prior thereto, next immediately after the reading of the journal.

Bills intro duced after 15th March not to take precedence of bill previously introduced. 20. No bill introduced after the fifteenth day of March in either House shall have its final reading in either House until all bills previously introduced in either, and sent from one House to the other House for concurrence and ready for third reading, shall be disposed of, unless by unanimous consent, except the supply bill and the annual appropriation bill; and the Clerk of each House shall note on each engrossed bill the day on which it was introduced, and the day on which it was received from the other House, and shall announce such facts when the same is proposed to be read a third time.

Bills lost in both Houses not again introduced during the session,

21. When a bill originated in the Senate or Assembly shall have been lost in either House, neither the same, nor any other bill on the same subject, and containing similar provisions, shall be subsequently introduced into the Senate or Assembly during the same session, unless by unanimous consent.

# NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

# OFFICERS FOR 1864.

# COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

The Fund Commissioners have the superintendence of the Canal Fund and of the Canal Debt. l

> DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, Lieutenant-Governor. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller. GEORGE W. SCHUYLER, Treasurer. JOHN COCHRANE, Attorney-General.

#### CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Canal Commissioners have the general charge of the public works. of the construction of new canals, and, through the Superintendents, of the repairs of the completed canals.]

WILLIAM I. SKINNER, Albany - In charge of Eastern Division, as follows, viz. : Erie Canal, from Albany to east bank of Oneida Lake Canal: Albany Basin: Champlain Canal and Glens Falls Feeder; Black River Canal and Feeder, and Improvement of Black River—315 miles

BENJAMIN F BRUCE, Lenox - In charge of Middle Division, as follows, viz.: Erie Canal, from the east bank of Oneida Lake Canal to the county line between Seneca and Wayne counties: Butternut Creek Feeder; Limestone Feeder; Camillus Feeder; Oneida Lake Canal; Oswego Canal: Oneida River Improvement; Seneca River Towing Path; Baldwinsville Canal; Cayuga and Seneca Canal; Crooked Lake Canal; Chemung Canal and Feeder; Cayuga Inlet; Chenango Canal — 329 miles.

FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, Buffalo - In charge of Western Division, as follows, viz.: Erie Canal, from the county line between Seneca and Wayne counties to Buffalo, including Basin at the latter place; Genesee Valley

Canal, including Dansville Side Cut - 280 miles.

#### STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

#### WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.

[Prescribes duties of and assigns divisions of canals to Engineers; visits and inspects canals; prescribes surveys, maps, plans, estimates, &c., in the construction or improvement of a canal.)

# AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

#### NATHANIEL S. BENTON.

[Invested with the powers and duties formerly belonging to the Comptroller, in relation to the canals; draws warrants on the Treasurer for all canal payments; audits all canal accounts; instructs canal collecting and distributing officers; keeps accounts of canal receipts and expenditures. &c.; ex officio Secretary of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and of the Canal Board, and a member of the Contracting Board.

#### CONTRACTING BOARD.

Composed of the three Canal Commissioners, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Auditor.

WILLIAM W. WIGHT, Clerk.

# CANAL APPRAISERS.

[They appraise the damages to individuals growing out of the construction of the canals.]

ASHBEL B PARMELEE, | WILLIAM WASSON, THOMAS B. CARROLL.

#### CANAL BOARD.

The Canal Board is composed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund,

the Canal Commissioners, and the State Engineer and Surveyor.

[Meets at the Canal Department during the sitting of the Legislature; fixes the rates of tolls; appoints the collectors of tolls, engineers, superintendents of repairs, weighmasters and inspectors; hears appeals from Canal Appraisers; remits penalties, and regulates the police of the canals, &c.]

# CANAL DEPARTMENT.

[Rooms in the State Hall, in which the business of the Fund Commissioners and the Canal Board, and the business of the Auditor of the Canal Department, is required by law to be transacted.]

# CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

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TRANKLIN A ALBERGER.	to hold	1 year,	€-> (HH)
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#### RESOLUTION IN REFERENCE TO CANAL CLAIMS.

IN SENATE, January 22, 1858.

Calumias

Resolved, That all persons presenting claims for damages in all matters relating to the canals, before presenting the same to the Legislature, shall obtain from the Canal Department full printed or written information in lation to such claim, so far as in the knowledge of said Department.

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# SUPERINTENDENT SECTIONS.

The Canals of this State are divided into the following Superintendent Sections:

# EASTERN DIVISION.

### CHAMPLAIN CANAL

SECTION No. 1. Extending from the foot of the guard-lock south of the Mohawk river at Cohoes to the first lock north of Fort Miller bridge, a distance of 28 miles, and includes the dams across the Mohawk and Hudson rivers at Cohoes and Fort Miller. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

ALEXANDER BARKLEY, Assignee of ARCHIBALD McARTHUR, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 2. Commences at the foot of the first lock north of Fort Miller bridge and extends to Dunham's basin, and includes the Glens Falls feeder, seven miles in length, to the feeder dam and pond above, five miles, making total length 24 miles. Contract expires August 1, 1865.

HARVEY CHURCH, Assignee of ANSON BANGS, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 3. Extends from Dunham's basin to Whitehall, a distance of 22 miles, seven of which are in Wood creek, with towing-path on bank. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

H. D. DAVISON, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

# BLACK RIVER CANAL

SECTION No. 1. This section extends from Rome to a point one thousand feet north of lock No. 70. Contract expires January 1, 1866.

# EDWARD H. EDWARDS, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 2. Extends from a point one thousand feet north of lock No. 70 to the Black river at Lyon's Falls, including feeder from the State dam on Black river at Williamsville to Boonville; also the reservoirs above the State dam. Contract expires March 1, 1868.

BENJAMIN F. MAXBON, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

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# IMPROVEMENT OF THE BLACK RIVER.

From Lyon's Falls to and including the State dam at Carthage, a distance of 42½ miles. Contract expires November 1, 1864.

# WARD & MCVICKAR, CONTRACTORS FOR REPAIRS.

#### ERIE CANAL.

SECTION No. 1. Commencing at the lower end of the Albany basin, extending to and including Lower Mohawk aqueduct, also including the Port Schuyler and West Troy side-cuts, the Champlain canal to the guard-lock at the Mohawk river, the Troy dam, sloop-lock and pond above (three miles in length), being 19 miles in length. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

# SPENCER JACKSON, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 2. Commencing at upper end of Lower Mohawk aqueduct, and extending to head of lock No. 27, being 30 miles in length. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

# LEWIS SELYE, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 3. Commencing at the head of lock No. 27, and extending to the foot of lock No. 34, being 35 miles in length. (Not under contract.)

SECTION No. 4. Commencing at foot of lock No. 34, and extending to the head of lock No. 45, being 22 miles in length. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

# HOSCH & LOWELL, CONTRACTORS FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 5. Commencing at head of lock No. 45, and extending to east bank of Oneida lake canal at Higginsville, being 34 miles in length. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

PHILIP CORKINGS, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

## MIDDLE DIVISION.

## CHENANGO CANAL

SECTION No. 1. Extends from Utica to lock No. 81, below the village of Hamilton, a distance of 31 miles. Contract expires May 1, 1860.

# A. PECK & CO., CONTRACTORS FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 2. Extends from lock No. 81 to and including the first farm-bridge above lock No. 100, distance 34 miles. Contract expires October 1, 1865.

# JOHN P. SMITH, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 3. Extends from first bridge above lock No. 100 to the junction with the Chenango river in the village of Binghamton, distance 32 miles. Contract expires May 1, 1866.

Snook & Breber, Assignees of JOSIAH BRINTNALL, Contractor for Repairs.

# ONEIDA LAKE CANAL AND FEEDER.

Contract expires October 1, 1865.

WILLIAM R. CHAPMAN, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

# OSWEGO CANAL

SECTION No. 1. Extends from Syracuse to Three River Point, 15 miles, and includes the Seneca River Towing-Path; total, 33 miles. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

# WILLIAM AVERY, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 2. Extends from Three River Point to Oswego, 23 miles, and includes the Oneida River Improvement, 20 miles; total, 43 miles. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

CHARLES E. CASE, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

# CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Contract expires January 1, 1867.

GEORGE M. CASE, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

# CROOKED LAKE CANAL

Contract expires October 1, 1865.

FARLEY HOLMES, Assignee of HOMER W. RANDALL, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

# CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

Contract expires January 1, 1867.

JARVIS LORD, Assignee of JAMES BELLOWS, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

#### ERIE CANAL

SECTION No. 7. This section embraces 27 miles of the Eric canal, extending from the junction of the Eric and Oneida Lake canals, at Higginsville, to the Limestone Creek feeder; the Oneida feeder, two miles in length, and navigable one mile from Durhamville to Oneida Depot, and the Ericville and Cazenovia Lake reservoirs and Chittenango feeder. Contract expires May 1, 1866.

# THOMAS GALE, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION NO. 8. This section extends from the Limestone Creek feeder to the foot of lock No. 50, a distance of 11 miles, and includes the Butternut and Limestone Creek feeders, each navigable one mile. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

# CHARLES NICHOLS, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 9. Commencing at the foot of lock No. 50, three miles west of Syracuse, and extends to the county line between Seneca and Wayne counties, 34 miles. It includes the Skaneateles Lake reservoir and feeder, and the Nine Mile Creek feeder, the latter navigable one mile of its length, making altogether 35 miles of canal. Contract expires May 1, 1866.

CHARLES J. HAYDEN, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

# WESTERN DIVISION. ERIE CANAL

Section No. 10. Commencing at the county line between Seneca and Wayne counties, and extends to the east line of Monroe county; distance 38 miles. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

WM. MUDGETT, Assignee of CHARLES B. THOMAS, CONTRACTOR FOR REFAIRS

CONTRACTOR FOR RE-

SECTION No. 11. Commencing at the east line of Monroe county, and extending to the west end of section No. 284, in the village of Brockport; distance 40 miles. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

# BYRON M. HANKS, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 12. Commencing at the west end of section No. 284, and extending to the west line of Orleans county; distance 30 miles. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

# EDWARD A. MILLS, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 13. Commencing at the west line of Orleans county, extending to and including Pickard's bridge over Tonawanda creek, distance 24 miles. Contract expires March 15, 1866.

# FRANCIS HITCHINS, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION NO. 14. Commencing at Pickard's bridge, extending to and including the Erie and Ohio basins and slips in the city of Buffalo, distance 21 miles. Contract expires January 1, 1867.

ARCH'D MCARTHUR, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

# GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

SECTION No. 1. Extends from Rochester to the junction at the Shaker Settlement, 41 miles, and includes the Dansville Side Cut, 11 miles. Total 52 miles. Contract expires February 1, 1861.

# WM. McARTHUR, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 2. Extends from the junction at Shaker Settlement to and including the Genesee River feeder at Oramel, and the Wiscoy feeder. Distance 36 miles. Contract expires March 15, 1866.

# GEORGE D. LORD, Assignee of JOHN LAMBERT, CONTRACTOR FOR REPAIRS.

SECTION No. 3. Extends from the Genesee River feeder to and including the basin at Olean; also the extension of the Genesee Valley canal. Distance 37 miles. Contract expires August 1, 1865.

LUCKEY & MARTIN, Assignees of WM. McARTHUR,

# A LIBT O The principal places on the Canale, and Weir distances from each other, as adopted by the Canal Board.

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Little Fails,	84年8月1日 1日 1
Felton.	器によることにはおけまでお話につ呼ぎるがっちだまっちごなどなるなる。
gepenec-	是是主义的主义的主义的主义的主义的主义的主义的主义的主义的主义的主义的主义的主义的主
Yest Troy.	表望在第2世間的主義的主義主義主義主義主義主義的主義的主義的主義的主義的主義的主義的主義的主義
Albany.	- 19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
NAME OF PLACE,	New Boston Landing, New London, New London, New London, O'ville Greek, Classified Company Patherine Pather

# LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

# CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

	DISTANCE FROM		
NAMES OF PLACES.	Place to place.	Albany.	Whitehall.
ALBANY. West Troy. Jonetion. Waterfold. Waterfold. Waterfold. Waterfold. Waterfold. Waterfold. Williams. Stillwater Yillage. Billwater Yillage. Billwater Sasio, Wilbur's Basio, Wilbur's Basio, Wat Dozen's Landing. Schujerville. Sarathea Bridge. Fort Miller. Moses Kill. Fort Ame. Glena Fulls Feeder, Baser's Basio, Solidiams. Solidiams. Fort Ann. Constock's Landing.	0708843368388883315448	0 7 7 12 20 24 26 28 33 36 38 41 49 51 52 57 61 65	73 66 66 61 53 49 44 45 40 27 85 20 20 21 16 8 8

GLENS FALLS FEEDER-(Champlain Canal.)				
NAMES OF PLACES	DISTANCE FROM Place to place.			
Champlain Canal,	0 2 8 2 5			
From Junction to Whitehall Length of Glens Falls Feeder. Length of Pond above Troy Dam.	12			
Total	79			

# LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

# CHENANGO CANAL

	DISTANCE FROM				
NAMES OF PLACES.	Place to place.	Utica.	Hamil- ton,	Oxford.	Bing- hamion
Utica. Road leading from N. Hartford	0	0	30	60	97
Road leading from N. Hartford to Whitesboro'. Clinton, Deanswille, Oriskany Falls, Bolsville, Bouckville, Peck's Basin, Hamilton, Lebanon Factory, Kariville, Sherburn, North Norwich, Plasterville, Norwich, Oxronb, Hayne's Mill, Greene, Forks, Pond Brook, Pot Crane, Crocker's Mills, Bissuamaros,	200222000000000000000000000000000000000	89492212882314471600772148997	27 21 21 21 21 31 40 22 6 40 22 6 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	57 51 44 44 48 54 49 54 49 54 49 54 49 54 49 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	94-88-85-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75

# OSWEGO CANAL.

	DISTANCE FROM		M
NAMES OF PLACES.	Place to place.	Syracuse.	Oswego.
SYRACUSE, SALINA Liverpool, Mud Lock, Cold Spring, New Bridge, Three River Point, Phosnix, Sweet's Lock, Ox Creek, Fulton, Braddock's Rapid, Tiffany's Landing, High Dam, OSWEGO	2 2 3 2	0 2 5 7 8 13 15 17 20 23 27 31 35 36 38	38 36 33 31 30 25 23 31 18 15 17 8

# LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

# CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Monte- zuma.	Geneva.	
MONTEZUNA Seneca River, B. Dermont, Seneca Falls Chamberlain's Mills, Waterloo, Teal's GRNEYA Lateral Canal to East Cayuga village, two miles,	0 5 2 8 2 2 5 2 2	0 5 7 10 12 14 19 21	21 16 14 11 9 7 2	

# CHEMUNG CANAL.

	1	DISTANC	E FROM		
NAMES OF PLACES.	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Elmira.	Knox- ville.	
Seneca Lake,	0 4 6 7 6	0 4 10 17 23 33	23 19 13 6 0	33 29 23 16 22 0	
FEEDER—(Chemung Canal.) HORSEHEADS, Miller's Basin, Dam at Head of Feeder, Knoxville,	0 7 7 2	17 24 81 83	6 13 20 22	16 9 2 0	

# CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

	DISTANCE FROM					
NAMES OF PLACES,	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Crooked Lake.			
Dresden. Mallory's. Andrews and Ways. PEUR YAN. Crocked Lake.	0 0 2 2	0 8 5 7	8 5 8 1			

more Google

# GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

		DISTANCES FROM								
NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance from	Rochester,	Scottsville,	Mount Morris.	Nunda.	Portageville,	Oramel,	Cuba,	Olean,	Dapaville,
ROCHESTER, Rapida (Lock No. 1), Tone's Busite, SCOTTAVILLE, SANCE (LOCK) SANCE (LOC	0400101101011014101401014014014014001	0 2 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	19 4 0 8 10 114 17 6 20 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 22 214 214	37 35 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	51 4489 11 537 552 21 11 18 17 15 4 10 10 2 6 6 8 3 3 14 1 18 2 5 5 7 5 2 2 3 3 5 7 2 4 4 5 6 6 6 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5	507 5147 307 515 517 517 517 517 517 517 517 517 51	78 776 658 654 444 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 445	第18817571866466回回路お店24774496624339181111111111111111111111111111111111	07 105 95 67 58 8 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 6 1 5 5 1 5 8 4 9 9 3 8 3 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<b>2011年10日 11日 11日 11日 11日 11日 11日 11日 11日 11日 </b>
DASSTILLE BRANCH, Stuker Settlement, Fitshngh's Basio, Kyserville, Bock Spring, Sherwood's Landing, Steam Naw Mill, McNait's Landing, Woodville, Comminsville, Panswille,	21211111	41 43 44 46 47 49 49 50 51 55	29 31 32 34 35 36 37 38 39	6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	10 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 20	18 20 21 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	37 39 40 23 44 45 44 45 44 45 44 45	53 54 55 57 58 58 60 61 62 63	66 68 21 73 78 74 76 77	11 9 8 8 8 4 4 4 3 1 0

finited b GOOGIC

# DANSVILLE SIDE CUT-(Genesee Valley Canal.)

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM Place to place.
Shaker Settlement (Junction), Fitshugh's Basin, Keyserville Rockspring, Sherwood's Landing, Seam Saw Mill., McNair's Landing, Woodville, Comminsville, Dansville,	021211111

### ONEIDA LAKE CANAL AND FEEDER.

# BLACK RIVER CANAL.

	DISTANCE FROM				
NAMES OF PLACES.	Place to place.	Rome.	Hoon- ville,		
Rows, Ridge Mills. Lock No. 7. Walworth's Store-House, Wells Brook Aqueduct, Stringer's Creek, Laneling Kill. Lock No. 8. Laneling Kill. Lock No. 8. Laneling Kill. Lock No. 19. Lock No. 9. Lock No. 9. Lock No. 9. Lock No. 97. Lyon's Falls. Lock No. 98. Lock No. 98	0 22 2 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	0 2 5 6 9 11 13 14 16 17 19 21 25 8 29 33 8 5 5 28 8 31 8 5 7	25 23 29 19 16 14 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		

Oswego Canal ..

#### ONRIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FRO Place to place.	
Three River Point. Peter Scott Creek. Oak Orchard. Caughdenoy. Brewerton,		0 4 4 7 5
GENERAL SUMMARY.		
Erie Canal,		1 8
Champlain Canal. Glens Falls Feeder Pond above Troy Dam,	-	3
Chenango Canal		81 mile
Black River Canal, Feeder and Reservoir, River Improvement,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	85 12 42

23 miles. 8 miles 39 miles. Genesee Valley Canal, ...... 107 Dansville Side Cut. 118 miles.

..........

Total..... 900 miles.

Oneida Lake Canal and Feeder.

Cavuga and Seneca Canal.....

89 miles.

7 miles.

77 miles.

# RATES OF TOLL

# ESTABLISHED BY THE CANAL BOARD,

On Persons and Property transported on the New York State Canals, to take effect on the opening of Navigation in 1863.

PROVISIONS, &c.

	FROVISIONS, &C.			
No.	o.		m.	fr.
	On bacon, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
	On lard, lard oil, tallow and grease, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	5
Э.	ship stuffs, oil meal and oil cakes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
	Iron, Minerals, Ores, &c.			
4.	On salt manufactured in this state, gypsum the product of this state, mineral coal, coal oil, brick and fire brick, soda ash, ice, smd, limestone, clay, earth, manure, pig and smelted copper, iron ore, copper ore, and bar and pig lead, going towards			
	tide water,	0	1 2	0
	On foreign salt, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	5
6.	On foreign gypsum, the product of other states, bloom, scrap and pig iron, iron bolts, broken cast- ings, pot and pearl ashes, calcined plaster, fire- proof and hydraulic cement, bed plates for steam			
	engines, plow castings and iron safes,	0	2	0
7.	On leached ashes, bituminous coal, going towards and carried to tide water, charcoal and petroleum			
	or earth oil, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	0	5
٥.	On stove pipe and furniture for stoves, not cast iron, and barytes, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0	3	Λ
a	On lime and water lime, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	Õ	ĭ	5
J.	Ou mine and water mine, her 1,000 houngs her mine,	J	-	9

No. 10. On iron car wheels and car axles, stoves and all other	cts. m. fr.					
iron castings, except machines and the parts thereof, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0			
Furs, Peltry, Skins, &c.						
11. On furs and skins of animals producing furs, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0			
12. On deer, buffalo and moose skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile.	0	3	0			
13. On green hides of domestic animals of the United	0	-	-			
States, per 1,000 pounds per mile,		-				
mals, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0			
FURNITURE, &c.						
15. On furniture, cabinet ware and chairs, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0			
<ol> <li>On carts, sleighs, carriages, wagons, mattresses, me- chanics' tools, looking glasses, willow ware and piano fortes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,</li> </ol>	0	2	0			
Stones, Slates, &c.						
17. On tile for roofing, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0			
<ol> <li>18. 1. On wrought stone, per 1,000 pounds per mile,</li> <li>2. On all stone, unwrought or partly wrought, stone for the manufacture of lime and slate, per 1,000 pounds per mile,</li> </ol>	_	1				
LUMBER, WOOD, &c.	٠	-	-			
*LUMBER shall not be cleared by measurement when carried in a boat having other articles on board paying toll by weight, but such lum ber shall, in all such cases, be also cleared by weight.  When a cargo is composed entirely of lumber, which can be cleared by weight or measure, the whole of such cargo shall be cleared by measurement or by weight, as the shipper or master may elect, and in no case shall a portion of any such cargo be cleared by measurement, and the other portion by weight.						
19. On timber, squared and round (not including timber squared by sawing), per 100 cubic feet per mile, if arried in boats,	0	5	0			

## LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

No.		CLE	. <b>m</b> .	<b>\$.</b>
20.	On the same, if carried in rafts, per 100 cubic feet	1	•	•
	per mile,	1	0	0
21.	On lumber, carried in boats, when weighed, per			
	1,000 pounds per mile, viz.:			
	<ol> <li>On white pine, white wood, cherry, bass wood, cedar, boards, plank, scantling, and all siding.</li> </ol>			
	lath and other sawed stuff less than one inch			
	thick, carried in boats (except such as is enume-			
	rated in rates numbers 23 and 361	Ú	2	G
	2. On oak, hickory, beech, sycamore, black walnut.	v	-	v
	butternut, maple, ash, elm, fir, tamarack, yew			
	and spruce,	9	1	5
	3. On Hemlock,	ú	ò	5
	On lumber, carried in boats, when not weighed.	•	•	
	per 1,000 feet per mile, viz.:			
	4. On boards, plank, scantling and sawed timber, re-			
	duced to inch measure, and all siding, lath and			
	other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick (ex-			
	cept such as is enumerated in rate number 231			
	tolls computed on surface measure; and all			
	kinds of red cedar, cedar posts, estimating that		•	
	a cord, after deducting for openings, will con-			
	tain 1,000 feet, per 1,000 feet per mile,	0	5	6
	5. On hemlock, per 1,000 feet per mile,	0	2	5
	6. On subs. 4 and 5, if transported in rafts, per 1,000			
	feet per mile,	2	5	0
	7. On saw dust and empty barrels and casks, per			
	1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
	On empty barrels and casks transported in	_	_	_
••	rafts, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	•
22.	On mahogany (except veneering), reduced to inch	_	_	_
92	measure, per 1,000 feet per mile,	0	5	5
20.	lath, hoop poles, handspikes, rowing oars, broom			
	handles, spokes, hubs, tree-nails, fellies, boat knees.			
	ship knees, plane stocks, pickets for fences, and			
	stuff, manufactured or partly manufactured for			
	,			

No.	•	cts.	m.	ſr.
	boxes, chairs or bedsteads, hop-poles, brush han-	-		
	dles, brush backs, looking glass backs, gun stocks,			
	plow beams, plow handles, per 1,000 pounds per			
	mile,	0	2	0
24.	On ship knees transported in rafts,	0	5	0
25.	On staves and heading, undressed, transported in			
	boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	2
26.	On staves and heading, sawed, cut and dressed, or			
	partly dressed, shooks, stave butts and bolts not			
	exceeding four feet and a half in length, and rived		_	_
	hoops transported in boats,	0	2	0
27.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 pounds		_	
00	per mile,	0	5	0
28.	On shingles, carried in boats, per 1,000 pounds per	0	1	5
90	mile,	Ö	ō	5
	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	ŏ	4	ŏ
	On split and round posts (not exceeding eight feet in	v	-	٠
01.	length), and rails for fences (not exceeding fourteen			
	feet in length), per M. per mile, carried in boats,.	3	0	0
32.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,.	8	Ō	0
	On wood for fuel, and tan bark, per cord per mile,	0	5	0
	On the same, if transported in rafts, per cord per			
	mile,	2	0	0
35.	On wood used in the manufacture of salt, per cord			
	per mile,	0	5	0
<b>3</b> 6.	On sawed stuff for window blinds, not exceeding one-			
	fourth of an inch in thickness, and window sashes		_	
	and blinds, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	6	0
37.	On tan bark, ground, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	5
	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, &C.			
38.	On clover seed, grass seed and dried fruit, per 1,000			
	pounds per mile,	0	4	0
39.	On domestic distilled spirits and hops, per 1,000			
	pounds per mile,	0	2	0
<b>4</b> 0.	On wool, domestic cottons and domestic woolens, per	_	_	
	1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0

## LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

No.	cts.	m. 1	îr.
41. On cotton, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
42. On live cattle, sheep, hogs, bones (except for manure), and rags, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	9
43. On bones for manure,	Ó		0
44. On horses (except those used exclusively for towing boats or other floats), per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
45. On horses used exclusively for towing boats or other floats, exempt from toll.			
46. On hemp and tobacco going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
47. On tobacco going from tide water, flax seed, apples and potatoes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
48. On corn, corn meal and oats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	5
per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
hay and pressed straw, per 1,000 pounds per mile, 51. On all other agricultural productions of the United	0	1	0
States, not particularly specified, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
MERCHANDISE.			
52. On sugar, molasses, coffee, iron in bars, bundles and sheets, steel, boiler iron, nails and spikes, horse shoes, bridge iron and railings, gas and water pipes, crockery and glass ware, flint and enamel ware, tar, turpentine, leather, varnish, and iron			
safes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
53. On merchandise non-enumerated, going from tide water,	0	1	0
54. On railroad iron and railroad chairs, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
55. On threshing, mowing and reaping machines, fanning mills, plows, harrows and drill barrows, per 1,000	•		
pounds per mile,	0	2	U
bery, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	<b>b_</b>	0

### ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.

No.	cts.	. m.	îr.
57. On all articles not enumerated or excepted, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
58. On the same going from tide water, except merchandise,	0	2	0
BOATS AND PASSENGERS.			
59. On boats used chiefly for the transportation of passengers upon all canals, per mile,	4	0	0
upon passengers,	3	0	0
60. On boats used chiefly for the transportation of property, per mile,	2	0	0
upon passengers,	2	3	0
61. Boats registered before July 1st, 1862, whose bows			
do not conform to regulation No. 40, per mile,	3	0	0
62. On all persons over ten years of age, per mile,	0	0	5

# STATE OF NEW YORK, CANAL DEPARTMENT.

ALBANY, April, 1868.

I CERTIFY the foregoing to be a correct List of the Rates of Toll established by the Canal Board for 1863.

N. S. BENTON, AUDITOR.

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF REPAIRS.

ROBERT C. DORN, Schenectady, in charge of Sections 1, 2 and 3, Eric Canal.

ELI CASLER, Little Falls, in charge of Sections 4 and 5, Erie Canal.

JOSEPH BREED, Syracuse, in charge of Sections 7, 8 and 9, Erie Canal, the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, and the Oneida Lake Canal.

E. Benedict Strong, Fairport, in charge of Sections 10 and 11, Erie Canal.

CHESTER F. SHELLEY, Lockport, in charge of Sections 12, 13 and 14, Erie Canal.

ALONSON WELCH, Schuylerville, in charge of Section 1, Champlain Canal.

 ${\tt James}$  H. Sherrill, Sandy Hill, in charge of Sections 2 and 3, Champlain Canal.

AMASA P. HART, in charge of Sections 1 and 2, Oswego Canal, Oneida River Improvement, and Baldwinsville Canal.

HIRAM P. HASKIN, Millport, in charge of Chemung Canal and Feeder, and Crooked Lake Canal.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Hamilton, in charge of Section 1, Chenango Canal.

LEBOY H. HITCHCOCK, Greene, in charge of Sections 2 and 3, Chenango Canal.

F. X. BECKWITH, Scottsville, in charge of Sections 1 and 2, Genesee Valley Canal.

WILLIAM NAPIER, Machias, in charge of Section 3, Genesee Valley Canal.

OSCAR L. WETMORE, Boonville, in charge of Sections 1, 2 and 3, Black River Canal and Black River Improvement.

## LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

owing the amount received by the Collectors upon the New York State Canals for Tolls, Penalites and copies of Clearances from 1857 to 1863.

STATEMENT

ERIE CANAL

Place of Collection.	1857.	1858,	1859,	1860,	1961,	1862	1868,
New York	委	\$79,921 29	10,020,064	\$118,432.96	484,5M 87	<b>867, 607 18</b>	#76,738 58
. than by	3,40	154	H CP	5	196	86	3
Cost Troy	1	183	Party.	爱	岩	946	818
a peliectudy.	525	恕	500	15	SHO !	500	管
C. Honville	中	1974	100	793	811	513	¥
Lucle Falls	611	を	HAIT	138	2018	MM	280
To a lotte	376	3	110	908	113	100	HOM.
Total De		122	GHB.	213	116	35	010
Gerneuse,	Well-	19	376	No.	-	808	176
Cordan.	54.9	123	追逐				
Loniezuma	E	25	850	88	8	272,289 24	EK 686 98
.com.	485	と意味	57	工 一	844		
training.	200	SEAG.	130	4637	114	344	196
and heater.	170	200	1000	100	THE P	843	518
achekhort	- X	120	023	415	110	988	7
. thien.	THE .	×15	735	18	にあ	39,673 74	43,243,68
fedina,	==	250.5	381	600	150		
Lockport,	185	200	040	38	200	463	200
Tonawanda	200	THE PERSON	870	774	100	387	Page .
fuffalo,	64	590	224	1,137,315 40	2,102,000 5:1	2,081,081 85	9,699,835 27
Waterford,	18	100	314	20	181	465	200
Balina	504	140	¥	#	短	331	989
Phoenix	250	488	161	THE	1967	1.5	434
Orwego,	407	123	1940	_	7	610	986
Renga Falls.	021	1554	1994	911	22.0		
Geneva,	100	9	200	88	900	36,383 11	38,070 11
Librara,	123	1984	SHT S				
HRYBING.	蒙	SIN	13	1	733	=	600
Horneheads,	9		98	おき、高	18,900 81	18,18	12,453 59
Corning	į	100		THE REAL PROPERTY.		9	

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	\$149,048 56	\$157.911 25	\$135,453 60	\$134,832 19	\$71,406 03	\$87,788 74	993,665 68	_
	8, 805 19 851 38 6, 752 46 19, 812 77 8, 708 25 111, 118 56	4,826 54 400 67 5,178 75 16,048 67 9,763 76 120,147 96	3,020 80 466 40 3,627 26 13,106 04 6,608 57 108,601 37	5,320 19 612 33 5,395 39 13,121 21 13,143 20 97,257 24	4,313 96 324 35 750 21 12,285 34 4,624 88 49,088 48	5,396 56 349 17 1,499 56 14,389 68 7,563 64 58,546 95 59 18	2.950 2.457 2.257 2.259 2.056 2.056 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050 3.050	Apany. Mest Troy. Mest
				CANAL.	OSWEGO			
	<b>1166,461 59</b>	, \$118,387 86	91,894,16	<b>\$135,106</b> 80	<b>\$106,361 91</b>	\$96,986 75	\$104,889 99	
_	28, 333, 16 88, 123, 56	21,261 78	22,544 63 41,053 09	19,881 83 67,203 24	19,673 31 58,056 44	17.911 86 51.073 44	11,161 50 51,975 62	Glens Falls, Fort Edward, Whitehall,
	4,819 21 9,435 36 25,761 30	3,125, 30 9,296,11 21,604,39	2,952 18 10,424 77 14,969 58	3,977 61 16,412 56 17,683 56	3,130 86 9,736 45 15,704 85	8,543 9,873 48 14,535 02	20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00	Albany. West Troy. Waterford.
				N CANAL.	CHAMPLAIN CANAL			
	\$4,209,284 68	94,792,535 96	<b>\$3,589,180 57</b>	<b>\$2,648,295 89</b>	<b>\$1.457.584 62</b>	<b>\$1,838.835 64</b>	11,769,179 01	
	21,024 14 6,279 18	22,895 57 4,182 12	12,862 82 8,301 49	25,910 06 5,841 76	22,199 92	20,388 86		Olean, Caneadea,
	10,779 17	8,542 86		88	14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2	5.376 34 450 17		Boonville,
	2,146 SI 285 68	8,401 58 267 83	2, 176 68 698 03	1,838 48	6,912 KB 589 41	1.988.1 24.888.1 24.888.1	1,478 44	Roune Morris, Dansville,

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# CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

		CAY	DGA AND SI	CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.	4			٠.
Collection.	1867.	1868.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1963,	1963,	
Montezuma, Beneca Falls, Geneva,				44,248 68 1,506 20 4,508 70	4.255 13 1.257 42 1.255 13	\$5.686 75 6.708 76	\$6,833 05 5,996 08	
Havana, Havana, Horseheads, Corning,	1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00	2,645 98 4,425 91 1,013 67	2, 106 17 4, 611 97 789 80	1,190 96 4,856 21 8,409 94 1,128 66	2,550 2,550 3,550 3,550 3,44 3,550 3,44 3,550 3,44 3,550 3,44 3,550 3,44 3,550 3,44 3,550 3,44 3,550 3,44 3,44 3,44 3,44 3,44 3,44 3,44 3,4	8,709 61 8,709 61 1,293 75	28.687 7.446 88.688 88.680 88.680 88.680 88.680 88.680 88.680	
	\$16,565 34	916,022 59	917,072 66	\$20,927 85	\$18,509 22	\$2M,600 84	\$26,378 94	ag II
			CHEMUNG CANAL	CANAL				بمبرد
Havana, Horseheads, Corning,	1,965 01 2,844 69 10,686 81	2,226 34 3,815 11 8,581 94	9,168 9,168 9,168	2,678 61 6,905 18 8,384 56	2,498 94 7,186 90 5,828 08	3,260 26 7,727 29 9,247 67	4.367 02 7.236 66 12.641 31	
_	15.516 51	<b>\$14,623</b> 39	\$16,918 95	\$17,968 35	\$15,506 77	\$20,285 2S	624,444 98	мд
		٥	CROOKED LAKE CANAL	KE CANAL				14 0 2
Penn Yan,	120 87 120 87	526 42 156 74	518 70 117 85	620 160 98	115 13	128 16 762 97	108 82 108 54	-140
	<b>9635 36</b>	<b>6683</b> 16	<b>6681 55</b>	<b>6781 11</b>	\$ 600	<b>8876 18</b>	9636 36	
			CHENANGO	CANAL				
Otica Hamilton, Oxford, Binghamton,	4,4,8,7,8,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6	8.866 77 1.910 03 6.089 86	4,566 15 8,838 78 1,871 16 8,512 36	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	28.508 28.501 28.501 28.501 28.501 38.501 38.501	5,748 88 2,830 47 18,061 81	6,871 56 8,586 64 14,927 72	
	619,568 71	<b>615,886 39</b>	018.978 45	\$28,802 S1	92, 188, 529	028.810 70	<b>\$51.671.88</b>	

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ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Place of Collection.	1857.	1858.	1869.	1860.	1961.	1868.	1863.
New York, Oswego, Salina, Higgins. Phænix,	2,455 38 316 28 356 63 402 41	\$2,755 51 747 21 249 73 1,115 51	\$991 G8 6 890 42 83	\$656 80 80 80 83	61,067,84 8,89 61,24	<b>43,744</b> 98 163 59	<b>64,200 07</b> 192 52
	\$3,546 37	94,871 96	\$1,040.16	08 988#	91,127 88	43,908 57	84,392 59
Montezuma, Ithaca,	71 76 242 06	59 95 117 93	CAYUGA INLET. 51 82   14 133 16	INLET. 143 68	148 96	818 62	876 96
	<b>\$313 81</b>	\$177 88	9184 48	\$143 GB	9143 96	<b>\$318 52</b>	. 4376 96
Salina	13 12	B 20 67	BALDWINSVILLE   23 62	LLE CANAL.	19 80	. 44 56	88 88

## LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

# RECAPITULATION.

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1 E.A.fi.	freducts of the forest,	Agricul-	Manufao- tures,	Merchan- dise.	Other articles,	Total
1	118,741	304,043	81,735	94,777	169,000	1,171,296
		120.023	627.101	De 10	E 18 18 18	10,000
Commence of the Commence of th		200 - 200 000 - 200		190.21	100 mm 2 mm	1.422,110
out tenence valley Canal opened		201 GIS	197 Pass	101	100 miles	1 501 (65)
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		401.276	25.75	101.446	130.644	1 4546, 5631
0.39		450 200	194.457	113,369	196,062	1.513,439
Sales		1000 000	14.94	147.1680	156,651	東京で大
	77.73	550, 160	160,638	151,450	10 X 30	9 5177 505
	916,978	814.238	145,006	160,799	2000年1日	京本 きるい
	#15.55.	1,082,946	176,448	224,400	のでは、「大学	OX 25 5
		738,816	182 (58)	201,438	287,188	200 M. T. S.
	1,104,940	1.020,259	2003, 9300	255,455	810,068	数に、工物では
Olive Contract of the Contract	1.251,981	965,619	200.218	02111000	979, 418	3,070,617
200	1,346,694	(100°00'00'00'00'00'00'00'00'00'00'00'00'0	185° 185	345,414	470,83	BEL "08-0" 19
Sept.	1,086,084)	1,213,357	207,155	420,200	元に、京	一不, 治之, 好
一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	1.85.185.1	1, 181,933	981.188	100 XCT	687, CH.1	4,947,838
	では、変に、日	変変が変	258,021	406,025	には、おお	程表、近二、子
Charles and the second	1,631,864	1,047,344	281,873	30+ +L8	できずるい	4,000,017
856,	1,475年1	1,192,673	18,18	67.0.796	910.32	4,116,089
	位置"云表"	767.370	1925 A.B.	200	見き、治に	15,776
***************************************	男生な器。	1,979,891	2000年20	7	Ser. 198	8, (N15, 192
SAB, passed to the contract of	1,542,03	15.72E	24、五四	211,132	916 616 616 616	187.58
Sally and the state of the stat	1,500,077	1.67 E.S.	ので、変数	至一点	世界で記述	# 1000 F
	1,059,356	2,141,373	25.35	125, 480	800,018	4.017, 135
The state of the s	1.04 E. C.	10 THE PERSON	ででする	167,127	C. 200.	D. D. D. 180
Company of the contract of the	F. 19.	2,236,055	318,433	172,378	1,201,219	D,607,4393
Total for 17 years,	31,064,427	96,387,316	5,530,829	6,042,881	18,407,796	82,433,149
Pearly average.	1130,821	977.304	204,846	923. A10	496,589	5.053.079
Per cent of each class.	100	32.01	6.71	7.33	6.97	301
Average from [837 to [84], five years.	(CA1, CE)	BACE, CO.1	17.45	120.Ness	250,230	1,875,745
from 1849 to 1416.	770,08	10 Table	135,427	186,716	179,927	1,762,237
from 1847 to 1851,	20° 120° 1	1.000 P	201.142	275,315	100 X 100	3.0H.03.
Average from 1850 to 1860. Hyp years,		119,427	100,200	12 COL	177.010	4.14.14.19

THE VALUE of the "total movement" of articles on all the Canals, from 1887 to 1868,

YEAR,	Products of the forest.	Agricul- ture.	Manufac- tures.	Merchan- dise.	Other articles.	Total.
<u> </u>	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	20	\$4444400000000000000000000000000000000	28.28.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.8	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	56. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18
Total for 27 years,	9,364,206	1,136,223,455	7,752,850	1,987,066,479	202,997,326	3,738,487,780
27 to 1		80.89 18,639,030 25,251,135 46,889,152 53,630,900 59,167,552	5,687,517 5,904,577 7,755,726 8,991,24 9,661,462	51, 82 36, 159, 142 46, 892, 975 79, 691, 990 122, 674, 846 72, 551, 681	5.48 4.067,104 5.974,685 9.925,807 12,681,832	100, 70,713,486 88,661,337 150,532,320 207,356,923 164,567,500

I TOLLS paid on the "total movement" of articles and wpon both and passengers annually. From 1801 to 1862 both years inclusive, are as follows:

	YEAR.	Roats and Passengers,	Products of the Forest,	Agricul- ture,	Manufac- tures,	Merchan- dise,	Other articles.	Total.
200		ALISE SAILS	1	A-150 041	202 204	degan gen	ASR 49th	A1 050 490
		100,000		456 495	7.1 0.41	Sell: 411 3	100	THE PARTY
K.		121 995		470 534	E 1921	EAST ASS.	500, 4160	1 11 QUA
Y.	The state of the s	101,000		Heat with	201 202	407 Cela	500 AND	747
- Fix		2000		100 Care	20.50	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	3.00 0076	0.001 0000
HHI.		The state of the s		200.00	20,070	2111.000	ON THE	000 000
676	***************	165,513		D.C. CON	70,613	014,000	101,040	200
213	**** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Man ar		27.72	12.00	101	110,270	Med Miles
*		ELY THE		1,046,773	133,1451	54G, 147	25.25	2,446,374
-40	-	195, 420		1,000,671	11.95	625,900	111,335	2, 645, P
alli.		是		1487.148	200	14. Mil	110,241	2, 15h, 10h
1		型では		M (81,784	X5.33	670,979	201,748	8,685.36
ALM.		240 FE		T. FRIEZ, INVO	112,355	77P, 420	146,487	2000
-		THE TANK		1,618,41	101,103	745,312	40,00	1
7		24,45		1,450,000	98,116	724, 677	17. (0)	学という
19		B22, 735		1,410,130	130,00	S12, 433	18-31U	100 M
100	******************	191.455		1,491,840	10,354	674,681	1	10 E 10 E
1		249,(2)		D.20°生品"	75,40	719,762	- Total	8,2814,718
75.7		31 15		1,080,410	128.45	ESP. (ESP	E. E.	2,775, DR
A PAGE		107 TEL		1.10% mile	53,632	666, 185	- The state of the	では、日本
120		137.35		1,450,400	1961 455	DK2, 841	18. K	148. GE
100		(N. X)		E	100,951	S42,410	171,041	10 Call 14
XX.		のこうがは、		1,060,350	110,839	101 101	100 mm	S. 110, To
200	***************************************	141,151		D74, 835	表で、こ	건물 등	180,067	1,783,74
JANO.		100,47		1, pag. 77.	- S	C	301, 576	8, Gra. 01.
J. W.		100	- CON CO.	Series de la constante de la c	100	107,1900	000,000	20 EE .
N.		200		2,104,722	0/0'191	1 1	24. Ta	D. 198, S.
を記述	to flanta error of posts and like	天子2011年20	119,009	5,100,445	137,017	187,233	307,037	4,545,207
Total	for 27 years,	5,606,041	11,472,009	36,455,028	2,807,980	18,417,194	4,967,009	74,025,951
Lear	early average,	207,633	698,400	1,350,186	168,999	496,903	158,063	2,741,701
Pop C	cent of each class.		15,50	49.93	00	24 X	E-1-10	100
AV	rom 1807 to 1841, 5 years.		点は、1-6	1000 かは日	80,619	- KE, EV	80.28	1.643), RTR
AV. G	rota Intit to Inid. 5 years.		18'8' 'S'B'	1.05.00.1	Bry Hed	E10, 753	142,231	2,315,889
AV	from 1847 to 1841, a years.		427, FAG	一一一	108,762	773, 555	年代世	N.351.888
AV.	From 1452 to 1451, 5 years,		0H0,544	1.2000000	多。	655,934	157,145	14、15、14
	Seem 1457 to 1845, 7 years.		を中での1日	TO 150.1	109,011	30'L	512,555	8,222,283

KOTAL TONS of each class of articles which cans to the Hudson riner from the Champlain Canal from 1807 to 1868, both years inclusive.

됓뇈뫱뙥캶쁺삠꾚윉첉끯쳟땶슟슞둋귳츱ç둁슞쇻흦ç뗥몷킍 캶쳂뼍륟끚存믔섫쳟캶펻꾚쳶굺幸귫챯쥥춙뿆æ큠쯀긂뚕곮흏 200,576 220,976 221,635 267,497 555,360 554,888 10,707,568 Total. Other 86.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 18.81 08,982 00,916 18,683 508,911 Merchan-dise. Manufac-tures. Agricul-ture, 根据规则的44位高级的20 第三次数据显示数据显示数据 Products of the Forest, 7,832,993 \$\$\$J\$\$J\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 1841, five years... 1846, five years... 1851, five years... 1856, five years... 1981 1981 1983 rotal for 27 years,..... Barly Average, ...... YEAR. 847 55 847 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 55 868 56 868 56 868 56 868 56 868 56 86 ser cent of each class. ron rom 1 rom rom from verage verage rerage reruge TOTAL TONS of each class of articles which came to the Hudson river from Eris and Champlain canals,

YEAR.	Products of the Forest,	Agricul- ture,	Manufac- tures.	Merchan- dise,	Other articles.	Total.
	385,017	141,469	10,134	394	64,777	611,7%
- 4	400, H77	182,143	1000年	電	44,677	640,491
- CON	877,720	165.785	8,565	600	51.559	dec. 128
三元	891,709	300 356	R. Ghiri	701	Sec. 178	GIN. 019
	449 1935	970 940	17 FIG.		244 1458	754 394
070	947 176	988 177	18 013	182	· ·	のでは、
	416.178	246 140	99 390	106	44.854	PORT, MC
	型のでする	37K.734	80.834	365	69.316	1.034,084
	607,900	445,1987	10 X 10		581,323L	1,904,943
	WELLING.	628,463	46,076	1,737	88. E.G	图称"观尽"
	644, 113	897,717	51,383	4,831	184,180	1,74. W
	640,279	686,836	TBW***	6,843	107,527	1,445,1946
Contract to the second	(46,347	718,430	2,28	0,673	SEP. 45	またら
******	Ser. 158	748.15四	2000年200	2.3	118,973	1. S. J. C. S.
Roll	918,248	881.430	32.公压	4,540	115,541	1,5177,151
のでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本ののでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本の	1,064,677	图 通	47,519	10,646	188	を一つ時代
The state of the s	1,840,951	980,189	\$42,37B	12,633	「大学、公司	2,606,790
	1,109,018	EE. 47	41,043	14,622	\$10,564	学」の記され
	877. KIB	750,004	17.2	15,53)	194,781	7. 第5. 第
は、日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日	KIR.771	1,051,487	50,474	14,073	76.754	2, 125, 4%
The state of the s	行所、原語	261, Feb.	55,011	16,5007	183,709	1,616,150
	817,413	記いる	[H. 17]	15, 933	147.00	1,985,145
Control of the contro	1,121,487	610,317	65.079	15, FO.	Ser. 200	是 120,613
Mill	1, 127, A32	1,978,398	Q11, 1410	11, 1835	955,407	の一門一門
	(8)(1)(8)(8)	1,984,947	43,074	8,406	SOLL, MASS	2,986,14
China Contract Contra	の中で表	2,152,120	記古、学	5,470	201.516	S. 4119, 718.
- Carrette and a contract of the contract of t	1,149,559	1,44M,253	(M) (A)(M)	5,125	200,324	8,394,727
Fotal for 27 years,	90,064,909	91,185,946	1,101,318	178,622	8.648,913	46,207,738
FAR PROPERTY.	F17.047	784,854	40,789	6.616	136,559	1,711,399
w	45.45	45.45	2.38	0.38	2.50	100
Average from 1817 to 1841, five pears,	するだめ	918,469	10,746	96	47.655	100000
from 14th to 1	Carl Nation	物を大学	84,748	3850	65,745	1,017,94/B
from 1467 to 1831, five	320,184	がなった。	44,531	5,74.1	11,68	1.20,000
from 1852 to 1856,	1,444,444,4	24.74B	57.04	13,546	172,331	0-9 W. 6-0
AVERTICA (FOR 1901 DO 1905, peyroll years.,	\$1.50	1.501.400	921.10	11,178	246,701	2,000,62

TOTAL TONS of each class of articles which came to the Hudson river from the Bris canal, from 1831 to 1801.

YEAR,	the Forest,	Agricul-	Manulac-	dise.	Other arti-	Total.
		145,718		828	51,438	387,366
Contract of the contract of th	198,984	174,(85)	7,920	200	28,773	419.148
B. spanners or another about the constant		DO. (NC)		9	96,495	
A satternation of the same of		24.45		<b>R</b> ;	20,00	469, 310
		150 EST		140	14,190	BO 7 20
		88.65		25	100 PM	4K.14
District and a second design and a second se		SEC. 250		181	33,116	(CD2,14)
		371,326			A STATE	74.5
Party		79.54		988	25,255	100 mm
C, senaterate and second second second second		STATE OF THE PARTY			107.00	1,101,25
T. terational and the same of		879,300		060	23,467	1.461.20
Constitution and particular and		574,194		P !!	- Parker	Total Section
Statement the statement of the statement		120 Table		200	- Table 1	- Card Card
O		C. 1.100			D. 100	I, St. LAM
Page 1 per se		San, 127			20,096	L'DILL III
Constitution and and and and and and and and and an		THE CLA		1000	101,10	1,014,000 4 051 446
distribution of the contract of the contract of		200,000		C, 1872	10 mm 1 mm	2.001.4df
		2000		62 4	100.0mg	A 10 MILE TO BE
The annual content of the state				200	CD 1383	2,427,113
M. cardadana and and and and and and and and a		114 115		100 m	73, M38	1,000
nessential enterestable to the state of the		010,130		01.0	00.070	Tallet Asia
Andreas and a second se		DEN . 100		0,000	200,100	1, 4771, (65)
an other contract of the contr		1000-000		07170	140 000	Mary Land
The section of the se		100		1000	1000 000	S A SEL STORY
II presentation the present th		1,071,788 0 000 1179		1,500	101 010	D 0 17 (20)
Constitution of the contract o		1 4630 011		Pari G	196 915	THE PARTY OF
	1	Til divisit	nan front	Links	Tanton	Mines tanks
potal for 27 years,	19,702,070	20,220,846	000,720	998,399	1,863,001	35,500,222
garly average,	470,809	748,920	725,227	9,458	09,741	1,314,823
f each class		56.00	1.77	0.18	5,31	100
A verage from 1837 to 1841, 5 years,		100, COM	100 CO	200	24.173 40 701	438,53
congress from 1847 to 1867, 5 course		265 X85	95 A/16	866	76.770	18 P. S.
A service from 1832 to 1986, a years.		H74, 1480	· 1000	6,819	76,977	1,641,185
		1 000	655 760	A DMG	107 000	G 0 10 0 0

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Tons of Merchandise going to other States by way of Buffalo, from 1846 to 1854 inclusive.

# Tons of Merchandise going to other States by way of Buffalo, from 1855 to 1963 inclusive.

States, &c.	1855.	1856,	1857,	1958,	1859,	1860,	1861,	1862,	1861,
Pennsyl'a,	1,578	2,130	3677	337	663	1,439	206	961	pha a
Ohio.	23.051	14,060	10,787	8,620	23,471	10,903	5, 159	7.340	9,726
Michigan		17,021	7.561	7.153	10, 106	13,809	6.476	7,137	6,414
ndiana,		4,600	9.008	1.386	1.371	2.5467	1,479	793	1,669
Illinois,		43,102	30,665	16,609	99 949	24,386	12,108	24,118	21,024
Wisconsin,	33.689	24, 161	17,45H	10,656	10.633	13,517	6,920	9.706	20,5/3
Kentucky,	1,045	1.696	589	415	209	111	38	351	879
Missouri,		1,897	542	747	2,005	9,264	706	1,685	1,245
Tennessee,	548	76	46	3	*****	18			
Minnesota,		164555	******			699	489		
OW8,		4.957	4,184	864	660	1,355	874	830	1,371
Canada,	1,701	1,096	496	560	576	842	132	105	135
	145,530	114,696	74,783	47,350	72,767	72,630	25,278	63,945	64,124

Tons of Furniture going to other States by way of Buffalo, from 1844 to 1853, inclusive.

States, &c.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848,	1849.	1850,	1851,	1852	1853,
Pennsylvania, Ohio. Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennesset, Iowa Canada,	575 992 186 797 1,516	29 516 729 59 830 2,057 8 5	35 422 603 99 982 2,396	31 348 411 103 446 1,142 6 14 1 86 77	34 623 254 56 221 856 1 1	173 484 517 281 516 875 56 140 29 274 102	225 304 266 183 246 295 189 228 140 322 232	45 103 18 17 146 85 16 13 2 17	76 290 203 85 174 180 8 20 2 5	66 273 180 71 191 156 16
	4,130	4,241	4,509	2,645	1,953	3,447	2,575	619	1,046	910

# Toks of Furniture going to other States by way of Buffalo, from 1854 to 1863, inclusive.

States, &c.	1854.	1855.	1856,	1857.	1858,	1859.	1860,	1861,	1862.	1863,
Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Minnesota, Jowa,	597 818 115 614 857	17 269 438 111 986 725 3 8	80 211 308 39 907 565 14	14 180 276 11 780 432 32 5	106 77 60 6	25 145 166 44 278 129 2 8	15 99 101 30 149 85 1 85 15 40	21 92 91 27 162 107	18 199 134 36 208 135 1 16	17 200 214 74 379 205 11 21
Canada,	10	5	6	9	4155	2		2		
	9,088	2,664	2,958	1,959	251	815	543	575	769	1,166

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To shon the tendency of Lockapee upon the Erie Unal, at various points, so far as they have been pre-served. for a series of years. Janetion lock, Champlain ca-nal 11.248 11.178 JOCK. Black Rock g'rd rockbore jock, 15.207 18.207 18.507 case. 8888 8888 Lock five miles west of Byra-25.83 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 26.13 DATACUSC IOCK, 2288888 ock 8 miles west of Sche-nectady, POCK Total to and from Hudson river. 88.88 88.88 88.68 89.88 89.88 18,942 16,418 : cnr West Troy side-ort Schuyler side-cut lock, 8.4.8 16.8 18.6.4 8.74 DSDY. Lock No. 1, *P\$\$2=13145133*28233328 対変 859 Years.

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